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HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG  
OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL  
OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,  
IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 257.)



THE BRYN.

THIS township, which is situate in the parish of Llanfihangel ym Mlodwel, was the inheritance of Ithel, who was called Lord of the Bryn. He married Annesta, daughter of Cynfyn ab Gwrystan, and sister of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn ab Gwrystan, Prince of Powys. By this lady Ithel had issue a son, Ednowain ab Ithel, Lord of the Bryn, who bore, *argent*, three wolves passant in pale *sable*, collared of the field. Other heralds state, however, that he bore, *argent*, three greyhounds courant *sable*, collared of the field. He married Generys, daughter of Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, Maelor Saesneg, etc., by

whom he had issue. One of his sons named Gwrgeneu was Lord of the Bryn; and one of his daughters, named Genhedles, married Gwalchmai ab Meilir of Trefeilir in Cwmwd Malldraeth,<sup>1</sup> son of Mabon ab Iarddur ab Mor ab Tegerin, who was descended from Cunedda Wledig, King of North Wales, by whom she was the mother of Einion ab Gwalchmai of Trefeilir, a celebrated bard, who flourished from about A.D. 1170 to about A.D. 1220. Einion bore, *argent*, three riding saddles *sable*, stirrured *or*.

In the middle of the sixteenth century David ab Meredydd ab Gruffydd ab Ienkyn Pen, of Pentref Sianyd or Pentref Siencyn, was Lord of the Bryn.<sup>2</sup>



The parish of West Felton is also in the lordship of Oswestry, as is likewise the parish of Rhwytyrn, or Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, which contains the eleven townships of Old Ruyton, Cotton, Shelfog, Shot-taton, Wykey, Eardiston, Tedsmore, Rednall, Haughton, Sutton, and Felton.<sup>3</sup> These townships form the manor of the Eleven Towns, which formerly belonged to Rhiryd Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn, Pennant Melangell, Glyn, and the Eleven Towns in Powys, and Eifionydd in Gwynedd. He bore, *vert*, a chev. inter three wolves' heads erased *argent*, and was ancestor of the Vaughans of Llanuwchllyn and Glan Llyn, Lloyds of Y Ddwyfaen

<sup>1</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., vol. i, p. 281.

<sup>3</sup> Besides these townships, the parish of West Felton contains the townships of Sandford, Twyford, and part of Woolston.



and of Glanhafon and of Trevor Hall, and Lloyds of Llandderfel, Vaughan of Cefn Gwyn, and Edwards of Tref Brysg in Llanuwchllyn, Owen of Cefn Trellaeth in Llanystumdwy, Jones of Helygen in Tegeingl, Ellis of Coed y Cra, and the Myddletons of Gwaenynog and Chirk Castle, who bore, *argent*, on a bend *vert*, three wolves' heads erased *argent*, langued *gules*.

Einion Greulawn, Lord of Cruccaith in the lordship of Oswestry, was the son of Einion ab Rhiryd Flaidd, and was ancestor of the Lloyds of Pentref Aeron in the township of Oswestry.

The parish of Kinnerley, which contains the townships of Kinnerley, Argoed, Dovaston, Kynaston, Maesbrwg Uchaf, Maesbrwg Isaf, Edgerley, Tir y Coed, and Osbaston, is also in the lordship of Oswestry.

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#### KUNASTON.

This township formed part of the possessions of Iorwerth Goch, Lord of Mochnant (see Cantref Rhaiadr). His eldest son, Sir Gruffydd, who was a Knight of Rhodes, succeeded to his estates in the parish of Kinnerley, and resided at Cae Howel in this parish. He was generally known by the name of "Y Marchog Gwyllt o Gae Howel" (the Wild Knight of Cae Howel), and married Mallt, daughter of Ieuan Goch ab Gruffydd Goch ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab Rhydderch ab Rhys ab Cadifor ab Dyfnwal;<sup>1</sup> but according to others,<sup>2</sup> Mallt was the daughter and sole heiress of Ieuan Goch ab Howel ab David ab Madog, by whom he was father of Gruffydd Fychan of Cae Howel, who married Agnes, daughter of Robert, Lord of Bulkeley in Cheshire (who was living in A.D. 1241), by a daughter of the Lord of Warrington; by whom he was father of Gruffydd Kunaston of Tregynffordd, Kunaston, Cae Howel, and Yr Ystog (Stoke) near Ellesmere, who married Gwen, daughter and coheiress of Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Heilyn ab Meurig ab Ieuan ab Adda Goch ab Cyn-

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS. 2299.

<sup>2</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 326.

wrig of Y Fron Goch (now called Celynog) in Moch-nant, son of Pasgen ab Gwyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of Cegidfa; by whom he had a son, Philip Kynaston of Yr Ystog, who married Gwerfyl, daughter and sole heiress of Roger Fychan, second son of Sir Roger de Powys, Knight of Rhodes and Lord of Whittington; by whom he had issue three sons: 1, Madog Kynaston, who was the progenitor of the various branches of the Kynaston family; 2, Ieuan; 3, Morgan, who had Cae Howel; and a daughter, Angharad, the wife of Ieuf ab Madog ab Cadwgan Ddu, ab Cadwgan Goch, ab Y Gwion, ab Hwfa, ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial.<sup>1</sup>



MAESBRWG.

The first person mentioned in the genealogies as Lord of Maesbrwg was Cadwgan Fychan ab Cadwgan. He bore, *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*. His only daughter and heiress, Eva, married Idnerth Benfras, who is said to have been a son of Uchtryd, Lord of Cyfeiliog and part of Meirionydd, the son of Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl. The arms assigned to Idnerth were, *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* inter four Cornish choughs ppr.; on a chief *azure*, a boar's head couped *argent*, tusked *or*, and langued *gules*. By right of his wife,

<sup>1</sup> Cae Cyriog MS.

Eva, he became Lord of Maesbrwg, and was ancestor of the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwer in the parish of Rhiwfabon, Lloyds of Maen Gwynedd in Mochnant and of Glan Tanad Uchaf, Wynns of Abercynllaith in Llangedwyn, Humphries of Glan Alwen in Llangar, Maerdy in Gwyddelwern, and Llwyn in Llanfyllin, Lloyds of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, Griffiths of Bron Gain, Lloyds of Bryngwyn, Lloyds of Mathrafal, and Lewis of Cil.

Ninth in descent from Idnerth was Ieuan of Caer Einion, who bore, *argent*, a lion rampant and cantonsable. He was ancestor of the Owens of Llynllloedd, Woodhouse, and Conover, and the Davieses of Rhiwargor in Llanwddyn. Some genealogists state that Ieuan of Caer Einion had a son named David Aber, who was the ancestor of the Griffiths of Broniarth; but Lewys Dwnn and Rhys Cain<sup>1</sup> say that David Aber was the son of Matthew Caer Einion, who was a son of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Howel Grach, an illegitimate son of Prince Owain Cyfeiliog.

The lordship of Oswestry contains also the parishes of Knockyn and Melverley, and the township of Sychdin in the parish of Llansilin.

Besides those already enumerated, there were several other ancient families settled in the lordship of Oswestry, among whom were the Joneses of Treflodwel, descended from Goronwy Ddu of Treflodwel, brother of Llewelyn Ddu of Abertanat; William ab Rheinallt ab David of Careg Hwfa, descended from Meredydd, fourth son of Ednyfed Gam of Pengwern in the parish of Llangollen; the Pughs of Ty Ceryg in the parish of Llan y Myneich, descended from Gruffydd, fifth son of Ednyfed Gam of Pengwern; and the Joneses of Westyn Rhyn and Ty'n y Celyn in the parish of St. Martin. All these families descend from Tudor Trevor. The Wynns of Pentref Morgan in Dudleston, and the Vaughans of Dudleston, descend from Owain Brogyntyn.

<sup>1</sup> Rhys Cain, the genealogist and historian, was a native of Oswestry, and a disciple of William Lley. Dr. Owen Pughe states that he flourished from A.D. 1560-1600.



Y DREWEN, OR WHITTINGTON.

The lordship of Y Drewen, Blancheville, or Whittington, comprises the parish of Whittington, which contains the townships of Whittington, Welsh Franckton, part of Old Marton, Bergheld, Daywell, Fernhill, Hindford, Henlle, Ebnall, and Halston; which last township, in which there is a chapel, formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

This lordship, of which all the lands once belonged to Tudor Trevor, was given by his descendant, Tudor ab Rhys Sais, who was Lord of Whittington, Chirk, Nanheudwy, and Maelor Saesneg, to his second son, Goronwy Befr (the smart or handsome), sometimes called Wrenoc, who married Maud, daughter of Ingelric, a noble Saxon ("who had previously had a son named William, of whom the Conqueror himself was father"),<sup>1</sup> by whom he had issue three sons :

1. Sir William Befr, called also Sir William de Powys, Knight (Llwyth Gwydd y Derwen), who had an only daughter, named Gwenhwyfar, who married Gwarine de Metz, a nobleman of Lorraine, and one of the Lords Marchers, by whom he had a son, the celebrated Sir Fulke Fitz Warine. As, however, by the British laws, a female could not inherit the manors or lands of her ancestors, the castle and lordship of Whittington went to Sir William de Powys' next brother, Sir Roger de

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 1852, p. 285.

Powys, Knight of Rhodes, who bore, *vert*, a boar *or*. He married Cecilia, daughter of Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Gruffydd ab Ieuaf ab Niniaf of Maelor Gymraeg (*gules*, two lions passant *argent* for Iorwerth ab Gruffydd), by whom he had issue four sons: 1, Sir Maurice or Sir Meurig Llwyd, Knight, and Lord of Whittington, who was slain by Sir Fulke Fitz Warine; and thus, says Gutyn Owain, the lordship of Whittington went to Sir Fulke Fitz Warine,<sup>1</sup> who had it confirmed to him in A.D. 1219 by Henry III, King of England; and for which confirmation he gave the King £262 and two coursers.<sup>2</sup>

In an Anglo-Norman life of Sir Fulke Fitz Warine, written in the time of Edward I, Iorwerth Drwyndwn, it is said, "dona a Rogero de Powys, Blanche Ville e Maylour"; and when he died we are told that Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, regretted his death "pur ce qe Morys fuit son cousyn."<sup>3</sup>

2. Sir Roger Fychan de Estwick, Knight (*vert*, a boar *or*). He was declared to be the heir of his brother, Sir Meurig Llwyd, Knight, by a deed of settlement made by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, and confirmed by Henry III, King of England. He left issue, besides a daughter named Gwerfyl, who married Philip Kynaston of Stocks, ancestor of the late Sir John Roger Kynaston of Hardwicke, Bart., a son and heir called Meredydd, whose daughter and heiress, Gwerfyl, married Ieuaf Foel ab Gwilym ab Cynwrig Sais ab Cynwrig ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Tudor ab Rhys Sais.<sup>4</sup>

3. Owain ab Sir Roger de Powys, who had an only daughter and heiress named Gwerfyl, who married Einion, a son of Gwilym, an illegitimate son of Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys, by whom she had an only daughter and heiress, Agnes, who married first Ieuaf Fychan, Constable of Knockyn Castle, son of Ieuaf ab Rhun ab Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaith; and

<sup>1</sup> Cae Cyriog MS.

<sup>2</sup> Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 323.

<sup>3</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 13, note.

<sup>4</sup> Cae Cyriog MS.; Add. MSS. 9864-6.

secondly, Sir John Hanmer, Knight, Constable of Carnarvon Castle in the time of Edward I; and

4. Goronwy ab Sir Roger de Powys, who was the ancestor of the family of Pentref Madog in Dudleston, of whom an account has been already given.



III. The third son of Goronwy ab Tudor ab Rhys Sais was Sir Jonas of Penley in Maelor Saesneg, Knight (Llwyth Llanerch Banna), who bore, *azure*, three boars passant in pale *argent*, tusked and unguled *or*, and langued *gules*. He married Gwladys, daughter of Jenkyn ab Adam Herbert, Lord of Gwern Ddu, and Gwenllïan his wife, daughter of Sir Aaron ab Rhys ab Bledri, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, by whom he had issue five sons: 1, Ynyr, who had Penley; 2, David; 3, Gwilym; 4, Rhirydd; 5, Goronwy; 6, Llewelyn, third in descent from whom was Ieuan Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab David, whose daughter and heiress, Elliw, married Gruffydd ab Madog ab Einion, the ancestor of the Bromfields of Bryn y Wiwer in the parish of Rhiwfabon.

Ynyr of Penley, the eldest son, married and had issue: 1, Gruffydd; 2, Rhirydd, who had Penley; and 3, Ithel.

Rhirydd of Penley, the second son, had three sons: 1, David Goch;<sup>1</sup> 2, Tudor, who had Penley, which he left to his daughter and coheiress, Margaret, who married David Dimog, *alias* Deio ab Madog, of Willington in the parish of Hanmer, of the house of Tudor Trevor, and ancestor of the present Edward Dymoke of Penley

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS. 4181.

Hall, Esq. ; and 3, David,<sup>1</sup> whose daughter and heiress, Annesta, married Philip Hanmer, son of Sir John Hanmer, Knt., Constable of Carnarvon Castle, by whom she had a son, Sir David Hanmer, Knt., who was made Chief Justice of England in A.D. 1383.

David Goch, the eldest son of Rhiryd of Penley, was father of Sir Matthew Goch, Knt., who was born in A.D. 1386 (10 Richard II), a most valiant and renowned soldier, and Governor of Tanceaux, Le Hermitage, Tanqueville, and Liseaux. Being at last sent by the Lord Scales to assist the Lord Mayor and the Londoners against the arch-rebel Jack Cade, he was slain on London Bridge, valiantly fighting in defence of the King and city, July 4, A.D. 1450, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He married Margaret, daughter (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir Bryan de Harley, Knt., Lord of Brampton Bryan in the county of Hereford, the ancestor of the Harleys Earls of Oxford) of Rhys Mowdde, Lord of Castell Edwyn, ab Rhys Mowdde ab David Mowdde, ab David ab Gruffydd Foel, Lord of Castell Edwyn, son of Ifor ab Cadifor ab Gwaethfoed, Lord of Cardigan, by whom he had issue, three sons, Geoffrey Goch, Matthew Goch, and David Goch, and a daughter named Margaret.

Geoffrey Goch, the eldest son, was born when his father was fifty-three. He had an estate in the Forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, which he obtained through his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Avery Traherne, Esq., by whom he was ancestor of the Goughs of Alvingham.<sup>2</sup>

In A.D. 1220 the castle of Whittington was dismantled by the Welsh, as we may infer from Henry having given Sir Fulke Fitz Warine permission to fortify it. The memory of this is still preserved in a room in the gateway, by a figure of a knight on horseback

<sup>1</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 311.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. MS. 4181, where a very full account of the Goch or Gough family is given down to the commencement of the seventeenth century.



coarsely painted on the wall, with the following lines, now almost obliterated, placed beneath :

This was Sir Ffoulke Fitz Warren, late a great and valiant knight,  
Who kept the Britons still in awe, and oftentimes put to flight.  
He of this castle owner was, and held it by command  
Of Henry, late surnamed the Third, then king of all this land.  
His grandfather, a Lorrainer, by fame was much befriended,  
Who Peverley's dau'r took to wife, from whom this Ffoulke descended.

His ancient feats of chivalry in annals are recorded ;  
Our king of England afterwards, him baron made and lorded.<sup>1</sup>

Y Dref Wen, or Whittington, was celebrated by Llywarch Hen as the place where Cynddylan, King of Powys, was slain in A.D. 613.<sup>2</sup>

Gutyn Owain, the historian of the Abbeys of Basingwerk and Strata Florida, who was "Pencerdd" and bard to David ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth, abbot of Valle Crucis,<sup>3</sup> and also to the abbots of the two first mentioned monasteries, lived at Traian in this lordship. He was a great herald and genealogist, and wrote an epitome of the British history, which was preserved in Basingwerk Abbey, and from this circumstance was called *Llyfr Du Basing*. It is now in the possession of Thomas Taylor Griffith of Wrexham, Esq. Gutyn Owain was nephew of John ab Richard, abbot of Valle Crucis, the immediate predecessor of the Abbot David ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth.<sup>4</sup> His pedigree, according to Lewys Dwnn, and preserved in the Cae Cyriog MSS., was as follows :<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pennant's *Tour*, vol. i, p. 327.

<sup>2</sup> See *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Series, vol. ix, p. 148.

<sup>3</sup> David, abbot of Valle Crucis, was the son of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab Ieuan Beladr ab Y Cethin ab Ieuan ab Iorwerth Fawr ab Iorwerth ab Heilyn ab Madog ab David ab Howel ab Meurig, who had half of Trevor in Nanheudwy, fourth son of Tudor ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Chirk, etc. (Harl. MS. 4181.) He was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph, April 26, A.D. 1500. He died in A.D. 1503, as is supposed, at the Abbey, and was probably buried there; where it is presumed he lived, on account of having no episcopal palace left standing in his diocese, since it was destroyed in the wars of Owain Glyndwr. (Willis' *Survey of St. Asaph*.)

<sup>4</sup> Harl. MS. 4181.

<sup>5</sup> The Cae Cyriog MSS. contain a most valuable collection of



## TRAIAN.

Gutyn Owain ab Huw ab Owain ab Iorwerth ab Hwfa Llwyd ab Gruffydd ab Adda ab Tegwared ab Iorwerth ab Trahaiarn ab Cynddelw ab Rhiryd ab Pod ab Pasgen ab Helig ab Glanawg ab Gwgan Gledddyfrudd, son of Caradog Freichfras, King of Fferlis and Brecknock, and one of the Knights of King Arthur's Round Table, who bore, *sable*, a chev. inter three spears' heads *argent*, the points imbrued proper.

According to the books of Thomas ab Ieuan, the above Hwfa Llwyd was the son of Gruffydd Goch ab David ab Tegwared.

David ab = Tangwystl, daughter of Madog ab Cyfnerth ab Cuhelyn ab Tegwared | Llywarch ab Llywarch Goch ab Llywarch Holbwrc. *Vert*, a stag trippant *argent*, attired and unguled or

Gruffydd Goch =

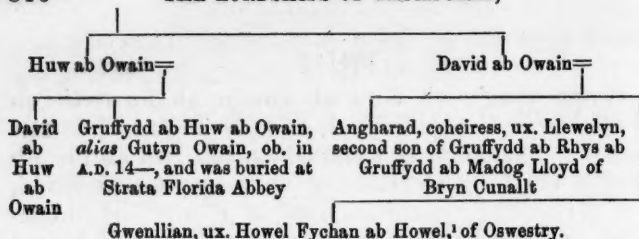
Hwfa =	Gwenllian, daughter of Iorwerth ab Meilir Goch	Madog	Tudur
Llwyd	ab Meilir ab Rhys Goch ab Rhys Gethin, Lord of Llanymddyfri. <i>Argent</i> , a lion rampt. <i>sable</i> , armed, langued, and crowned <i>gules</i>	Llwyd	Llwyd

Iorwerth = Agnes, d. of Gruffydd ab Cadwgan ab Meilir Eyton, Lord of Eyton, Erlisham, and Borasham. *Ermine*, a lion rampt. *azure*, armed and langued *gules*<sup>1</sup>

Owain =

genealogies and family history, collected by John Griffiths of Cae Cyriog, in the parish of Rhiwfabon, Esq., who died in A.D. 1698, which are now in the possession of his heir and representative, Thomas Taylor Griffith of Wrexham, Cae Cyriog, and Pennant y Belan, Esq., by whom they were most kindly lent to me. They relate almost exclusively to the history of Powys Fadog, and contain many of the lost pedigrees of Lewys Dwnn, particularly those of the families of Trevor of Trevor Hall, Jones of Llwyn Onn, and Lloyds of Plas Madog; which last place is called by Lewys Dwnn, Plas Madog Warwyn, from Madog Warwyn, the eldest son of Elidir ab Rhys Sais, Lord of Eyton. The *Llyfr Goch o Bowys* and other volumes of genealogies by Lewys Dwnn are now lost; but Mr. John Griffiths and Mr. John Davies of Rhiwlas had access to them. (Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, introduction, pp. 30, 31.)

<sup>1</sup> Eyton Pedigree.



It is uncertain when Gutyn Owain died, but we find that "the first step" taken by the Earl of Richmond after his accession to the throne in A.D. 1485, was a commission issued to the Abbot of Llanegwestl, or Valle Crucis; Dr. Owen Pool, Canon of Hereford; and John King, Herald at Arms; "to make inquisition concerning Owain Tudur", his grandfather. Dr. Powel, in his *Historie of Cambria*, printed in A.D. 1584, mentions this commission, and states that "the commissioners, coming into Wales, travelled in that matter, and used the helps of Sir John Leiaf (a priest), Guttyn Owain Bardh, and Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Ieuan Fychan of Llanerch, co. Denbigh, and others, in search of the Brytish or Welsh bookes of petigrees, out of which they drew his perfect genealogie."<sup>2</sup>

The Lloyds of Ebnall, in this lordship, were descended from Owain Brogyntyn. Edward Lloyd, the last male heir of this family, had an only daughter and heiress, Mary, who married Edward Lloyd of Llwyn y Maen. Traian once formed part of the possessions of Ithel Felyn, lord of Ial.

#### CANTREF RHAIAADR.

III. Cantref Rhaiadr contained the three comots of: 1, Mochnant Is Rhaiadr; 2, Cynllaith; and 3, Nanheudwy.

1. The comot of Mochnant Is Rhaiadr, together with that of Mochnant Uwch Rhaiadr in Cantref y Fyrnwy,

<sup>1</sup> Howel of Oswestry died in A.D. 1481. (Harl. MS. 2299.)

<sup>2</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, xiv.

once belonged to Iorwerth Goch, a younger son of Prince Meredydd ab Bleddyn. This chieftain fought, together with the other Welsh princes, at the battle of Crogen in A.D. 1163, against the English; but soon afterwards he appears to have sided with Henry II, in consequence of which Owain, Lord of Mechain Is Coed, a son of Prince Madog ab Meredydd, and his cousin Owain Cyfeiliog, in A.D. 1164, took the whole territory of their uncle, Iorwerth Goch, and shared it between them; so that Mochnant Uwch Rhaiadr fell to Owain Cyfeiliog, and Mochnant Is Rhaiadr to Owain ab Madog.

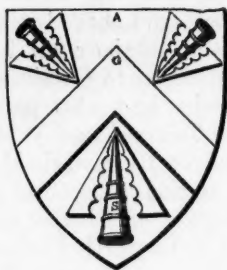
Iorwerth Goch, who had also parts of Tre'r Main, Burgedin, Hope in Teirtref, and Whittington, married Maude, daughter of Sir Richard de Manley, of Cheshire, Knight, by whom he had issue, three sons: 1, Sir Gruffydd, who was a Knight of Rhodes and ancestor of the Kynaston family; 2, Iorwerth Fychan, Baron of Main in Meifod, the ancestor of Llewelyn Foelgrwn, Baron of Main, who bore, *argent*, a lion passant *sable* in a border indented *gules*, from whom descended the Parrys of Main, the Matthews of Trefnannau, the Maurices of Bryn y Gwaliau and Bodynfol, the Lords Lilford, and the Powyses of Berwick; and 3, Howel of Cae Howel.

Besides these, Iorwerth Goch had also an illegitimate son, Madog Goch of Mawddwy. This chieftain bore, *argent*, a chevron party per pale *gules* and *azure* inter three falcons *sable*, the left leg of each lifted up, their beaks and right legs of the third, and a trefoil over the head of each *azure*. These were the arms of Llywarch ab Cadfan; and Madog Goch wore them when he killed Llywarch; and Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, gave these arms, as well as the lands of Llywarch ab Cadfan, to Madog Goch.<sup>1</sup> The Owens of Trefeilir and Llangristiolus, in Cwmmwd Malldraeth, are lineally descended from Madog Goch.

Mochnant Is Rhaiadr contains part of the parish of Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr, the townships of Llangedwyn and Scrwgan in the parish of Llangedwyn, portions

<sup>1</sup> Cae Cyriog MSS.

of the parishes of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, and Llangadwaladr, and the townships of Tre'r Llan, Trewern, Henfachau, Banhadla Uchaf, Banhadla Isaf, Trefeiliw, Trebys Fawr, Trebys Fach, Garth Eryr, and Brithdir, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant,<sup>1</sup> and part of the parish of Llan y Myneich.



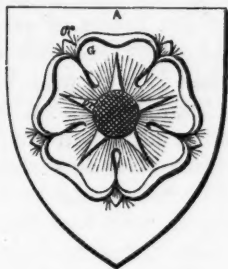
HENFACHAU.

In the time of Madog ab Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powys, Cadwgan y Saethydd of Mochnant was Lord of Henfachau. He bore, *argent*, a chevron *gules* inter three pheons pointed to the centre *sable*. He was the son of Rhiryd ab Cadwgan ab Rhiryd, second son of Bleddyn ab Cynfyn, Prince of Powys, by his fourth consort, who was a daughter of Gruffydd ab Carwed ab Alaw of Llwydiarth in Mon. Carwed bore, *sable*, an oak tree fructed *or*, the stem crossed by two arrows pointed upwards, saltirewise, *argent*. He married Angharad Fechan, daughter and coheiress of Gruffydd,<sup>2</sup> third son of Meilir Eyton, Lord of Eyton (*ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*), by whom he had a son named Goronwy, who succeeded his father as Lord of Henfachau. He married Eva, daughter and heiress of David ab Howel Fychan ab Howel ab Ieuaf, Lord of Arwystli (*gules*, a

<sup>1</sup> Mont. Coll., vol. iv, p. 201.

<sup>2</sup> Gruffydd married Angharad, daughter and heiress of Llewelyn ab Meurig ab Caradog ab Iestyn ab Gwrgant, Prince of Glamorgan, who bore, *gules*, three chevronells *argent*.

lion rampant *argent*, crowned *or*), by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Eva, who married Cuhelyn ab Rhun ab Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaith.



## RHOSWNOG IN POWYS.

Besides Cadwgan y Saethydd, Rhiryd ab Cadwgan had another son named Ithel, who by ..... his wife, daughter of Meredydd ab Iorwerth ab Llywarch ab Brân, Lord of Cwmmwd Menai (by Angharad his wife, daughter and heiress of Howel ab Meredydd ab Bleddyn ab Cynfyn), had issue a son, Howel ab Ithel, Lord of Rhoswnog,<sup>1</sup> or, according to others, Lord of Rhos and Rhufoniog,<sup>2</sup> who bore, *argent*, a rose *gules*, seeded *or*. He married Margaret, daughter of Thomas ab Cadwgan ab Cadwaladr and Gruffydd ab Einion, by whom he had two daughters, coheiresses :

1. Margaret, wife of Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan ab Cynwrig ab Llywarch ab Heilyn, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled, who bore, *gules*, a lion rampant *argent*, armed and langued *azure*; and the ancestor of the Wynnes of Foelas, Prices of Rhiwlas in Penllyn, etc.

2. Annesta, wife of Cadwgan Goch ab Y Gwion ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Ial,<sup>3</sup> who bore, *sable*, on

<sup>1</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 343.

<sup>2</sup> Harl. MS. 2299.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. Cae Cyriog MSS.

a chevron, inter three goats' heads erased *or*, three trefoils of the field.

In a previous chapter, on the authority of the Harl. MS. 2299, I stated that Meredydd ab Bleddyn had but one son, named Howel, who was illegitimate;<sup>1</sup> but the same authority also states that Gruffydd Hiraethog, in the third volume of his books of pedigrees, says that Meredydd ab Bleddyn, by his first consort, Hunydd, had a third son named Howel, who, I think, must have been the father of Angharad, the wife of Meredydd ab Iorwerth of Cwmmwd Menai in Anglesey; for Lewys Dwnn<sup>2</sup> expressly states that she was an heiress, which she could not have been had she been the daughter of the illegitimate Howel, who had two sons, Meredydd and Ieuan; and I also think that it must have been Howel, the third legitimate son of Meredydd ab Bleddyn, who was slain by his own men in A.D. 1140.<sup>3</sup>

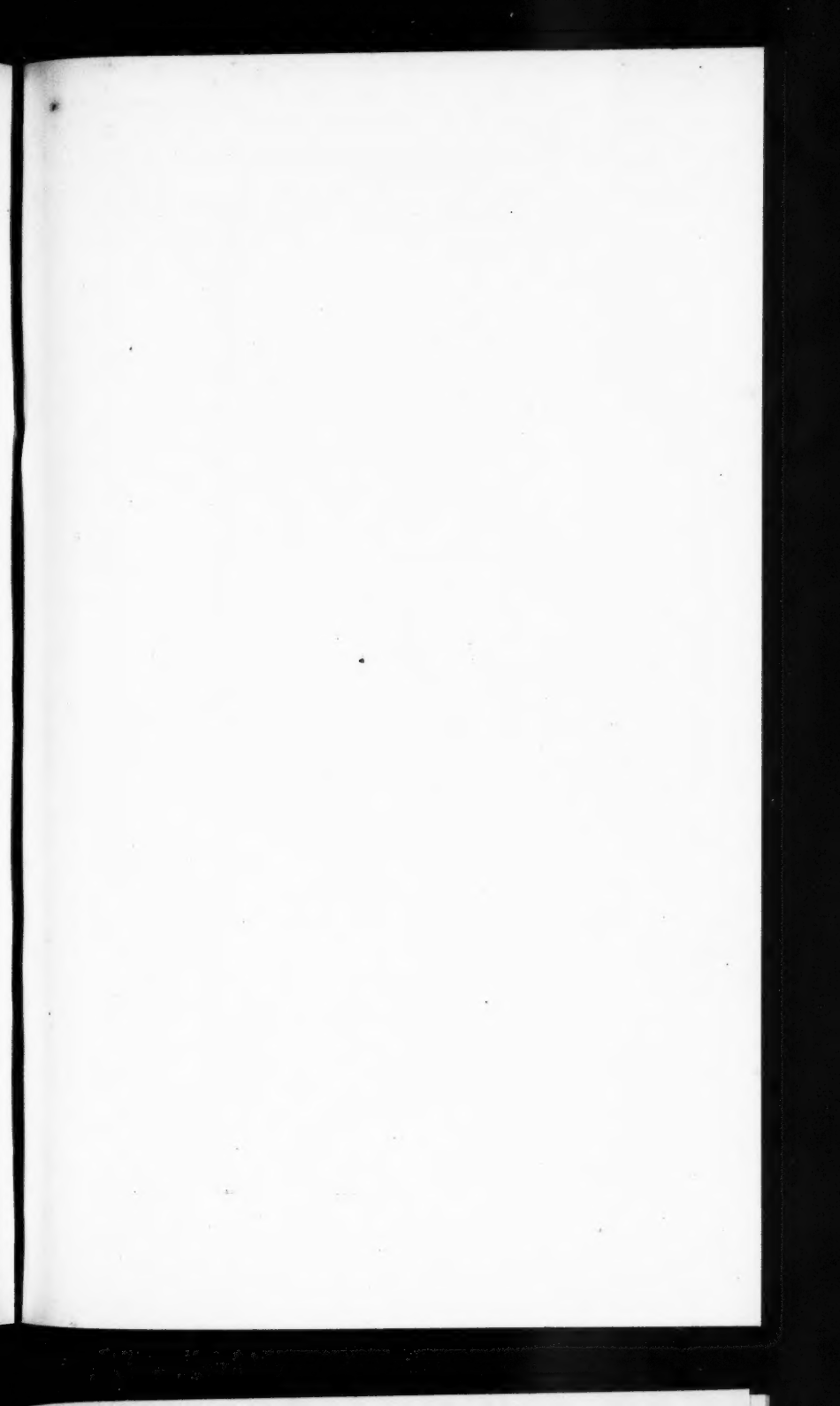
<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Oct. 1872, p. 295.

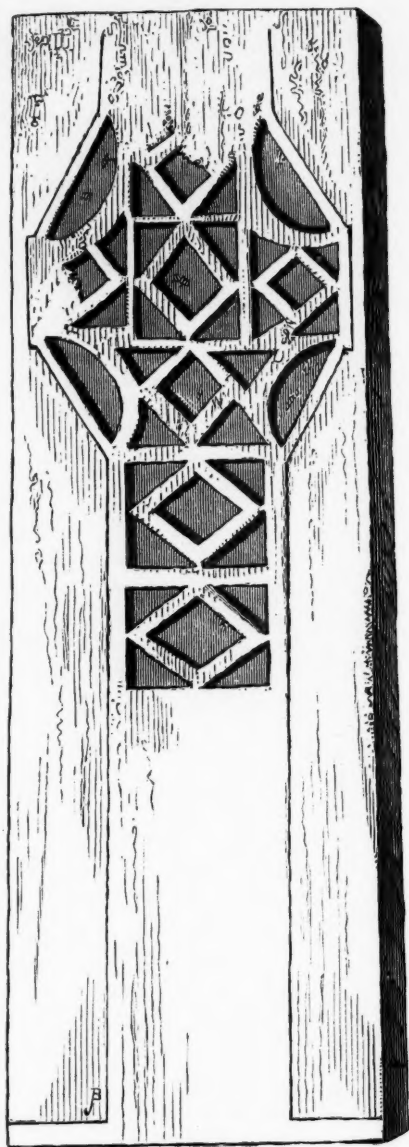
<sup>2</sup> Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 207.

<sup>3</sup> I find that I am further corroborated in this view by an extract from Robert Vaughan's great *Book of Pedigrees*, in the possession of Mr. Wynne of Peniarth, obligingly sent me by H. R. Hughes of Kinmael Park, Esq. In this book it is stated that Meredydd ab Bleddyn had a legitimate son, named Howel, by his first consort, Hunydd, the daughter of Eunydd.

(To be continued.)

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CROSS IN LLOWES CHURCHYARD.



## NOTES ON A RADNORSHIRE CROSS.

IN Llowes churchyard, Radnorshire, is a singular monument. It consists of a stone of great weight and size, standing in an upright position, to the south of the church, close to the pathway, and measures in height, from the surface of the ground, about 7 feet  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. Increasing in width gradually from the top downwards, it measures at the top only 27 inches across, while at the bottom it reaches a width of 36 inches. It is worthy of remark that the plan adopted in the case of coffin-lids was the reverse of this. There the coffin-lids themselves, as well as the crosses in relief on them, diminished in width from the top downwards. I believe this was a universal rule. Following likewise the same plan in its thickness as its width, this stone increases in thickness from 10 inches at the summit to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches at the base. It goes by the name of "Moll Walbec"; and on either side a cross is carved. On the side facing east is a cross of very irregular geometrical pattern, consisting of semilunar compartments, lozenges, and triangles. Almost every lozenge and triangle differs in size and shape from its corresponding one; and they are evidently simply arranged with the idea of getting in so many of each, to make out the pattern, without any attempt at true symmetrical arrangement. The semilunar compartments are cut in to a depth of 2 inches, a greater depth than the rest of the pattern. On the west side is a Latin cross with bifurcated arms, cut in to a depth of 3 inches. The crosses, in both cases following the increase in size of the stone, increase in width downwards. The stone, which is a limestone block, partly overgrown with lichens, has suffered most on its west face from exposure to the weather, and on the south side of the east face. In the edge of the stone, on the north side, is a curious small hole, 2 inches across, which runs in 3 inches, tapering inwards.

Having thus minutely described the stone, I will give part of its description by the Rev. Jonathan Williams in his *History of Radnorshire*. After giving its dimensions, which are very inaccurate, he goes on to say it is "carved or sculptured into the similitude of a human body. On its breast is delineated a large circle divided into four semilunar compartments separated by rich (*sic*) sculpture. In the centre of the circle is a lozenge. The lower part of the body is decorated with lozenges and triangles. Its arms have been broken off by accident, or violence, or by the corroding hand of time."

What gave Mr. Williams any grounds for this fanciful description, I am at a loss to understand. He certainly was wrong in supposing that the cross ever had the arms he speaks of. It does not bear the slightest trace of their loss. It may be described as a St. Cuthbert's cross from the outline, which bears a similarity to the pectoral cross found in 1827 in Durham Cathedral, and disinterred with a skeleton supposed to be that of St. Cuthbert, by the Rev. James Raine, together with some other most curious relics of the Anglo-Saxon age. Mr. Williams then giving the conjectures of others with regard to what this figure (as he calls it) is supposed to represent, says, "some, among whom was the late Theophilus Jones, Esq., supposed that this formidable figure represents Malaen, the British Minerva, the goddess of war." Then speaking of the traditional report, which he treats as extremely extravagant, "it asserts", he says, "that a female figure of gigantic strength, called Moll Walbec, threw this immense stone out of her shoe, across the river Wye, from Clifford Castle, which she had constructed distant about three miles. The British and original appellation of Moll Walbec was Malaen y Walfa, *i.e.*, 'the *fury* of the enclosure'."

Equally extravagant is the present legend of the stone as related to me by the old clerk who has been in the parish for the last fifty years. He asserts that a duel was fought between two members of families living in the neighbourhood, whom he named, and that accord-

ingly this cross was erected to their memory. Possibly the simple cross was to commemorate the vanquished, and the more elaborate one the victor. In order to dismiss this view of the matter it will be only necessary to observe that we have no tradition of a cross ever having been erected to commemorate a duel, though there are traditions of such a character respecting the great undressed pillar-stones so common in Ireland. There was an old Breconshire family of the name of Walbeof, but it is now long since extinct. It appears from Jones' *Breconshire* that many slabs were erected to their memory, and one monument is in the church of Llanhamlach near Brecon. Possibly the stone might have been named after the Walbeofs; but of course this is purely conjectural. It is said (and it is the more probable derivation of the word) that the name Moll Walbec was derived from Maude de St. Valerie, the wife of William de Breos, who was the victim of King John. Did not William de Breos fly to Ireland? and was not she starved to death with her children? I cannot remember without books to refer to. The De Breoses were lords of the district. The name Moll Walbec has been applied by country people to the female corbel-head (now in a cottage) taken from Huntington Castle. It is likewise a common habit to call any carved corbel at Hay, or in the neighbourhood, by that name. Taking these last facts together with the name applied to this cross, it would seem that the name of Moll Walbec was given by popular assent to any stone the natives could not understand.

I ought not to forget to mention that the clerk informed me that this interesting monument had a very narrow escape from destruction, for he remembers, when he was a boy, that some men were digging it up to place as the corner-stone of the new schools; but the late vicar happening to come by, stopped the work, and ordered the soil to be filled in again round it. They had got down to a depth of 4 feet, and had not even then reached the base of the stone.

With regard to Welsh crosses in general, they appear frequently in the shape of a small cross within a circle, set in the top of a long shaft, the latter having at times the interlaced ornaments in compartments. They often have inscriptions, in the Romano-British character, to the memory of the persons for whom they were erected; but are destitute of anything resembling the symbols of the Scotch crosses, and differ from them both in design and construction. The crosses of Ireland differ widely, too, from the Scotch. The Irish are cruciform in shape, with a halo or circle which binds the arms and stem together, of which we have only a few Scotch examples.

Having thus spoken of the general characteristics of these three families of crosses, if I compare the Llowes Cross individually with the drawings of any one of them, I do not find one cross at all resembling it in pattern. In form it is allied most closely to the Irish. "The form of the Llowes Cross," the Rev. James Graves, Treasurer to the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland, writes, "is distinctly Irish; but the ornamentation is not. The panels, with us, are filled up either with figures or interlaced work,—the lacertine ornament as it has been called."

Going carefully through the two splendid volumes of that exhaustive work, *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, by Dr. John Stuart, Secretary to the Spalding Club (published by that Club in the years 1856 and 1867), I found, at Plate 104, a cross resembling it partly in outline; but out of the nearly two hundred Plates I did not come across one resembling it at all in pattern. I have corroborative evidence, from two or three sources, of its ornamentation being unknown in Ireland. In England and Wales I know of no cross at all like it. The crosses in Cornwall are very dissimilar, and, as a rule, much simpler; and in only one case have I heard of a cross of like kind, which a friend of mine has a recollection of having seen in some book with Runic inscriptions on it. I am, therefore, inclined to the belief that it is almost, if not quite, unique.

Its date is a matter of great uncertainty. Mr. R. R. Brash thinks the lozenge-panelling betokens a rather late date; but at the same time says the lozenge-pattern is very unusual, and the head of the cross peculiar. As it is not of any known marked type, and there is no inscription to help one, it is difficult to decide. Mr. M. H. Bloxam, who is well acquainted with English and Welsh crosses, differs from him, and thinks that it dates from the early half of the eleventh century. I am much inclined to the same opinion, especially from the roughness and general want of finish of the stone, and the extreme rudeness and want of symmetry in the pattern. There is no quarry in the immediate neighbourhood that could have furnished the stone, and I think it extremely probable that it was formerly a maen hir, or ancient, unlettered, sepulchral monument, which was removed from its original position, and converted into a Christian cross. Looking at it now, it bears every appearance of this. It is well known that in the eleventh century several instances occur of this conversion being made. There is a tradition that it stood on Bryn Rhydd Common, half a mile to the west of its present position, possibly with others; and it is probable that this particular stone was selected as suitable for the purpose of a cross.

This Llowes Cross might have been copied from the original St. Cuthbert's, which seems to have followed him from Lindisfarne, and, together with his remains, appears to have shared his fortunes after his death. It is related that in the days of Simeon of Durham, whose history terminates with the year 1096, St. Cuthbert's Cross stood in the cemetery of Durham Cathedral, and may be the one referred to by Leland as standing at the head of a tomb in the churchyard, on the south side of the Minster. "It is a crosse of a 7 fote longe, that hath had an inscription of diverse rowes yn it; but the scripture cannot be red."

Whether this Radnorshire cross is in any way connected with this St. Cuthbert's is, of course, uncertain;

but certain it is that the former is what may be described as a St. Cuthbert's cross, as well as that the latter, which formerly seemed to have had a wandering life, was fixed in its place in the churchyard about or before the year 1096.

The parish of Llowes was in the cantred of Elvael; and it is worthy of mention, that in the taxation, in 1291, of Pope Nicholas IV, the parish of Llowes is twice mentioned. This Pope granted the tenth to King Edward I for six years, towards defraying the expedition to the Holy Land; and amongst the other parishes taxed thus, Lewas is mentioned as having furnished its tenth: Lewas, £8:0:0—0:16:0. There is thus evidence of its being a parish in the thirteenth century.

With respect to the small hole in the edge of the stone, as it does not go through the face of the stone, or even through the angle (examples of which occur both in Ireland and Scotland), I think it cannot lay claim to be a "holed stone". Probably in this case it signified nothing, unless possibly the hole was drilled for the purpose of raising and transporting it.

Having finally dismissed all the legends concerning its erection, let us see what were the general purposes intended by the erection of crosses. They were probably various. Crosses were erected as memorials of the founders of churches; and Dr. Petrie supposes that on occasions, in addition to this, they served as sepulchral monuments of these individuals. It may also be supposed that they were erected by the early missionaries in place of the older stones of the native inhabitants, with the view of altering and sanctifying the principles (whatever they were) which had led them to set up their rude stones. In the case of the erection of this Welsh cross, I am much inclined to adopt this last view. May not a monk of Celtic race have migrated from the north to Radnorshire, carried with him the idea of the cross which he had seen, and endeavoured to perpetuate its form in his new residence?

ERNEST HARTLAND.



## BEAUMARIS CHURCH.

As an occasional Rambler, resident for a few days at Beaumaris, I have always at hand a note-book to set down anything I consider deserving of being recorded, and whilst looking over (a few days ago) the Church of Beaumaris, the monument in the vestry, with its two recumbent effigies, struck me as worthy of a more lengthy and particular description than it has hitherto received. The Church of Beaumaris is not unworthy of a note, though it may probably have been described at length in some publication or other.

It is a fair specimen of a town church. The tower, the upper part at least, is modern. The nave and aisles are of that style of ecclesiastical construction termed decorated, which prevailed from the latter part of the thirteenth to the latter part of the fourteenth century, during the reigns of the three first Edwards. The nave is divided from the aisles on each side by four pointed arches, with moulded architraves of two orders of bold and excellent design, springing from plain octagonal piers, with caps of a few simple mouldings. Some of the windows of the north and south aisles are of pleasing contour, and the tracery with which they are filled is of good decorated design. There appears to have been at the east end of each aisle a small chantry chapel, anciently divided by screen work from the rest of the church.

The existence of piscinæ or water drains within niches in the south wall of each aisle is a sure indication of an altar having formerly existed at the east end of each aisle. The roof of the nave is not the original roof, but one of the fifteenth century. The chancel arch is of very good and bold character, of the same period as the nave and aisle, the architrave mouldings, however, consisting of quarter rounds, run from the apex of the

arch down to the base, without any stop by way of capital. The chancel is at least two centuries later in date than the body of the church, having been reconstructed on the site of a more ancient chancel, demolished probably sometime during the sixteenth century, when the present chancel appears to have been built. I have no records to consult respecting the church, and therefore simply form my opinion from the architectural features of various portions of the fabric.

I regret I cannot speak in commendation of the present fittings of the church, but with the revival of a better taste these will doubtless, at no very distant period I hope, give place to fittings more in consonance with the architectural features of the church. I must, however, except the stall-like arrangement of the chancel with ancient sittings of greater antiquity than the present chancel. These stalls were evidently removed after the suppression of the monasteries from some religious house in the neighbourhood, perhaps from the conventual church at Penmon, perhaps from the church or chapel now demolished at the Friary at Llanfaes. The carved *subsellia*, or underseats of the stalls are so fixed at the back of them that they are easy to be examined, but the carvings which appear to be of the fifteenth century, present no features worthy of particular notice, no groups, the heads of a monk, of a bishop, of a female religious veiled, wimpled, and crowned. At the east end of the chancel is a monumental stone in commemoration of Sir Henry Sidney, father of one of the great worthies of England, Sir Philip Sidney.

The most interesting of the monumental remains is, however, that high tomb in the vestry, removed, I believe, from the Friary Church, at Llanfaes, long since demolished, and set up here; nor is this a singular instance, for there are many monuments in different churches throughout the kingdom which were originally placed in conventual churches, and on their suppression and demolition removed, and set up in some neighbouring parochial church.



The recumbent effigies on this tomb are those of a knight and his lady. There is no inscription to denote the personages here represented, but from the style of armour of the knight and costume of the lady, the date to which this monument may be ascribed may safely be asserted to be of the middle of the fifteenth century, or reign of Henry the Sixth. The knight is represented with his head resting on a tilting helmet with mantling and crest. On his head he wears that peculiar kind of helmet, a visored salade, the vizor being raised so as to disclose the face. About his neck and covering the chin is a gorget of plate, and over this is worn the collar of SS. The armpits are protected by gussets of mail; the shoulders and upper portions of the arms by pieces of plate, the prototypes of the pass guards, epaulieres and rerebraces. The elbows are defended by coudes, and the lower portions of the arms, from the elbows to the wrists, by vambraces. The backs of the hands are protected by gauntlets, composed of one or two plates only. The body armour consists of a breastplate with a placard or additional plate in front, to this is attached a skirt of taces overlapping upwards, and beneath this appears an apron of chain mail vandyked, and over this are worn angular tuillettes of plates fastened to the skirt of taces. Cuisses of plate defend the thighs, genouilleres the knees, jambs the legs, and sollerets of flexible overlapping laminæ of plate, with gussets of chain mail at the insteps, protect the feet which rest against a lion. Spurs are fastened to the heels. The sword, which is gone, worn on the left side, was fastened by a narrow belt crossing diagonally from the right hip to the left thigh. The anelace or dagger attached to the right side is also gone.

The recumbent effigy of the lady is on the right of that of the knight. She is represented wearing on her head a high cap something like a sugar loaf, to this is attached a veil.

Round her neck appears a leaf-like ornament. The gown is close fitting to the waist, and openings at the

sides disclose the inner vest; the sleeves are close fitting and cuffed at the wrists. The skirts of the gown fall in ample folds to the feet, which rest against two whelps. At the back is worn a mantle or cloak fastened across the breast by a cordon, attached to a fermail or ornamental appendage on either side of the mantle. The two tasselled extremities of the cordon hang down on the body. The head reposes on a cushion. The hands both of this and the other effigy are joined on the breast in attitude of prayer.

The sides of this tomb are divided into eleven compartments, containing alternately a shield and statuette. Each statuette is placed within a canopied housing or tabernacle. These statuettes are very interesting, and require to be described severally. Those on the north side consist of—

1. The statuette of a female clad in a gown and mantle, with a veil and crown on the head, and with a sword held in the left hand. This may have been intended for St. Catherine.

2. The statuette of a bishop vested in the alb and chesible, with a low mitre on the head; the right hand upheld in act of benediction, the left hand represented holding a pastoral staff.

3. The statuette of an abbess habited in a full gown, with wide hanging sleeves, the neck and chin wimpled, the head covered with a veil and crowned. In the right hand is held a pastoral staff, in the left hand is held a book.

4. The statuette of a bishop, vested as before.

5. The statuette of a female religious, with the head crowned, habited in a full gown with a plaited gorget or wimple about the neck and chin, holding a pastoral staff in the left hand and a book in the right.

6. The statuette of a bishop, vested as before.

The east or lower end of the tomb is divided into five compartments, alternately occupied by a statuette and a shield. The statuettes are—

1. Statuette of a bishop, vested as before.

2. Statuette of an abbot, bare headed and tonsured, vested in an amice, alb, and chesible. In the left hand is held a pastoral staff, and a pair of fetter locks, connected by a chain, appears to be suspended from the right hand.

3. Statuette of a female not in a religious habit, but clad in a low close fitting gown and mantle, and crowned, with a staff in the left hand, the points of which is inserted in the jaws of a dragon—perhaps intended to represent St. Margaret.

The south side of the tomb has the same number of statuettes as the north. They are as follows :—

1. Statuette of a knight in armour, somewhat mutilated, so as to render the details difficult to make out.

2. Statuette of a female, crowned, perhaps intended to represent St. Catherine.

3. Statuette of a prior or abbot, represented bare-headed, and vested in amice, alb, and chesible, holding in the right hand a book, in the left a pastoral staff.

4. Statuette of a bishop, vested as before.

5. The same.

6. The same.

The west end contains like the east, three statuettes as follows :—

1. Statuette of a female crowned, and bearing a sword, perhaps St. Catherine.

2. Statuette representing St. Christopher, bearing on his shoulder the Infant Christ, represented according to the story in the *Legenda Aurea* of Voragine. I have once before met with a sculptured representation of this allegory of the schoolmen in a church, I think Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, and a portion of an inlaid brass in Morley Church, Derbyshire, contains also a representation of St. Christopher, there considered as a real personage. Paintings of St. Christopher were frequent on the walls of our churches, and many such are still to be found in a greater or less state of preservation.

3. Statuette of a Friar in the garb or weed of a Dominican, his cowl or gown and hood with the scapular in

front. I have only met with one other figure in the garb of a Dominican, and this is carved on one of the subsellia of the stalls in St. Mary's Church, Beverley. This statuette is then of extremely rare occurrence.

On the north wall of the chapel is a sepulchral brass of the latter part of the fifteenth century or reign of Henry the Seventh. This is remarkable for having the conventional representation of the Holy Trinity, a somewhat rare example, there being perhaps not a dozen brasses in the kingdom with this emblem. The Almighty Father is represented as the ancient of days, with a mantle or cope, and tiara on the head. The Son as the image of the crucified. The Holy Spirit in the shape of a dove, above the Son. On one side of this, but detached, is the figure of the blessed Virgin, crowned and holding the Infant Christ in her arms. On the other side is the figure of St. John, with the chalice containing the serpent in his left hand. Beneath are the effigies of a civilian and his wife. He is represented as bare-headed, his hair cut club-wise, habited in a merchant's gown, with two male children behind him, with a scroll issuing from his mouth, bearing the words "Osanna in Excelsis." His wife appears in the pedimental head-dress, a gown with full puckered sleeves, and a female child behind her. Issuing from her mouth is a scroll containing the words "Kyrie eleyson." The inscription beneath is in commemoration of Richard Bulkeley, a merchant, and Elizabeth his wife, but there is no date on the monument.

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#### PRIESTHOLM OR PUFFIN ISLAND.

The Isle of Priestholm, Ynys Seiriol, now often called Puffin Island, about four miles north-east of Beaumaris, is doubtless visited during the season by a number of tourists. Uninhabited by man, it is yet of considerable interest from having been the abode of Seiriol, a religious recluse of the sixth century. A

small monastic establishment was early founded here, of which the tower of the church and some foundations of the conventual buildings on the north side are the only existing remains. This tower, small in size, and in point of architectural construction exceedingly rude, is nevertheless, from its extreme antiquity, of no slight interest. It is I think the earliest Christian structure now existing in the principality of Wales, and the approximate date I should, for reasons I will adduce, assign to it, is the latter part of the seventh century, or about A.D. 680. The external dimensions of this tower are on either side thirteen feet eight inches, the internal dimensions on either side eight feet two inches, the thickness of the wall being two feet eight inches. It is of two stages in height, each consisting of about twenty feet, divided externally by a square edged string course. In the lower stages are three semi-circular headed arches rudely constructed of laminae or thin uncut pieces of rag stone, that on the west, now blocked up, leading into the nave, now demolished, being five feet eight inches in diameter, that on the south side to which a modern shed is now attached, led into a southern transept; by that on the east, which formed the communication with the chancel or choir, access to the interior may still be obtained, though it has been partially closed on either side. Each of these two last arches are of similar construction to that first described. The walls in the interior have been covered with plaster. There is no internal division between the two stages, nor is there any appearance of a staircase. The upper stage is lighted by a window on each side, that on the east has a single stone in the head rudely worked to a semi-circle, the jambs are pieces of rag stone, three in number on each side. The north window is also of a single light, with a single stone for the head rudely worked into a semi-circle, with each of the jambs formed of three pieces of rag stone. The windows on the south and west are double light windows, the heads are formed of a single stone each, rudely fashioned

in two semi-circular openings; but the intermediate shafts or baluster divisions between the lights are gone. The jambs of the south window consist of four pieces of uncut stone on either side, those of the south of three pieces on one side and four on the other. The jambs are all straight-sided. The roof is of stone, pyramidically formed, and is perhaps not only the very earliest prototype we have of the spire; but the earliest existing roof, I think, in the kingdom of any building above ground. This extremely ancient and interesting structure is constructed of unhewn masses of stone, set in mortar of great strength. The only approach to mouldings, and they can hardly be called such, are the square-edged string course, and the heads of the windows. This building may well be compared in its constructive features with the chancel of Jarrow Church, in Northumberland, and the remains of Innisfallen Abbey, near Killarney, both, I think, of the seventh century; and I trust this ancient tower at Priestholm may long be preserved as one of our national antiquities. I believe that by excavations judiciously carried on, the site of the church and plan of the conventual buildings might be fairly developed.

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

Townsend Cottage, Beaumaris:  
Aug. 27, 1867.

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THE  
DISCOVERY OF SOME REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT  
CHAPEL IN THE FOREST OF DEERFOLD.

THE paper on "The Ancient Forest of Deerfold," in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* (4th Series, vols. i and ii), created considerable interest, from the account it contained of the Lollards in Herefordshire, and the proceedings taken against them by the Bishop and Canons of Hereford.

On the death of John of Gaunt, in 1389, the leading Lollards dispersed in various directions to escape the persecution to which they were immediately subjected. William Swynderby, with several companions, took refuge in the extreme seclusion of the Forest of Deerfold, under the direction, there is good reason to suppose, of Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham). Swynderby was the most eloquent of the immediate followers of Wycliffe,<sup>1</sup> and it was not likely that his eloquence could remain long undiscovered anywhere. He came into the diocese of Hereford early in the year 1390, and, taking no notice of an inhibition at once served upon him at Monmouth, he preached in the churches of Whitney, Almeley, Croft, Leominster, and Kington, and took up his residence in the Forest of Deerfold.

In 1391 a process was issued by Bishop Trefnant of Hereford against William Swynderby, which is given at full length in the Hereford Episcopal Register for that

<sup>1</sup> In a mandate issued against the Lollards by the Bishop of Worcester two years before (1387), Swynderby is especially named, with Hereford, Asshton, Purney, and Parker, and they are thus described: "Insaniâ mentis perducti, ac suâ salutis immemores, sub magnâ sanctitatis velamine venenum sub labiis in ore mellifluis habentes, zizanium pro frumento seminantes." (Reg. Wakefield, Wigorn., fol. 128; Wilkins, iii, p. 202.) In 1391 Swynderby had the high tribute paid to his eloquence of a special inhibition from Archbishop Courtney, "lest any one should presume to listen to the preaching of William Skynderbye." (Reg. Courtney, fol. 338A; Wilkins, iii, p. 215.)



year. By the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of this process, Swynderby is accused of having "presumed to celebrate", in certain chapels "not hallowed", situated in "Dervoldswood" and in "the Park of Newton, nigh to the town of Leintwarden". It thus became a matter of much interest to discover the site of these chapels, or small chantries, as they probably were.

It was found that at the hamlet of Newton there is a field of old pasture called "The Chapel Meadow", and here there can still be traced clearly, beneath the grass, the foundations of some small building.

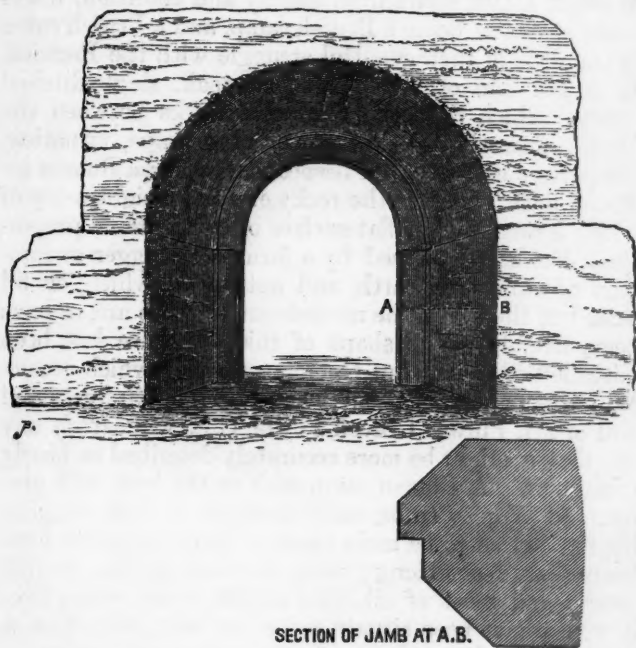
In the Forest of Deerfold the name and traditions belonging to the "Chapel Farm" led before to the discovery that the farmhouse itself was an old oak building of so rich and interesting a character that it was minutely described and figured. It is undoubtedly a building of the end of the fourteenth or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and was probably built by the Lollards as a place of worship, although not in itself of an ecclesiastical character. No direct evidence could then be discovered of the existence of any previous chapel there. A careful examination of all the walls supporting the woodwork of the house and the surrounding buildings only led to the discovery of a single stone of interest. This stone was built in the north-west corner of the house, and was of a sandstone foreign to the locality; but yet offered no other special character on its exposed surface.

It has been necessary to recall these facts to remembrance, that the interest attaching to a discovery made there last March (1873) may be clearly seen.

The Chapel Farmhouse has been undergoing considerable repairs, or has been suffering terrible desecration, as the alterations may be looked upon from an economical or an archæological point of view. At the north-west corner of the house, about two feet below the surface, the workmen dug out some yards of worked sandstones similar in character to the one already mentioned, and quite foreign to the district. Many of these



stones had already been used as foundation or plinth stones before any archæological eye fell upon them; but amongst those left were those which evidently formed the upper part of a small Norman window. There were four other stones of similar mouldings, but not quite matching these. Others were plainly lined, or had a simple moulding at the corners; the majority were plain.



SECTION OF JAMB AT A.B.

Elevation of three upper Stones of small Norman Window. One-eighth full size.

The discovery of these worked stones, together with the history, the names, and the traditions of the place, proves, therefore, satisfactorily that the site of the Chapel Farmhouse was also the site of the ancient chapel or chantry mentioned in the Hereford Episcopal Register of 1391 as one of those in which Swynderby was accused of officiating unlawfully.

HENRY G. BULL.

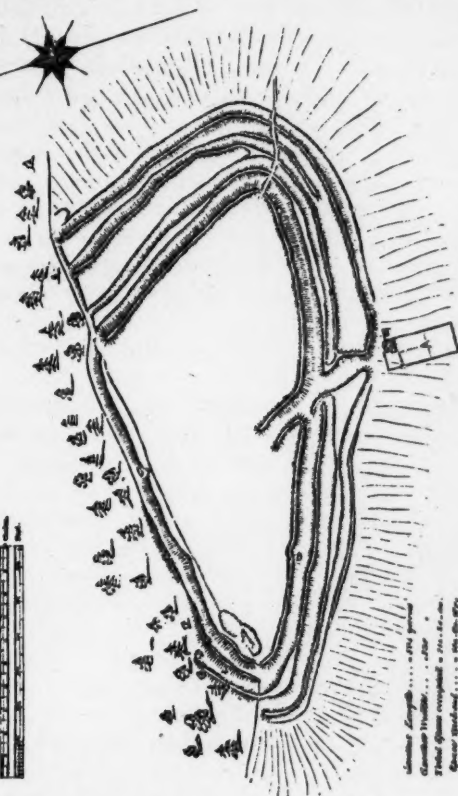
## WAPLEY CAMP AND ITS CONNEXION WITH THE RESISTANCE OF CARACTACUS TO THE ROMANS.

*(Read at Knighton.)*

WAPLEY CAMP, apart from history and tradition, wears every aspect of being a British camp, and a British camp of the date of their eventful struggle with the Romans. It is not one of those circular, small, single-ditched "rings" which represent defensive works between the Welsh and the Anglo-Saxons. Its shape, situation, ramparts, outerworks, all bespeak an earlier, a Roman invasion date. Here is the rocky or stony height a-top of which a more or less flat surface of considerable proportions has been enclosed by a formidable agger or rampart of stone and earth, and outside of which, on all sides but the north, the mounds and ditches are, or have been, fivefold. The shape of this enclosure has been miscalled elliptical; but the map and plan which accompany this paper, and which we owe to the kindness and zeal of Mr. Fulwar Craven Fowle, C.E., will satisfy any one that it might be more accurately described as nearly triangular. A Roman camp such as the local talk pronounced Wapley to be, until the spirit of archæological inquiry led us to be more precise, would certainly have been square or oblong; more marked by its distinct gates; and most of all, in a hostile country like this, it would have been situate rather on level ground, or at least in the lower lands, for fear of entanglement in mountains imperfectly known to a foreign foe. It would also have been fortified with earthworks only, from default of stone.

In similar camps on the Welsh border, like Wapley, abiding memorials of a severe and supreme struggle (notably at Croft Ambrey, seven miles or thereabouts distant to the east), we find the three sides which are most accessible and assailable, fortified with manifold

# WAPLEY CAMP. (HEREFORDSHIRE.)



*Interior Length* . . . . . 275 yds.  
*Greater Width* . . . . . 225 "  
*Total Area occupied* = 210,000 sq. ft.  
*Greater Width* . . . . . 140 ft. 6 in.  
*Area* 275 x 140 = 38,500 sq. ft.



lines, the innermost much the highest and strongest; whilst on the fourth side (for Wapley has a very slight facing to the west, at the vertex of its triangle), which side is, in both these cases, the north, a single entrenchment only surmounts the sharp, sheer steep which frowns over the vale below, and enables the camp, on this hand, to laugh its foes to scorn in its grand, self-sufficient, natural strength.

At Wapley the sole ancient entrance, so far as it can be traced, would seem to have been to the south. At Croft Ambrey it is to the north-west. Another little difference between the two is this, that whereas at the Ambrey soil and stone from the interior have plainly been removed from the now uneven and irregular surface, to add greater strength to a naturally strong rampart, at Wapley we find an almost flat tableland within the enclosure, as well as a perennial reservoir of water towards the south extremity, which might encourage the notion that this fortified camp was designed rather for permanent residence than for a place of resort and resistance in case of sudden attacks or hard-pressed retreats. This feature, so far as is known, has no parallel in any of the Herefordshire camps. I concur, however, with Professor Babington, who visited this Camp with the Cambrian archaeologists in 1863, on the occasion of the Kington Meeting, in thinking that it was simply a camp of casual resort; though, no doubt, there is room enough for British, or, for that matter, Roman huts in respectable numbers within the barriers.

From Mr. Fowle's map and its measurements it will be seen that the camp is about 572 yards in length, and about 330 yards in breadth at its broadest. But the truth is, the geographical position of these border camps bespeaks them the inner line of fortresses for the protection of the Silures and Ordovices against other native tribes, in case of local disturbance of friendly relations, and still more against the foreign invader, who, as we know from the historian Tacitus, forced them successively, on his march towards the final place of conflict,

with so much difficulty and so much loss. Mr. Harts-horne, in his *Salopia Antiqua*,—a work which evinces a careful examination of the whole subject in connexion with its topography, as well as much orderly thought in systematising the results of personal investigation,—has set down Wapley and Croft Ambrey<sup>1</sup> as the southernmost of Caractacus' interior line of camps,—a line which begins with Hen Ddinas, near Oswestry, on the north.

Without aspiring to be a seventh Richmond in the field, or to add another conjecture to those hazarded by more or less enterprising antiquaries, at this distance of time, as to the site and *locale* of the "last battle of Caractacus" (the localisation of which at this remote point of time, and in our dearth of historical data, I take to be well nigh hopeless), I fear I must trouble you to go back with me to that hero's gallant and final struggle, because it affords a way, in fancy at least, of once again covering Wapley with living forms less peaceably inclined than the last considerable gathering on its top, when it was invaded by the Woolhope Club, under my leadership, on the 15th of May last,—forms, however, from one half of whom (the weaker half) we inherit our British love of freedom, whilst from the other and stronger we get our civilisation. To avoid the possibility of misapprehension, I must repeat that I regard Wapley ("the place of weapons," as Mr. Flavel Edmunds considers it to mean) as one of the last entrenched camps defended by Caractacus, and stormed by Ostorius on the road to the supreme decision of the struggle, wherever that may have been.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 72: "They are the key to Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, and before Ostorius could advance into those counties, which I suspect were occupied by the Ordovices, it was necessary they should be forced."

<sup>2</sup> The Welshman, Humphrey Lloyd, of Camden's date, considers Caer Caradoc, near Clun, to have been the scene of this last battle. Aubrey, Gibson, and others, argue for Coxwall Knoll, which General Roy in 1772 puts out of the question by showing that it only corresponds with Tacitus' account in some points, while Caer Caradoc

It was in the year 50 A.D. that Ostorius Scapula, the general sent by Claudius in succession to Aulus Plautius, having suppressed the rising of the Cangi and Brigantes north of Mersey, turned his attention towards the Silures, a people of South Wales, as to whose precise situation it is vain to attempt definiteness, though Professor Pearson thinks that in early times they must have stretched from South Wales into Gloucestershire,<sup>1</sup> the territory assigned by Ptolemy to the Dobuni. Whatever their boundaries, their consequence and influence must have been considerable, as may be inferred both from their provoking Ostorius to measures of repression, and also from the nature of one of these measures used, as Tacitus tells us,<sup>2</sup> to effect such repression. He established a Roman colony at Camulodunum (near Maldon), in the country of the Trinobantes (*h. e.*, Hertford and Essex), and this to overawe the Silures,—a colony in the east of Britain to hold in check a nation of its far west. The clue to this seeming paradox is, that Caractacus was the son of Cunobelin, king of the Trinobantes,—a chief who seems to have held an ex-

does so in none. Hartshorne inclines to the fortification on the Breiddin Hills, on the north-west base of which rolls the river Severn; or to Cefn Carnedd, near Llandinam, in Montgomeryshire, also washed by the Severn. But if so, why did not Tacitus name the "Sabrina", with which he was familiar? Coxwall is derived, according to Hartshorne, from the Celtic "ysgod" (*sylva*) and "gwal" (*vallum*). There is a Coxwall Wood in Wilts. As to Caer Caradocs, there are three at least in the field: one near Church Stretton, and one near Sellak in Herefordshire. See Hartshorne's *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 51, etc.

<sup>1</sup> "My opinion is that there were fewer dynasties and peoples in historical times than would appear from a list of clan-names, and that the Brigantes on the north, the Iceni and Trinobantes on the east, the Gaelic Ordovices and the Welsh Silures on the west, and the Dumnonii, Belgæ, and Cantii on the south, comprise all the names of any real consequence." (Pearson, *Roman Britain*, p. 7.) "I am inclined to think," he adds in p. 9, "that in early times the Silures must have occupied part of the territory assigned by Ptolemy to the Dobuni, and were probably driven back upon Wales by the Romans."

<sup>2</sup> Tacitus, *Ann.* xii, c. 31.



tended sway over the south and centre of Britain, and to have been regarded as paramount in arms by the Celtic races on the Severn and beyond it: so that this colony which Ostorius planted was designed to punish, at the *centre* of Cunobelin's or Caractacus' sway, the protracted resistance of the outskirts and extremities. The distance betwixt Maldon and this side of the Severn becomes less of a difficulty if we bear in mind the connexion of east and west by kinship and common sovereignty.

At the time, however, with which we are concerned Ostorius had been constrained to direct his operations more pronouncedly against the Silures, who were both themselves high-spirited beyond their neighbours, and furthermore emboldened by the valour and tried courage of their leader. Caractacus, it appears, had led out his tribesmen far beyond their native mountains into the more open country, which is now Herefordshire and the valley of the Wye. He had laid waste the fields of the Roman settlers on the Severn and the Lower Avon,<sup>1</sup> that Avon which flows through Somersetshire and Wilts. Ostorius collected his contingents from his various encampments and fortresses on the Cotswold, crossed the Severn, and pressed the forces of Caractacus first to their outer line of defences on the Malvern Range, and then, when driven from these with great loss of men and spirits, upon the camps of Whitburne and Thornbury (in the Bromyard and Leominster district), upon Croft Ambrey and upon Wapley. There were, doubtless, other points of resistance; probably other lines of pursuit and retreat beside, and connected with, these. Tradition associates Dinedor Camp, near Hereford, with the same period, and connects its local name of Oyster Hill with that of the famous Roman general. But from each of the fortresses named there is more or less ground for supposing that the Britons were driven, and this in the order given above. The gate out of which, in confused disarray, the stormed Silures poured forth

<sup>1</sup> See Tacitus, *Ann.* xii, c. 31.

from the Croft Ambrey when they could hold it no longer, is just where we should expect it if the next point to be made was Wapley.

I am not concerned with the route and fortunes of Caractacus after Wapley was gained and lost. Driven thence he may have led his diminished but not utterly disheartened forces, who had Claudius' threat of extermination to spur them on to extremities of valour, either towards Knighton, near to which are supposed entrenchments of Caractacus at Burrough Hill, Billing's Ring, and Bury Ditches, and where the Roman camp at Norton enabled the invaders to command the defiles to the east and west; or along the valley of the Lugg, which washes the northern base of Wapley, into the Leintwardine open country, where, at Coxwall Knoll, some traditions place the scene of Caractacus' last battle. It may be that, repulsed from Wapley, he divided his forces into two bands,<sup>1</sup> and that one, proceeding Knightonwards, in due time reached the last rallying point by the course of the Teme, whilst the other found it less circuitously by the streams of the Lugg. But wherever the last battle was fought, there is a certainty that, in Tacitus' vivid description, it partakes as to situation, assault, and defence, of a character which would be intelligible if we put either Wapley or Croft Ambrey in the place of it; although, when the crowning disaster came, the Britons, according to Tacitus (c. 34-35), had mountain fastnesses to flee into; whereas in both these places they would have had first to make their escape down a very sharp declivity, and to cross streams, ere they could regain the fastnesses of their native mountains.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pearson considers that the most powerful of British federal kings, Cunobelin or Caractacus, can hardly have exercised genuine control over the services of half a million; and that, allowing one in five to be fighting men, it would take weeks to muster them; and the duties of a commissariat would be enormous.

<sup>2</sup> An examination, since this paper was written, of the fortified post of *Caer Drewyn*, on the left bank of the *Dee*, near *Corwen*, inclines us to speak of it as fulfilling, better than any site we have seen, the conditions of Tacitus' description.

This note of difference narrows considerably the list of competing claims for the site of the last battle. For my own purpose let me endeavour, with the text of Tacitus in my mind's eye, to note some common points between the stronghold of Wapley, its occupation and its storming, and that which the Roman historian has portrayed in connexion with the details of another and slightly later scene of conflict and resistance.

First, then, of the situation. Caractacus chose a site of such a nature that approach, retreat, everything, was against the invading Roman, and in favour of the Briton on the defensive. Such is Tacitus' express statement. On one side was a steep mountain ridge; on the others, where there was smoother and easier access ("si qua clementer accedi poterant", c. 33), a stone rampart was opposed to the assaulting army. So far there is pretty exact correspondence, as there is also about the river which washes the base of the hill, though as for the "shifting ford", or "uncertain fording", which Tacitus commemorates in the words "vado incerto", this is alike inexplicable in almost every site which antiquaries have pitched upon for the scene of the last battle.

I think, however, that the clause which comes next in Tacitus is one that affords more help and light upon our present inquiry. He notes that "catervæ armatorum pro munimentis constiterant", which I take to mean that, on the part of the assaulted, crowds of armed men were posted *in front* of the inmost and stiffest entrenchments,—in the ditches and spaces between the second and third, and even, as at Wapley, the fourth line or agger. At the first brush this must have been fierce work for the assailants. We seem to see the innermost line surmounted by so-called barbarians busily plying the arrow, the javelin, and other more casual missiles, over the heads of the occupants of the lower and outer trenches, who in their turn were not only playing the same game, but ready with sheer force to meet the brunt of the invading squadron, should they, unrepulsed by missiles, succeed in getting to close

quarters. In the case of two equally matched barbarian armies it would strike us that the one possessed of so elaborate a vantage would have been the next thing to impregnable. But Roman generals and legions were wont to take a rapid account of what could and what could not be taken by assault,—“quæ impenetrabilia, quæque pervia essent”,—and relying on their discipline, mode of warfare, and practice in scaling and siegework, to be slow in concluding that any position was wholly in the first category; and so, as Tacitus shows us, on coming near the agger, and whilst the fight was with missiles, they would put up with a large proportion and a severe loss of killed and wounded,<sup>1</sup> filling up the thinned ranks with dogged endurance, and with unremitted vigour of assault. At last the arrowy shower would get so thick and dense, that they had to form the *testudo*, or “tortoise,” or “shed”,—a great Roman resource in scaling fortified places, which got its name from the bonded combination of shields wherewith soldiers tiled their heads so as to form a scale-like covering. In Rich’s *Companion to the Dictionary of Antiquities*, the *testudo* is described as “a compact covering like the shell of a tortoise, or the pent of a shed, which was made by raising each shield over its owner’s head and shoulders, and fitting each shield closely under the shield next to it. Over this pent every missile would slide off without detriment to those below it; and this pent was produced by the outer ranks stooping whilst those in front of them stood more and more erect.” It becomes intelligible what an appliance this must have been, when the struggle came to close quarters, for enabling the assaulting party to tear away barriers of rudely piled earth and stones, to breach line after line of defence in succession, and to crush those who manned each of them in hand to hand encounter: nay, when they came at last to the innermost and most impregnable rampart of all, the odds must have been

<sup>1</sup> Seventy thousand Roman colonists are said to have perished in Boadicea’s revolt.

strongly in favour of the Roman thus shielded as well as equipped in defensive body armour, as against the Britons who had seen each line in succession broken, who had no body-armour to protect them, and whose resistance depended a good deal on fitful discharges of arrows and other missiles, as to which we do not find that they possessed any special skill. If we may trust the Roman historian, the result was commonly the same; and could it be reenacted before us, it is probable that so much as we *have* described of the incidents of Caractacus' last battle, wherever fought, would serve for a true and correct account of how it fared eighteen hundred and twenty-three years ago with Wapley Camp and its gallant defenders, when, however much the poet Cowper may seek to redress the balance of odds, in the final words of Boadicea's prophecy, the empire of Rome was brought one step nearer to its culminating point, and the shame and ruin of the native tribes more irrevocably accomplished.

It is hard to see what help remained for those who manned the innermost line of fortification when those who were, as Tacitus writes, "*pro munimentis*", or an advanced guard, had been slaughtered, as they must have been (for there was no retreat up a stiff and sheer wall), and served, in their slain and trampled heaps, as steps to reduce the labour of scaling for the victorious assailants. The utmost that remained was to contest the rampart while they might; and then, while a devoted few delayed the invincible legionaries for a brief space, to pour forth at outlets and byways best known to themselves, and flee into the plains below, where they would hurriedly gather their scattered remnants for future resistance, according as pluck and occasion might suggest.

It may be said that this picture is a draught on fancy. Be it so. What else have we to refer to or to build upon, where the actual facts are so dim, distant, and unrecorded? One object of this brief paper is to provoke inquiry and discussion; to invite a consideration

of the British camps, in which Herefordshire and Radnorshire are so rich, on a system and as a whole; and to stimulate the study and preservation of old memorials which deserve to be had in honour not only as monuments of national patriotism, but also as valuable memorials of our primæval history.

The scenery over which the eye may range from the vantage ground of Wapley's bold and grand outlook is not strictly within the proposed scope of this paper; and even if it were so, I should be afraid that, as a native Silurian, I might, if I ventured on description, be tempted to picture it too fondly, and with undue prolixity. I would, however, just remark that, look which way you will, whether upon the wooded knolls and smiling pastures of Herefordshire, or on the wilder and more mountainous districts of Radnorshire and Montgomeryshire, traces in considerable numbers exist both of the Roman invader and the bold Briton who resisted him.

Of some of the Roman camps, such as Sutton Walls and Risbury (though these, Mr. Hartshorne thinks, were later works), the Woolhope Club has discussed the history and topography in its useful and valuable *Transactions*. On the Radnorshire side, however, there is a large field for the antiquarian in vestiges of the gallant defence of which Wapley forms a section or chapter. Tomen Castle near New Radnor, Castell Cefnlllys, Caer Ginon, another Tomen near Builth, Castle Ring (south of Discoed), and Burva Bank or Camp,—some of these within the range of the eye from Wapley,—are a few of the British works that crown divers eminences, and recall the struggle of the middle of the first century.

Let us hope that this visit of the Cambrian archaeologists to the district will bear fruit in greater assurance and certainty touching the debatable question of Caracacus' latest efforts to avert the invincible supremacy of "Rome for empire far renowned." As Plautus has it, "Pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem", which in our English dramatist's words is roundly ren-



dered, "Give me the ocular proof." Using our eyes, and comparing the harvest of them with Tacitus' data, we shall gain a better acquaintance with the British and Roman camps than arises from contemplating an isolated specimen.

The excrescences on the surface of the ground within and without the entrenchments at Wapley were examined by the Woolhopians on the 15th of May in this year, and were generally allowed to be made ground for the object of affording easy burrows for the rabbits when the camp first became a warren. There is no reason to think that there were sepulchral tumuli.

Mr. F. C. Fowle's plan, which will accompany this paper,<sup>1</sup> is the first, so far as I know, which has been made of it, and I desire to record the zeal and interest with which he threw himself into the task.

JAMES DAVIES.

Moor Court, Kington, Herefordshire.

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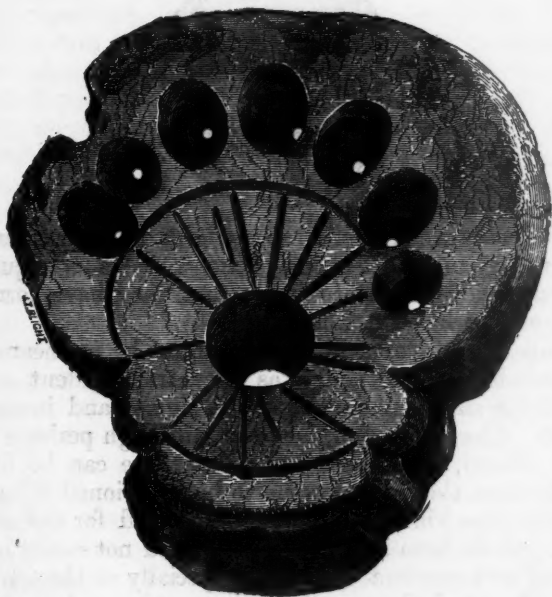
#### UNEXPLAINED STONE ARTICLES.

DURING the Meeting of the Society at Hereford, in the year 1867, the late Dr. Wilson, formerly President of Trinity College, Oxford, drew the attention of some of the members to a singular stone object, the use or intention of which puzzled even those who might have been expected to throw some light on its history. Dr. Wilson subsequently communicated a short notice of it to the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, which appears in the volume of 1868, p. 446. The cut there given is here reproduced, not only for the benefit of those who have not the volume to refer to, but because it bears a strange similarity, in some respects, to the stone relic which forms the subject of this short notice.

<sup>1</sup> The Association is indebted to Mr. R. W. Banks for his liberal present of the illustration.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*



Dr. Wilson, among other suggestions offered from different quarters, and which are, in his judgment, unsatisfactory, alludes more particularly to one which supposes that the stone may have been some kind of hammer used for purposes other than the ordinary one of such an implement. This idea he rejects, not only from the softness of the stone, which would not bear percussion without material damage, but because of the additional weakness caused by the perforations. Nor



does the implement show any marks of such usage, for the small fracture, or rather chip, shown in the cut has been caused by some accident, and is not, moreover, in that part which would have been used if it had been a hammer. He adds, moreover: "It has occurred to me (a conjecture which I offer with much diffidence) that it may have been rather an article of ornament

than of use, and employed as a gorget suspended from the neck by a cord or thong passed through the larger hole, while objects of triumph or supposed magnificence were hung in proud display from the smaller ones. And this idea, perhaps, derives some little confirmation from the two pieces of antiquity found in the same place, and the first one of which is also engraved; for these appear not to be spindle-whorls:



indeed, they are neither large enough nor heavy enough; and the circumstance of their being worn smooth equally on both sides seems to imply that they have formed part of a barbaric necklace."

This conjecture, at first sight, seems by no means an improbable one, although as a central pendent ornament its size must have made it clumsy and inconvenient. The suggestion, however, although perhaps the best offered, must be rejected, as there can be little doubt that the pierced stone to be mentioned below is of the same kind, and probably intended for the same use; but its form is such that it could not easily have served as a pendent ornament, especially as the central hole, if such had been the case, would not have been placed where it is.

This stone object, which it is believed has not yet been noticed or described, was found in clearing out the rubbish which had, in the course of years, accumulated in one of the drains of Stokesay Castle, namely that which empties itself into the moat at the south-east corner of the Castle. Fortunately Mrs. Acton

Stackhouse had undertaken the superintendence of this and other proceedings connected with this Castle, at the request of Lord Craven, at that time the owner of it; otherwise this very singular stone might have been either overlooked, or perhaps destroyed. It was immediately rescued by her, and is now placed in a glass case in one of the upper rooms of the Castle. The material is soft sandstone of light yellowish tint; and the stone measures in length nearly three inches, in breadth about two. It is an inch thick at the larger end. On the edges appear seven small holes, while the larger and central one has a small groove worked in the interior, about half way down, and which seems to have been formed by some bent instrument.

It is somewhat remarkable that two such stones should be found within the same district; for the one described by Dr. Wilson was found near Cleobury Mortimer, in the same county of Salop, and about ten or twelve miles from Stokesay. This stone, the property of E. Whitcomb, Esq., of Cleobury Mortimer, was found in 1816, about a mile from the town. The discovery took place in ploughing a small entrenchment upon Holly Waste, or Holly Fast, near Girch; and the only record of the place and manner of finding is a memorandum of the father of the present owner, as the farmer who picked it up, and his two servants who were ploughing, are dead. According to this memorandum two perforated discs of sandstone were discovered not far from it, which Dr. Wilson conjectures may have been members of the necklace, of which the central pendant he supposed to have been the larger stone. The importance, however, of these discs having been found near the stone is diminished by the fact that the discovery of the Stokesay stone seems to dispose of the conjecture of Dr. Wilson; for although the two stones differ in many details, they essentially are of the same kind, as will probably be admitted on comparing them.

Both stones have seven small holes. Dr. Wilson conjectures that in the one he describes an eighth may

have existed where a chip occurs in the edge (which is the small fracture already alluded to); but independently of other reasons for setting aside this conjecture, the presence of an eighth hole must have interfered with the uniformity and regularity of the pattern.

In the Cleobury Mortimer stone the number of small holes may have been limited to seven, as neatly filling up the space; but the same motive could not have led to the adoption of the same number in the Stokesay stone, as there was not only room for additional ones, but a vacant space is left, the filling up of which with the same kind of holes would have made the whole arrangement more uniform. It may, therefore, be legitimately inferred that the number seven is not an accident, but has some meaning or reference yet to be explained.

If, however, the two stones so far are alike, yet they differ in other respects: thus the larger one being "in shape like an escallop joined to the plane side of an oyster-shell, one side being flat, the other concave" (p. 447); the smaller one, on the other hand, is more like an ordinary stone hammer with one end more pointed than the other, having both its upper and under sides convex. The contrast between the two stone objects, in this respect, is very marked.

In the larger one another peculiarity exists which is wanting in the other, namely the horizontal (if the term may be used) piercing in a direction at right angles to the longer axis of the stone, and so near the narrow end of it that any small shaft or pin inserted would not come into contact or in any way interfere with the handle inserted in the central round hole, which is evidently intended to receive a handle.

On referring to the engraving of the Cleobury stone, lines radiating from the central hole, and surrounded with a circle nearly perfect, are seen. They evidently have no connexion of any kind with the seven small apertures, and are simply ornamental, and nothing more. The form of the Stokesay implement will account for their absence. There are also other details

pointed out by Dr. Wilson which are altogether wanting in the Stokesay implement. Thus at the lower part, or smaller end, "certain lines seem to have been drawn, apparently, when complete, describing a parallelogram, two of which remain." In addition to these lines, an inspection of the cut will show three small circular depressions like cups, with a larger one below, all which are apparently ornamental decorations, while the Stokesay specimen does not exhibit the slightest trace of even an attempt at ornament; for neither can the small holes be called ornaments; while the narrow groove in the central hole, if intended as a decoration, would have been invisible both if the stone were fitted with a handle or used as a pendent ornament.

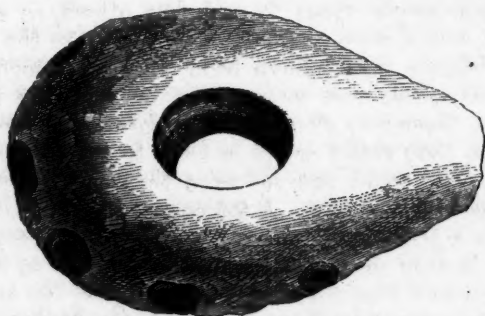
But different as these two stones are in so many points, their singular agreement in having the same number of small holes, in addition to the central one, shows that they probably belong to the same class of such relics; for there seems good ground for thinking that the number of these small holes, viz. seven, is not accidental, but designed. It is true that in the larger stone that number conveniently fills up the space, and it would not have been easy to add two more, as will be seen from the drawing; yet by diminishing the size of the holes, their number might, if required, have been increased. In the Stokesay implement there is no apparent reason why the number was limited to seven, as there was ample space to add two others, as already stated; and if mere ornamentation had been the object, this addition would have been an improvement. If, therefore, there was some particular meaning in this number, these two stones seem to form a distinct class.

What they really are it is hard to say. As already shown, they could not, for more than one reason, have been used as hammers. A conjecture that the Cleobury stone is a pocket-dial has not met general acceptance; nor is it very clear how it could have been so utilised. But however that may be, it is clear that the same explanation cannot be given as regards the Stokesay speci-

men. Others may yet come to light, as these two have already done. In that case additional facts may give information which may assist in arriving at their secret.

It may or may not be of importance that these two curiosities, which, as far as we can learn, may be considered unique, were found within so short a distance of each other. Both are of a soft sandstone, although of different colours. Too much uncertainty exists as to the discovery of the Cleobury one, as all that is really known is that it was laid bare by the plough in a particular field. The stone discs, if connected with it, as they were found near it, may indicate a sepulchral deposit; for that they were beads of a necklace, of which the stone itself was the centre, is not likely, as has been already shown. The finding of the Stokesay implement in the rubbish of a mediæval drain of the thirteenth century might indicate that it is a mediæval production, unless collectors of antiquities lived in those days, one of whom may have by chance lost this curiosity, whence it found its way into the drain, and there remained until rescued by Mrs. Acton Stackhouse. That they are not to be referred to what is called the *stone period* is nearly certain; and if there was any design in the number seven, as there seems to be, they may be probably referred to Christian times, and have been some kind of charm against evil, or connected with cabalistic mysteries.

E. L. BARNWELL.



Found in Moat of Stokesay Castle.



# WELSH WORDS BORROWED FROM LATIN, GREEK, AND HEBREW.

(Continued from p. 270.)

**CALAMUS**, 'a reed': W. *calaf*, as in *calaffyd*, 'the stalks (of corn)'; sing. *calefyn*: O. W. *calamennou* (gl. 'culmos').

**CALDARIUM**, 'a vessel to hold warm water for bathing': W. *callawr*, *callor*, mas., 'a cauldron, a pot'. *a*. The change of *a* into *o* has already been noticed under 'altare'. *b*. The evolution of *aw* from the same is exceedingly common. The steps may have been the following: *ā*, *ō*, *ō*°, *au* (*aw*). Other instances will be found under 'canalis', 'caseus', 'contrarius', etc.

**CALENDÆ**, 'the calends, or the first day of the month': W. *calan*, m. sing. We speak of new year's day as *y calan*, the calends *par excellence*. Besides this we have (old style) *calan-mai*, 'the calends of May'; and *calan gauaf*, 'the calends of winter', i. e., the 13th of November. *a*. On *a* for *e* see 'argentum'. *b*. The change of gender was the natural result of the change of number, which must have taken place rather early: thus, *y calan* might be either plural, where gender is seldom distinguished in Welsh, or masc. sing.; whereas the feminine would be *y galan*, which seems never to have been tried. This settled the question of gender; but compare 'litteræ' and 'vesperæ'.

**CALLUM**, 'the hard skin or flesh of plants': W. *call-od*, 'the pods in which pulse grows'. But according to Davies the word means 'muscus arborum'; and Pughe makes *callod y coed* mean 'the fungi of trees'.

**CANALIS**, 'a pipe', 'groove', 'channel': W. *cenawl*, *canawl*, 'a channel' (Davies). This word is *cenawl* in *Ystoria Chyarllys*, where we read '*y dwfyr.....a ymadewis æ genawl*', 'the water left its channel' (*Red Book*, col. 623). In the *Mabinogion* (i, 17) we have the words '*a deu ganawl eurent ar yr ellyn*', which remind one of the *lancea trisulcata* mentioned in the *Liber Landav*, p. 15. Whether our modern *canol*, 'the middle or centre of anything', is a different word is not clear to me.

**CANCELLUS**, M. Lat. = *cancelli*, 'a lattice', 'railings': W. *canghell*, fem., 'a chancel'; *canghellydd*, 'chancellor'. Der. 'cancellus': W. '\*canghcell', 'canghell', 'cangell'. *a*. On the disappearing of *c* after *ngh*, see 'ancora'. *b*. In pronunciation, *ng*, *n*, *m*, preceding *c*, *t*, *p*, become *ngh*, *nh*, *mh* respectively; and the *h*, if followed by the tone-vowel, is retained both in the pronunciation and the



spelling. Otherwise situated, it is liable to be left out in the former, though retained in the latter in a good many instances.

CANDELA, 'a candle': W. *canayll*, pl. *canoyllau*. Here we must suppose a sort of compromise with the diminutive ending *-ella*, so that the Welsh should probably start from a form *can-dëlla*, with which compare French *chandelle*, Irish *coinnill*, and Med. Lat. *candellus*, 'chandelle de cire'. *a.* On the disappearance of *d* see 'Ambrosius'. *b.* On *ny* or *wy* for *é*, see 'bestia'.

CAPELLA, M. Lat. = 'the cape worn by St. Martin', 'the building in which that relic was preserved', and lastly, 'quævis ædícula sacra, oratorium, quod proprios sacerdotes non habebat': W. *cafell*, 'chorus ecclesiæ, adytum' (Davies). Whether the word was received into Welsh in the form *cabella*, or was successively reduced in it into *cabell*, *cafell*, is not certain; but compare *sofl* under 'stupula'.

CAPISTRUM, 'halter': W. *cebystr*.

CAPRIO, Med. Lat., inferred from the plural *capriones* = French *chevrons* in the Cassel glosses, and meaning in the first place 'a goat', whence by a transition illustrated by our 'clothes-horse', and suggested probably by the *capreoli*, 'props', 'stays', of classical Latin, it came to mean 'a support', 'a beam': W. *cebr*, *ceibr*, fem. sing., *ceibren*, 'a beam', 'rafter'. Pughe, in making *cebr* and *ceibr* a singular and a plural respectively, shows the strong tendency which we have in Welsh to make all nouns of the form of *ceibr* into plurals, and has the derivative *ceibren* in his favour; but in Davies' time *ceibr* meant 'longurius'. We might start from a slightly different but better attested form, *capro*, but for *cipriou* or *cepriou*, which is the old Welsh form of the word in the Lux. Folio. Der. 'caprio': W. '\*caprjo', '\*capro', '\*cepr', 'cebr', 'ceibr'. *a.* On *e* for *a* before *o*, see 'draco'. *b.* As to the omission of *i*, it is to be observed that Latin *i* before another vowel is treated in Welsh as a semivowel, which is now and then elided, as will be seen under 'legio', 'martiolus', 'μυριάς', 'paries'.

CAPTIVITAS, 'captivity': W. *ceithiwed* and *caethiwed*, mas. (also fem. in Amos, i, 6, 9). *a.* As a rule, Latin *v* makes in Welsh *m* or *w*. *b.* *Caethiwed*, which is the form now in use, was obtained from *ceithiwed* under the influence of *caeth*. The *Myv. Arch.* (p. 654) has the form *cethiwet*, fem., in the words 'dyborthi hir gethiwet waradwydus'. Indeed, I cannot assign any reason for the word being masculine in modern Welsh at all.

CAPTUS (-a, -um), 'caught', 'captive': W. *caeth*. Der. 'captus': W. '\*capt', '\*caphth', 'caith', 'caeth'. The change of *ai* into *ae* in modern Welsh is very common: thus the Luxembourg Folio has *air* and *caiou*, which now are *aer* and *caeau*.

**CARCER** (acc. 'carcerem'), 'a prison': W. *carchar*, 'a prison'; and in S. W. *carchar dwr* = 'stricture'. Der. 'carcerem', W. '\*carcere', '\*care'r', '\*carch'r', 'carchar'. *a.* On the irrational vowel see 'barba'. *b.* According to the rule alluded to under 'affectus' (which see), *re*, *rt*, *rp*, become *rch*, *rth*, *rph* (or *rff*), respectively.

**CARINA**, 'the bottom or keel of a ship', 'a vessel', 'a boat': W. *cerwynn*, pl. *cerwyni*, 'tubs or large pots': the plural *ceroenhou* occurs in the Oxford Glosses. Der. 'carina': W. '\*cerina', '\*cer-eina', '\*cerain', '\*ceroin', '\*ceruin', 'cerwyn', 'cerwyn'. Compare what has been said under 'bestia', and the instances which occur under 'castigo', 'lignum', 'papyrus', 'signum'. This process of diphthongising *i* does not seem to have grown obsolete till the beginning of the ninth century, as we read *olin*, now *olwyn*, in the Oxford Glosses on Ovid's *Ars Amatoria*. Some prefer deriving this word from Med. Lat. *carænum*, 'vinum coctum'.

**CARITAS** (acc. 'caritatem'), 'dearness', 'love': W. 'cardod', also 'cerdod', 'charity', 'alms'. Der. 'caritatem': W. '\*caritât', '\*caritôt', 'cardod', 'cardod', 'cerdod'. Possibly we may start here from the accusative rather than from the genitive: similarly in the case of the instances under 'civitas', 'fons', 'grex', 'ἱοδάρης', 'pons', 'pulvis', 'Mars', Μωυσῆς, 'trinitas', 'tripus', 'unitas', 'Venus'.

**CASEUS**, 'cheese': W. *caws*, 'cheese'; *cosyn*, 'a cheese'. Der. 'câseus': W. '\*caseu', '\*côs', '\*cōws', '\*cows', 'caws', 'cos-yn'. *a.* On *ô* for *â*, see 'acer'. *b.* The diphthongising of *ô* into *ow* is parallel with that of *ê* into *ei*. *c.* In modern Welsh *ow* becomes regularly *aw*, sometimes *au*, of which the former is liable to be reduced again into *o*, as in *cosyn*. With this compare *e* becoming *ai*, liable to become again *e*, under the word 'animal'.

**CASTANEA** (κάστανον), 'the chestnut tree': W. *castan*.

**CASTELLUM**, 'a castle': W. *castell*.

**CASTIGO**, 'I chastise': W. *cystwy-o*, 'to chastise', 'to punish'; *cystwy*, 'chastisement'. On the assimilation of the *a* to the *i*, and its becoming *y*, see 'Ambrosius'; and on the disappearing of the *g*, see 'argentum'.

**CASTRA**, 'a camp': W. *caer*, 'a fortified place', 'a town': Caerleon = *Castra legionum* = Chester or 'Caerleon' in South Wales. Der. 'castra': W. '\*castra', '\*casthra', '\*casra', '\*caira', '\*cair', 'caer'. *a.* The only parallel which I can suggest to this derivation is *chnaer*, 'sister', for '\*svast'. The Irish forms, *cathair*, 'town', and *sethair*, 'sister', follow suit in a most exceptional manner. *b.* Other instances of the Welsh having taken a neuter plural as a feminine singular will, I think, be recognised in 'arma', 'elementa', 'frena', 'inferna', which see.

CASULA, 'a little *casa*', and in Mid. Lat. 'a kind of dress': O. W. *casulhetic* (Capella Glosses, 72) = 'penulata'. The modern *casul*, quoted by Pughe, seems to be merely a learned abbreviation of the Latin *casula*.

CATENA, 'a chain': W. *cadmyn* (pl. *cadwynau*) and *cadnen*. Both are feminine in spite of Pughe's statement to the contrary, which one can regard as the outcome of popular etymology regarding *cadmyn*, as consisting of *cadw-yn*, with the decided masculine affix *-yn*. On the other hand, the feeling that the word was feminine may have suggested the termination *-en* instead of *-yn*, and thus given rise to *cadnen*; but the bifurcation hardly requires us to suppose this, as will be seen from the following derivation:

'catena', W. '\*catēna', '\*cadoin' (see { '\*cadoen', 'cadmen',  
'bestia')... { '\*cadoyn', 'cadmyn'.

Compare a similar case under 'habena'.

CATHEDRA (*καθέδρα*), 'a chair': W. *cadair* and *cader*. Unlike the case of Latin *ch* (on which see 'brachium'), *th* counts as *t*. This seems to indicate that the Romans did not distinguish them in their pronunciation, for we have no reason to believe the Welsh to have had any antipathy to *th*: the derivation accordingly would be 'cathedra', '\*catedra': W. '\*catedra', '\*cateira', 'cadeir', 'cadair', 'cader'. *a*. The reduction of *ai* into *e* has been noticed under 'animal'. *b*. The *i* in 'cateira' stands for the lost *d*. Compare 'ir catteiraul rettetic strotur' (gl. 'sella eurulis') in the Capella Glosses of the eighth century; also Bret. *cadoer*, Ir. *catháir*.

CATTA, M. Lat., 'a cat': W. *cath*, fem.

CAUCUS, M. Lat. = 'vasis genus, patera'. W. *cawg*, 'a jug'.

CAULA, M. Lat. = 'caulæ', 'a sheepfold', 'a pen': W. *cail*. Other instances of *u* becoming *i* occur under 'cicuta', 'cupa', 'numerus'. The Lux. Folio contains two instances of *eu* where we now use *ei*, namely in 'eusiniou' and 'douolouse', from the bases of which 'eisin' and 'llais' come.

CAULIS, 'a stalk', 'a cabbage-stalk', 'a cabbage': W. *cawl*, 'cabbage'; also in South Wales 'a pottage in which cabbages are boiled', and finally, 'any pottage or soup'.

CAVUS (-a, -um), 'hollow': W. *cau*, Dimetian *coi* (for '\*cou'), 'hollow'; *ceu-bren*, 'a hollow tree'.

CELLA, 'a cell': W. *cell*.

CENTRUM, 'a prickle or sharp point': W. *cethr*, fem., 'a spike', 'a nail'; pl. *cethri* and *cythri* in 'Ystoria Chyarllys'; Corn. *center*; Bret. *kentr*, 'éperon'. Der. 'centrum': W. '\*centr', '\*centhr', 'cethr'. *a*. In the case of *ntr* and *ntl*, etc., the *t* is not assimilated, but remains to become *th*, according to the rule mentioned under

'affectus'. *b.* Before the spirants, *ff*, *th*, *ch*, *s*, the letter *n* generally disappears without compensation, as in the present case. Other instances will be found under the words 'contrarius', 'contrudo', 'intervenio', 'punctum'. To these may be added Welsh instances such as 'ewythr' (=Bret. *contr*), 'mathru' (=Bret. *mantra*), 'uthr' = '\*vuntr', of the same origin as the English 'wonder'; 'cathl' (= '\*cantl').

CERA, 'wax': W. *cwyrr*, *mas*. See 'aetas' and 'bestia'.

CERASIVM (pl. 'cerasia'), M. Lat. = *cerasus*, 'a cherry': W. *ceir-jos* (in North Wales) and *ceiros* (in South Wales), 'cherries'. The derivation is doubtful, but paralleled by *effros* from 'euphrasia', which see. It may, perhaps, be the following: 'cerasia', W. '\*ceresi', '\*ceris', '\*ceiris', '\*ceir-is', 'ceir-os', 'ceir-jos'. *a.* The form '\*ceiris' may have given way to *ceiros*, with the plural ending -os of diminutives. To this I may add that I have never heard the herbs called in books *hocys* spoken of but as *hocos*. *b.* The insertion of *j* before a termination beginning with a vowel is carried to an excessive extent in some of the dialects of North Wales, such forms as *jachjau* and *hirjaethu* being commonly used for *jachau* and *hiraethu*. See also in this list 'horarium' and 'sonorus'.

CERTO, 'I contend': W. *certh-an* or *certh-ain* (Pughe), 'to contend, fight'.

CERVUS, 'a stag': W. *carw*, pl. *ceirw*. On *a* for *e* see 'argentum'. Here, were the *e* not superseded by *a*, the singular would have had the form *ceirw*, which is the actual plural for '\*cerui', Lat. *cervi*. It is very possible, however, that this word is not a borrowed one. Compare *κεραός* (for *κεραφος*, 'horned', and Lith. *karve*, 'cow').

CHAMISIA is an inferred aspirated form of *camisia* (to be compared with the attested ones, 'chenturio', 'chorona', 'præchones', etc., for 'centurio', 'corona', 'præcones', etc.), meaning 'a linen nightgown', 'a shift': W. *hefys*, *mas*.; Bret. *hiviz*, 'chemise de femme'. Der. 'chamisia', W. '\*chamisi', '\*chemis', '\*chefis', 'hefis', 'hefys'. *a.* The relation between *ch* and *h* being an intimate one in Welsh, as in most languages, and the former being seldom allowed, excepting when followed by *a* (for original *sv*), to begin a word, *chefis*, we presume, became *hefis*. *b.* The change of gender is perfectly regular: see 'brachium'. Other instances of this kind occur under 'collatio', 'lis', 'lorica', 'penna', 'pix'.

CHRISTIANUS, 'a Christian': W. *Cristjon*, pl. *Cristjonogjon*. It would seem that the *h* was not heard in *Christianus*, otherwise the word might be expected to have taken a different form in Welsh.

CHRISTUS (Χριστός), 'the anointed': W. *Crist*, 'Christ'.

CICUTA (pl. *cicutæ*), 'hemlock': W. *cegid*, 'hemlocks', sing. *cegiden*. Der. 'cicutæ': W. '\*cicute', '\*cicit', '\*cecit', 'cegid'.  
a. On *u* becoming *i* see 'caula'. Other instances of *t*→*i* becoming *e*—*i* recur under 'corrigia', 'divinus', 'hibris', 'iniquitas', 'lixivium'. Salesbury writes 'cicut', 'cecut'.

CIPPUS, 'a stake', 'post': W. *cyff*, 'the stem of a tree or of a family', 'a trunk', 'a box'; pl. *cyffion*, 'the stocks'. *Pp*, according to rule, becomes *ff* or *ph* in Welsh, but the instances are rare. The only other one in this list will be found under 'cloppus'. It is perfectly clear that the Welsh never heard *cipus*, which Fick, in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift* (xx, p. 361) would like to regard as the more correct orthography, any more than they did *pēco*, which he would fain prefer to *pecco*, in Kuhn's *Beiträge*, vii, p. 126.

CIRCO, M. Lat., 'I go hither and thither', 'I search'; and in Propertius (4, 9, 35), we have *circare*='to surround': W. *cyrch-u*, 'to make for', 'to fetch', 'to attack'; *cyrch*, 'an onslaught', also 'the goal for which one makes'.

CIRCELLUM, M. Lat.=*circulus*, 'a circle': W. *cyrchell*, fem. (Pughe).

CIRCINUS, 'a pair of compasses': O. W. *circhin*, as in 'bet circhinn irguolleuni' (gl. 'sub occidum celi') in the Juvencus Codex; also 'ordamcirchinnuou' (gl. 'ambagibus'), *ibid*. Pughe gives the modern *cyrchyn*='a surrounding'.

CISTA, 'a box or chest': W. *cist*.

CIVITAS (acc. 'civitatem'), 'the state', 'a city': W. *ciwaid* or *ciwed*, 'a crowd', 'a rabble'; *ciwdawd* or *ciwdod*, 'a tribe', whence *pen-ciwdod*, 'a chieftain', and *ciwdodwr*, 'a citizen or burgess'.

CLATHRI, 'a trellis', 'grate', especially in speaking of the cages of animals: W. *cledr*, as in 'cledr (y llaw)', 'the palm (of the hand)'; 'cledr (y ddwyfron)', 'the breastbone'; 'cledr-en', 'a rail or pole, especially the upright pole to which a cow is tied in a cowhouse'; 'cledr-ffordd', 'a railroad'.

CLAVUS, 'a painful tumour', 'a wart': W. *clew-yn*, 'a pimple', used in Cardiganshire.

CLOCCA, M. Lat., 'a bell': W. *cloch*.

CLOPPUS (-a, -um), M. Lat., 'lame': W. *cloff*.

COAGULUM (gen. 'coāguli'), 'rennet': W. *caul* (Dimetian, *coil*), 'stomachus, communis lactentium, coagulum' (Davies). Der. 'coāgulum': W. '\*coōgul', '\*cōgul', '\*cowl', '\*coul', 'caul'.

COCCUM (κόκκος), 'the berry that grows upon the scarlet oak', 'scarlet colour': W. *coch*, 'red'. Other instances of *cc* becoming *ch* occur under 'occasio', 'occupo', 'peccatum', 'pecco', 'saccus', 'soccus'.

COCTUS (-a, -um), 'cooked', 'prepared by fire': W. *coeth*, 're-

fined', 'purified', 'pure'. Der. 'coctus': W. '\*cochth', '\*coith', 'coeth'. On *oe* for *oi* see 'ætas'.

COLLATIO, 'a collection', 'a gratuity collected for the Roman emperors': W. *cyllid* (also *cylltyd*), 'revenue', 'budget'. Der. 'collatio': W. '\*collāti', '\*collati', '\*colleti', '\*collit', 'cellit', *cyllid*. *a.* On Latin *ā* treated as *a*, see 'animal'. *b.* Other instances of *e* becoming *i* may be found under 'deficio', 'deleo', 'dependeo', 'descendo', 'distillo', 'desubito', 'lenio', 'penna', 'verus'. Add to this that the *dormorion* and *dren* of the Luxemburg Folio are now *dirfawrjon* and *trin*. *c.* When such a word as 'altare' became in Welsh \**alltor* and *allor*, there seems to have been a period of hesitation between *llt* and *ll*, which eventually cut both ways: hence *cylltyd* and *silltaf* (for *sillaf*), which see under 'syllaba': compare also *cyfaill* and *cyfaillt*, 'a friend'.

COLPUS, M. Lat., from *colaphus*, 'a blow': W. *cwlff*, 'a good piece or lump of anything'. As to the transition of meaning, compare the French *coup*, *beaucoup*. In North Wales *cwlff* is made into *cheff*: compare *plygain* under 'pullicantus', and *pluor* under 'pulvis'.

COLUMBA, 'a dove': W. *colôm-en*, 'a pigeon'; ('*llysiau'r*') *cwlwm*, mas., 'columbine'. Der. 'columba': W. '\*colomba', '\*colomb', '\*colom' (whence 'colômen'), 'cwlwm'. '*llysiau'r cwlwm*' evidently have nothing to do with the ordinary word *cwlwm*, 'a knot'. *a.* Other instances of *o* becoming *w* occur under 'concha', 'consolido', 'diabolus', 'fornax'. *b.* With the change of *o* into *w* followed now and then a change of gender from the feminine to the masculine, as mentioned under 'brachium'. Other instances occur under 'concha', 'membrana', 'metula', 'primus', 'turba'.

COLUMNA, 'a column': W. *colofn*. Der. 'columna', W. '\*columna', '\*colom'na', '\*colom'n', 'colofn'. The sound now given to the irrational vowel between the *f* and the *n* closely resembles that of *e* in 'garden'.

COMMENDO, 'I entrust', 'commend': W. *gor-chymyn*, 'a command'; (*llythyr*) *cymyn*, 'a testament or bequest', which reminds one of Cicero's 'testamento commendare', and of the later 'dare in commendam'. It will be found that the Latin prefix, *com*, regularly becomes *cyf*; assimilated, as it would seem, to its Welsh representative, which in O. W. is *cim*, now *cyf*: *con-* follows suit, becoming *cyn*.

COMMUNIO, M. Lat. = 'the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper': W. *cymun*.

COMPAR, 'an equal': W. *cymar*, 'one of a pair'; *cymhâru*, 'to compare'. On *mh* for *mp*, see 'cancellus'.

COMPELLO, 'I compel': W. *cymell*, 'to compel', 'to urge'; *cymhèlodd*, '(he) urged'.



CONCAUSA, M. Lat., 'simul causa', or 'causa cooperans': W. *cyngaws* 'an advocate', and perhaps also a 'lawsuit'; *cyng-hawsedd*, 'an action', 'a lawsuit'.

CONCHA, 'a muscle-shell', 'a vessel for holding oil': W. *cwch*, *mas.*, 'a boat'. Compare Cornish *coc*, 'a boat'; English, 'cock-boat', 'cockswain'; French, *coque*, 'a shell', 'cod', 'hull of a ship'. Der. 'concha', W. '\*concha', '\*conch', '\*coch', 'cwch'. *a.* With the change of *o* to *w* followed also a change of gender, according to the analogy mentioned under 'brachium'. *b.* The elision of *n* before the spirant *ch* is mentioned under 'centrum'.

CONFECTIO, 'that which is prepared or made ready': W. *cyffeithj-o*, 'to dress', as in *cyffeithj-o (crwyn)*, 'to dress (skins)'; *cyffeithjo (tir)* 'to manure (land)'; *cyffaith*, *mas.*, 'a confect or medical preparation'. Other instances of *n* elided before the spirant *f*, according to the rule just alluded to, occur under the words 'confessio', 'confinium', 'inferna'. Why *cyffaith* is masculine is not evident. Compare other perplexing instances under 'grammatica', 'lamna', 'nota', 'occasio', 'rosa'.

CONFESSION, 'a confessing': W. *cyffes*.

CONFINIUM, 'a boundary': W. *cyffin*, pl. *cyffiniau*.

CONSECRIO, 'I consecrate': W. *cysegr-u*, 'to consecrate'; *cys-egr*, 'a sanctuary'. See *addurn* under 'adorno'. Other instances of the elision of *n* before the spirant *s* occur under 'consilium', 'consolido', 'consonus', 'Constantinus', 'construo', 'densus', 'mensura', 'pensum'.

CONSILIUM, 'deliberation', 'plan': W. *cysyl*, 'counsel', 'advice'.

CONSOLIDO, 'I consolidate', 'make firm': W. *cysyllt-u*, 'to join', 'unite'; *cyswllt*, 'a joint'. Der. 'consolid-', W. '\*consold-', '\*consollt-', '\*cosollt-', 'cyswllt-'. On the elision of the unaccented vowel *i*, see 'articulus'; and on *llt* for *ld*, see 'caldarium' and 'altare'.

CONSONUS (-a, -um), 'harmonious': W. *cyson*, 'consistent'.

CONSTANS (gen. 'Constantis'), 'Constans': Mid. W. 'Cystaint', which would now be 'Cystaint' or 'Cystain'.

CONSTANTINUS, 'Constantine': W. *Cystènnyn* (also *Cystènnyn*, in Cardiganshire, which is wrong). The exact form one might expect would be 'Cystènin', but it is easy to see that the termination *-in* had here to give way to the favourite *-yn*. Compare the case of *Nadoliig*, which see under 'natalicia'.

CONSTRUO (ger. 'construendum'), 'I build or construct': W. *cystrawen*, *fem.*, 'syntax, the construction of sentences'. Der. 'construendum', W. '\*construènd', *fem.*, 'constrúend', '\*cinstriúend', '\*cistráwènd', '\*cistráwen', 'cystráwen'. On the gender of *cystrawen* see 'brachium', and on the assumption of the Latin



gerund see 'lego'. The vowel *u* has been lengthened by its contact with the subsequent *e*. Similar cases occur under 'destruo', 'paries', 'ruina', 'struo'. Compare also *pueri* for *pūeri* (for Latin *pūeri*) on the Glanusk Park Stone, which reads, TVRPILLI IC IACIT PVVERI TRILVNI DVNOCATI.

CONTENDO, 'I contend', 'strive': W. *cynen*, 'strife', pl. *cynhennau*. It is possible that *cynen* is derived from *contentio*; but then one would rather expect the word to have assumed the form *cynent* or *cynaint*.

CONTRARIUS (-a, -um), 'contrary': W. *cythrawl*, as in *gwynt cythrawl*, 'a contrary wind'. *a*. This, if well founded, would be an instance of *l* changed into *r*. See 'Februarius', 'martyr', 'rastrum'.

CONTRUDO, 'I press or thrust together': W. *cythrudd-o*, 'to disturb', 'throw into commotion'; *cythrudd*, 'horror', 'anger'; 'perturbatio' (Davies). On *thr* for *ntr*, see 'centrum'.

CONVENTIO, 'an assembly', 'a meeting': W. *cenfaint*, 'grex proprie porcorum' says Davies; but in the *Myvyrian Archæology* (p. 432) we read the plural form, *kenueinoed* (or *gwenyn*) = 'swarms (of bees)'. The word should now be *cynnen* or *cynaint*; but as it is only a book-word, it seems to have been revived from Mid. Welsh, which did not always distinguish *f* from *w* or *n* in writing.

COCINA, M. Lat. = 'coquina', 'kitchen': W. *cegin*.

COCINO, M. Lat., 'I cook': W. *cogin-o*, 'to cook'. This is an instance of *c* not affected by a following *i*.

COQUUS, 'a cook': O. W. *coo*, now *cog* or *cog-ydd*.

CORBUS, M. Lat. = 'a saddle-bow': W. *corf*, fem.; pl. *cyrff* (Davies). In the *Mabinogion*, ii, p. 386, and iii, p. 147, the word is *corof* (pl. *corfeu*); and *coryf* in *Mab.* i, p. 294, if I understand the passage rightly; also in *Mab.* ii, p. 60. Der. 'corbus', W. '\*corb', '\*cor'b', 'cor'f', { 'corof', } 'corf'. The word is obsolete, and its

meaning somewhat uncertain. Davies, induced probably by the usage of the poets and the ambiguity of Mid. W. orthography, identifies it with *corph*, 'body'; but quotes a couplet in which *corf-loyw* ('having a shining *corf*') appears as an epithet of a saddle. From the *Mab.*, which should be carefully consulted, it would appear that there was a fore *corof* and a hind *corof*; that is, probably, the saddle formed a kind of apex both in front and behind the rider, resembling that of the *ystarn* which one sees sometimes used in Cardiganshire. A kind of arch resembling such an apex seems to have divided the halls of the Princes of Gwynedd into two parts, called *is coref* ('below coref') and *uch coref* ('above coref'), *coref* being, according to the ortho-

graphy of the Venedotian version of the Laws of Wales, in which it occurs, only another way of writing *coryf*. In Salesbury's Dictionary (1547) we have *korf* (unexplained) and *koryf kyfrwyf* = 'saddell bolle', which means either saddle-bow or saddle-tree. In the Oxford Glosses, Latin *corbum* appears glossed by a Welsh *corbum*, which would be a derivative from W. \**corb*, like *iotum* (gl. 'jus') from *iot* (gl. 'pultum'), now *uwdd*, 'porridge', in the same MS.

CORNU, 'a horn': W. *corn*.

CORONA, 'a crown': W. *coron*.

CORPORO, 'I incorporate': W. *corphor-i*, 'to incorporate'.

CORPUS, 'a body': W. *corph*, pl. *cyrph*; Mid. W. also *corphorod* (*Mabinogion*, i, p. 36). Not only are these words written with *ph* or *ff* indifferently, but the highly irregular form *corf* (with *f=v*) occurs frequently in poetry in the *Myv. Archaeology*.

CORRIGIA, 'a shoe-latchet': W. *càrai*. Der. 'corrigia', W. \**corrigi*, \**corregghi*, \**cerreggh*, \**cèrè*, *càrei*, *càrai*. *a*. On *e-i* for *i-i*, see 'cicuta'. *b*. A sort of reversion of *o* or *e* into *a*, in initial syllables, occurs not unfrequently in Welsh. Instances will be found under 'maceria', 'monachus', 'natalicia', 'occasio', 'occupo', 'oleum', 'orthographia', 'porcellus', 'Saturnus'.

COXA, 'the hip': W. *coes*, 'a leg'. Der. 'coxa', W. \**cocsa*, \**cochsa*, \**coisa*, \**cois*, 'coes'. The instances where a mute before *s* is compensated for are rare, and to be found under 'laxus', 'pexa', 'Saxo'.

CRASSO, 'I make thick', 'condense': O. W. *craseticion* (gl. 'spi[s]sis'), Lux. Folio.

CRASSUS (-a, -um), 'solid', 'thick', 'dense': W. *cras*, 'rough', 'gruff', 'scorched': *crasu*, 'to parch or scorch'.

CREO, 'I create or make': W. *cre-u*, 'to create'; *crëedigaeth*, 'creation'.

CRUX (gen. 'crucis'), 'a cross': W. *crog*, 'the cross'; *crog-lith*, 'the lesson respecting the cross or crucifixion', whence Good Friday is called *Dydd Gwener y Groglith*, lit., 'Friday of the Crucifixion lesson'. The reason for changing *u* into *o* in this instance is not evident, but compare *neodr* under 'neuter'.

CUBITUS, 'a cubit': W. *cufydd* in books, and so pronounced in North Wales; but in South Wales it is *cyfydd*, which is a more regular form. As to *dd* for *t*, it seems to owe its presence in this word to the ambiguity of Mid. Welsh orthography, which used *t* for *t* and *dd*.

CULCITA, 'a bed', 'cushion': W. *cylched*; O. W. *cilchet*. Der. 'culcita', W. \**culceta*, 'cilchet', 'cylched'. The change of *u* into *i* is mentioned under 'Caula'. It is also probably an intermediate step in the transition of *w* into *y*, as here, as well as of *o* into *y*.

CULEX, 'a gnat', 'midge': W. *cyhjon*, 'flies'.

CULTELLUS, 'a small knife': W. *cylllell* and *culttell* (Salesbury), fem., 'a knife', pl. *cylllyll*. On *ll=lt*, see 'altare', and on the gender see 'brachium'. The colloquial very commonly makes *cylllell* into *cylleth*.

CULTER (gen. 'cultri'), 'a ploughshare': W. *cwltr* or *cwlltyr*, but in the spoken language *cwlltwr*. Der. 'cultri', W. '\*cwltr', 'cwltr'r' (written 'cwltr'), whence 'cwltrwr' and 'cwlltyr'.

CUNEUS, 'a wedge': W. *cŷn*.

CUPA, 'a tub', 'cask': W. *cib-yn*, 'a vessel to hold half a bushel'. See 'caula'.

CUPIDUS, 'a greedy person': W. *cybydd*, 'a miser'.

(To be continued.)

## MONACHI DE MOCHRADER.

(Read at the Knighton Meeting.)

IN an "Extent of Merionethshire, temp. Edward I," transcribed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for July 1867, there occurs the passage, "Decasus quia Rex remisit per cartas suas. De Monachis de Mochrader pro procuracione quam facere solebant Principi per j noctem vjli. De eisdem duo pullani de meliori equitio suo xls. pretium pullani xxs."; and in a footnote the transcriber<sup>1</sup> asks, "Who were the monks of Mochrader?"

To this question he has himself partly supplied the clue when he states that "the monks of Ystrad Marchell had a grant of land from Prince Gwenwynwyn in Mochraidre", though the similarity of the name rather misled him to look for its identification in the neighbourhood of Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant. The remark, however, coupled with the evidence of the Extent itself, helps materially to the recovery of the long forgotten locality, for the passage already quoted occurs in the "Extenta Commoti de Penthlyn"; and the question naturally suggests itself: is there in the Hundred of

<sup>1</sup> M. C. J(ones), F.S.A., Secretary of the Powysland Club, and editor of the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

Penllyn any place that meets the several requirements of this case?

In an outlying portion of the parish of Llanycil, near the present highway from Bala to Festiniog, and not far from an ancient Roman road (Milltir Gerryg), is a place called "Bochraiadr", near which we meet with the expressive name of Coed y Mynach (the monk's wood), and adjoining it lands which are known to have belonged to the monks of Ystrad Marchell (Strata Marcella), for in 1183 Elise ap Madoc,<sup>1</sup> first cousin to Owen Cyfeiliog, granted in part, and in part sold, to the said monks, "pro tribus libris totam terram que vocatur Llechendin", the boundaries of which are enumerated in the following order, with their modern names given in brackets: "Follow Abercummein (Cwm Main Brook) to its source in Blaencummein; thence, in a straight line, to Kairrunhok (qu. Castell on the Ordnance Map); then follow the stream to Ridolwen (Rhydolwen); thence to the source of Nant Ucheldre; follow this to Manachdiner (Pont Mynachdwr); thence up the stream to the Alarch, and so on to the Geyro" (probably the branch of it marked Nant yr Arw Wlaw).<sup>2</sup>

Closely following the notice of this grant and sale, we find in an *Inspeximus* Charter of Edward I<sup>3</sup> another sale, by the same Elise, of lands in Nantfaith (qu. Nant Fach), and a free grant of all the lands held by the monks in Penllyn, viz., a part of Keman (qu. Penmaen or Cwm Main), and of Lledweni (Bodweni?), and Penan Maelgwn (probably Pennant Melangell), from Kewedauc (Rhiwaedog) to Mantho (Mawddwy); and then immediately after this follows a description of lands purchased from Madoc Hethgam, the boundaries of which have been identified by Mr. H. W. Lloyd much as follows: "From Llinheskyn follow the Kaletdimer (probably Clettwr, an old name of Afon Hescyn, and not an uncommon one in this county) to the brook called

<sup>1</sup> The names of both father and son are handed down still in Rhyd Elise and Hafod Fadog.

<sup>2</sup> *Mont. Collect.*, 1871, p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 312.

Bratfos (which name now occurs as that of the hill Brotos; whilst the brook takes its name from the wood which forms the next point in the boundary line at Nant y Coed, near the end of the wood; and onwards, in an oblique direction, to an upright stone on the mountain;<sup>1</sup> and thence on to the top of Pwtll (Bwlch y Foel Poeth, qu. Y Twll Du?); thence to the river Tarwerigin (Treweryn), which follow up to the junction of the Kelyn (Celyn), and keep along that brook to the boundary line of Penllin and Gwenech (Gwynedd). Pass on thence to Ekelchet (Y Gylchedd), and so on to the source of the Geyro.<sup>2</sup> The date of this purchase is not distinctly stated, but it is enough for our purpose that the lands now acquired adjoined those previously obtained.

Passing on to the grant of Prince Wenwynwyn, we find that he bestowed upon the monks of Ystrad Marchell, *inter alia*, "Nantmeichat, from its beginning even to Mochraedr"; and although the actual name is altogether lost here, and there is another Nant y Meichiaid in Montgomeryshire, at no great distance from other properties of the monks; still there seems to be a sort of natural connection, or rather play, upon the names themselves that induces us to favour their conjunction here, and, contrary to the classical interpretation of Mochraiadr as "the rapid waterfall," to suppose that, like Mochnant itself, it may have been vulgarly interpreted, "the waterfall of the swine," and therefore as a suitable accompaniment to Nant y Meichiaid, "the dingle of the swineherds." In any case the two names occur together as "Mochraidre Nantmeichat" among the donations of Wenwynwyn to the monks in the Inspeximus Charter of Henry VI.

Now all these places do lie within the commote of Penllyn, and they belonged to the Abbey of Strata Marcella (Ystrad Marchell); and these are the two

<sup>1</sup> I can hear nothing of this stone now. Could it have been the Llech Eudin which gave its name to the former grant?

<sup>2</sup> *Mont. Coll.*, 1872, p. 109.

points which we are chiefly concerned to prove, and which are mainly needed to answer the question, "Who were the monks of Mochrader? But there are other points which greatly confirm this conclusion, and are of themselves highly interesting.

Wherever the monks had outlying properties, it was their custom to establish there a cell or small establishment for the twofold purpose of looking after their temporal interests, and also for the celebration of divine service and the spiritual good of the locality; but a special obligation rested upon them to have a cell here, inasmuch as one of the conditions of their tenure was that they should provide entertainment for the Prince for one night in each year on his journeys through these wild and barren mountains. When the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem founded their hospice at Dolygynwal (thence called Ysphytty Ifan), it is probable that this cell lost much of its importance. Still its situation among these barren mountain passes must have rendered it a grateful refuge to many a weary and benighted traveller, and may well have given rise to a tradition that seems to have lingered until recent days, that there formerly existed on the Arenigs a sort of Mont St. Bernard. Of their spiritual duties we may, perhaps, have some traces in another tradition which states that a beam over the fireplace in the farm of Ty Nant, and the principals of the barn at Berth Lafar Fawr, were formerly portions of the timber-work of Eglwys Ana, an extinct chapelry in this neighbourhood.

That condition of their tenure which required the annual payment of "two colts of their superior breed", connects their cell very closely and curiously with the mother establishment in Montgomeryshire, for it is evident that it refers to that famous breed of which we read elsewhere, that "in this third district of Wales, called Powys, there are most excellent studs put apart for breeding; and deriving their origin from some fine Spanish horses which Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury, brought into this country; on which ac-



count the horses sent from thence are remarkable for their majestic proportion and astonishing fleetness."<sup>1</sup>

At the time of the dissolution of the Abbey these lands, called "Tyreymoneth" (Tir y Mynydd), situate in the county of Merioneth and dominion or lordship of Powys, and forming part of its temporalities, were held on lease by "Robert ap Rhys, Cleric, for 66s. 8d." This Robert was the son of Sir Rhys Fawr, the standard-bearer of Henry VII at the battle of Bosworth, and was himself chaplain and cross-bearer to Cardinal Wolsey. The monumental effigies of father and son are still to be seen at the west end of Yspyty Church. The family was one of much wealth and influence in this neighbourhood, and acted as stewards for most of the surrounding monastic property; which it, moreover, succeeded in securing for itself, either by grant or purchase, at the dissolution. Thus this Robert ab Rhys handed down these lands of the monks of Ystrad Marchell to his son Cadwaladr ab Robert of Rhiwlas; another son, the notorious Dr. Elis Price ("Y Doctor Coch"), obtained the lands of the Knights Hospitallers at Yspyty; and a nephew acquired the adjacent ones of the monks of Aberconwy. And these several lands, with the exception only of Yspyty, are still held by their respective lineal representatives.<sup>2</sup>

D. R. THOMAS.

<sup>1</sup> Hoare's *Giraldus Cambrensis*, vol. ii, chap. xii, p. 173.

<sup>2</sup> It is interesting to notice that, in regard to the identification of several localities mentioned in the document under consideration in this paper, both Mr. Thomas and Mr. H. W. Lloyd arrived at similar conclusions by totally independent methods, and about the same time.—*Ed. Arch. Camb.*



## THE NEVERN ROCK-CROSS.

IN the *Britannia Depicta*, or *Ogilby improved*, the principal roads, with the measured miles, are represented such as they were in the seventeenth century. Many of them have ceased to exist as main roads of communication, from one extreme point to another, or have become neglected byways and narrow lanes. Amongst others thus represented is the great road leading from Holywell in Flintshire to St. David in Pembrokeshire, as if there were constant and regular communication between these extreme points, the whole distance measuring one hundred and fifty-six miles. Although the frequenters of St. Winifred's Well may still be not inconsiderable in number, few devotees find their way at the present time to the shrine of the great Welsh saint; but in former times, when it was believed that

Roma semel quantum bis dat Menevia tantum,

or that two pilgrimages to St. David's were equal to one to Rome, or, according to Manby, that every one must go once to St. David's, dead or alive, we may imagine that the routes leading to this popular shrine were constantly traversed by numbers, although at present they may be almost deserted.

The road commencing from Holywell crossed the lower part of the Clwydian range of mountains, passing between Caerwys on the right and Ysgeifiog on the left, and descending by the present mountain-road by Bron Fox (so called from the sign of a way-side inn), it continued along the present narrow by-road, passing under Llangynhafal Church, until it reaches Ruthin, whence it continued by a route under the Castle and over the side of Coed Marchan. A portion of it has been since stopped up. After bearing to the right, and leaving Derwen Church, it reaches Bettws Gwerfyl Goch;

and if the common name of Bettws is a corruption of Bedehouse, this may have been a halting-place. About seventy years ago this now deserted and somewhat dangerous road for respectable carriages was the only available one. The road continued southwards at some distance from the present line, until it reached Bala; and keeping the lake on the right hand side, it followed the present line to Bwlch y Groes (spelt in the map *Bulla Groes*). Here, as the name implies, stood a cross, which was, no doubt, a way-side one; and as the road is even now of precipitous and somewhat dangerous character,<sup>1</sup> the position of a cross on the summit of the pass was suitable, and would remind the traveller and pilgrim to offer up their thanksgiving for so much of the journey safely accomplished, and prayers for their continued safety. At Dinas Mawddwy the line would cross the great route from the east to Wales, and proceed mostly along the present route to Aberystwith. About seven miles from this place a mound surmounted with two upright stones is marked, and corresponds in distance with *Meinei* marked on the Ordnance Map; and which was probably so called from these stones, the remains, no doubt, of a larger group. At Llanrhystud it crosses a small stream described as the Wenay,<sup>2</sup> continuing its course to the west of Llansantffraid, and not to the east as the present road does. If the map is accurate, the road led to Llanarth and Blaenporth, and through Cardigan to Newport, probably being the present line,—a question that those residing near can determine.

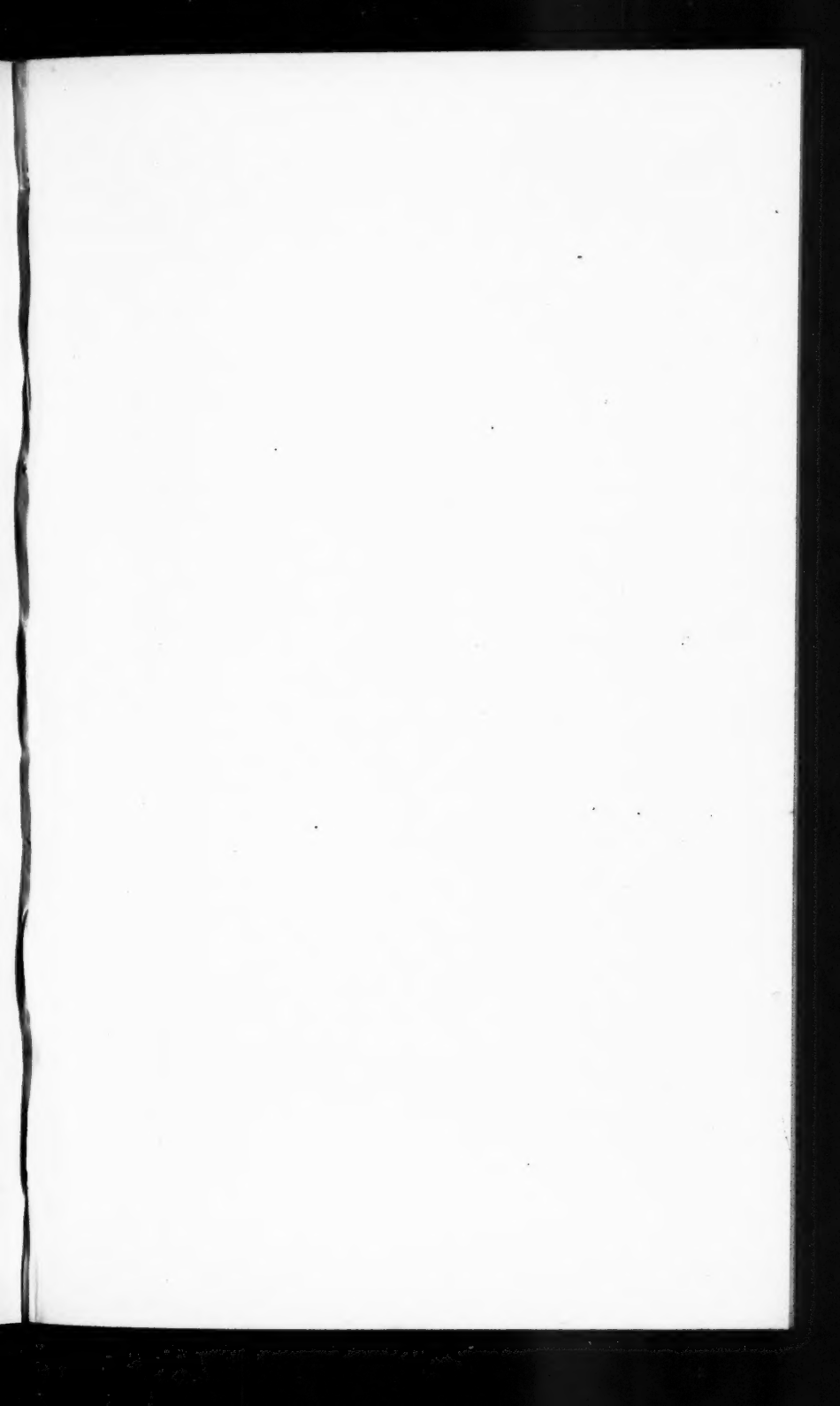
Although *Nevern Fluvius* is mentioned, yet that name is not given to the church, which is called *Egloisnowith*, evidently meant for Eglwys Newydd. The present building is of the fifteenth century, and in Ogilby's

<sup>1</sup> In ancient times the road proceeded along the southern side of the defile. It was in 1796 that the present road which runs along the northern slope was constructed. Portions of the old road are still visible.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

<sup>2</sup> The *Wyrail*, which, after passing through Llanrhystud, falls into Cardigan Bay about a mile below that village.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*

time still retained the name of "New Church", although no tradition of its ever having been so called is said to remain. A church must have existed here from the earliest days of Christianity in the country, if the presence of Christian sepulchral memorials is any evidence. Thus the now lost stone of Vitalianus,<sup>1</sup> mentioned in Gough's *Camden*, and noticed by Professor Westwood in his account of the well known Nevern Cross in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1860, as well as the mutilated inscribed one at present in the south wall of the church, both of them in good Roman capitals, prove that very soon after its first foundation by St. Brynach, an Irish missionary, and a contemporary of St. David, and the founder of several other churches in South Wales, burials of persons apparently of some distinction took place. Fenton conjectures that the original castle, subsequently converted into a Norman one, was the chief palace or residence of the early *reguli* of the district, who may have been some of the earlier converts of St. Brynach. But however this may have been, there is little doubt but that in very early times it was a favourite place of interment; and in confirmation of this are indications that the size of the churchyard was unusually large, according to a statement of Mr. Bowen of Llwyn Gwair. There is also, according to the same authority, a legend generally believed, that Nevern was the last stage of pilgrims on their way to St. David's; and that it frequently happened that, their strength failing them, they died and were buried there. Hence the extensive dimensions of the original churchyard. There was also, according to the present vicar's account, some kind of religious house near Rhosmaen (to the north of Cwm Kene), a place called "Bwlch y Fedwen," which is now part of the vicarial glebe. Nor is there any doubt of its having been a burial-place. All these circumstances combine to show the extent and importance of the place.

<sup>1</sup> Mr. Rhys, as will be seen in a subsequent page, has rediscovered this stone.—Ed. *Arch. Camb.*





NEVERN CROSS.



It has, however, one relic of former times which is probably unique in Wales, namely, a cross in relief, cut in the face of the rock, with a corresponding hollow below, cut out to serve as a kneeling-place. The accompanying view, from a drawing of Mr. J. T. Blight, made in 1866, gives an accurate representation of it. It is on the right hand side of a narrow road running at right angles to the line of the main road, and at present leading nowhere, being now blocked up. There seems, however, to be some uncertainty as to this ancient road, according to Mr. Bowen. Some think it was continued from east to west, in the direction of St. David's. Others are of opinion that this kneeling-place, or little platform, was not on the actual road, but that the spot was a mere turn-aside, the actual road going up to the Castle. Mr. Bowen thinks the present position to be this. The path by the cross is an old church-path passing by Glandwr, and coming out at Pont Newydd, just under Berry Hill, and behind Llwyn Gwair, when it joins, and is lost in, the road from Cwm Kene to Llwyn Gwair.

Whether, however, this cross was an ordinary way-side one, or a kind of appendage to the church, the interest attached to it is much the same; but the greater probability seems to be that it was a way-side cross, and that the present blocked road over which it hangs was the ancient road to St. David's. Mr. Bowen mentions the curious circumstance that there are other kneeling recesses or platforms in the road described by him, which are probably not unconnected with the one underneath the cross. They are, at least, exactly similar in character and execution, and formed probably a kind of station for particular prayers; similar to, but not identical with the stations common in Roman Catholic churches or their precincts. If such were the case it strongly confirms the tradition that Nevern was the last stage of the pilgrimage. As the distance is upwards of twenty miles, there may have been some intermediate resting-place of less importance; but we may easily imagine that after this

long and toilsome journey the pilgrims might wish, for greater solemnity, to collect together in one large company before commencing their last journey. Hence, perhaps, the assemblage of way-side kneeling-places for the devout. Their number may be also partly accounted for by the fact that the parish is the largest in the county, and hence greater accommodation was required than in smaller parishes. But however this may be, the cross still exists, an interesting relic of Welsh piety of former days. Fenton, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and other topographical writers, seem to have been ignorant of it : at least they have all ignored it.

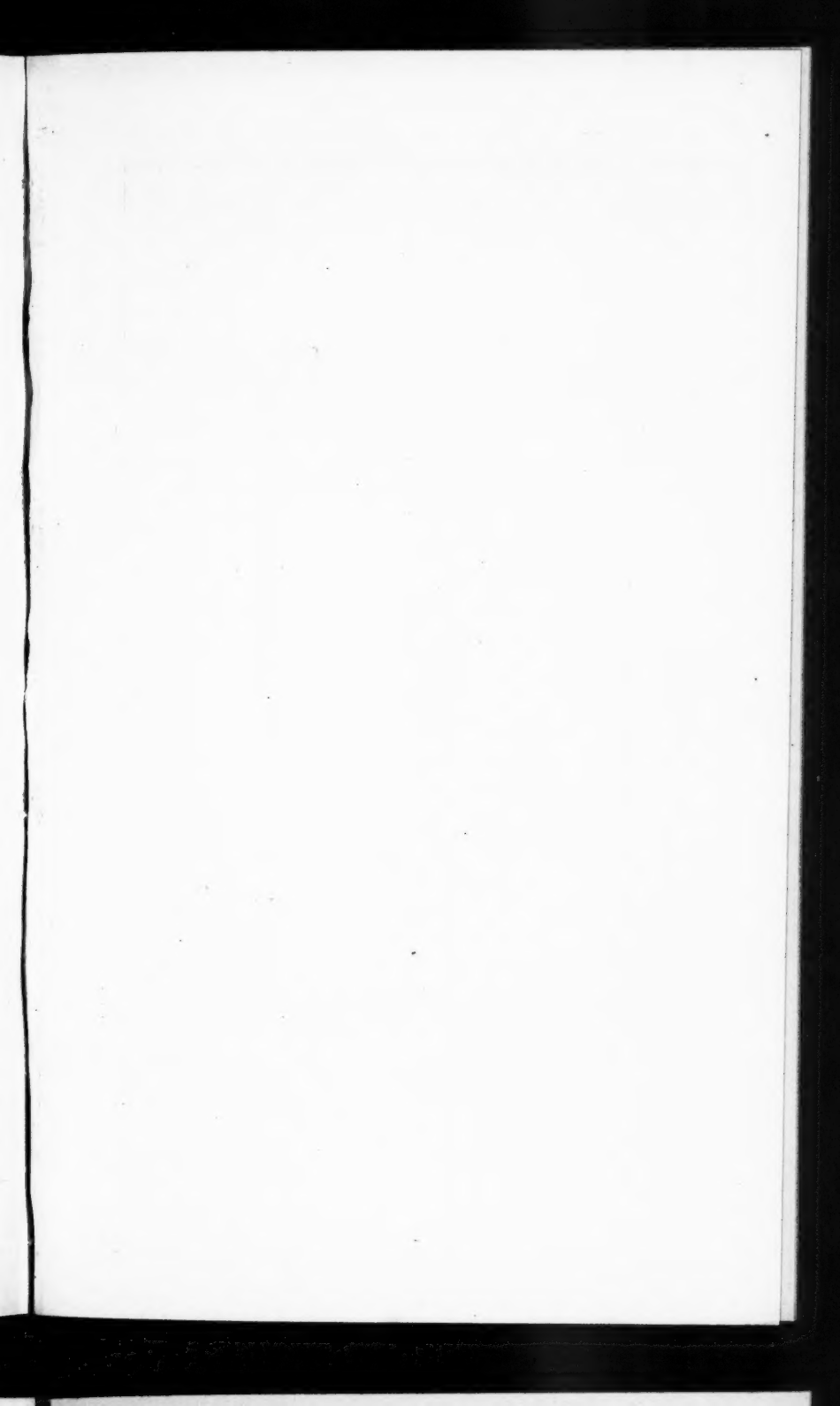
E. L. BARNWELL.

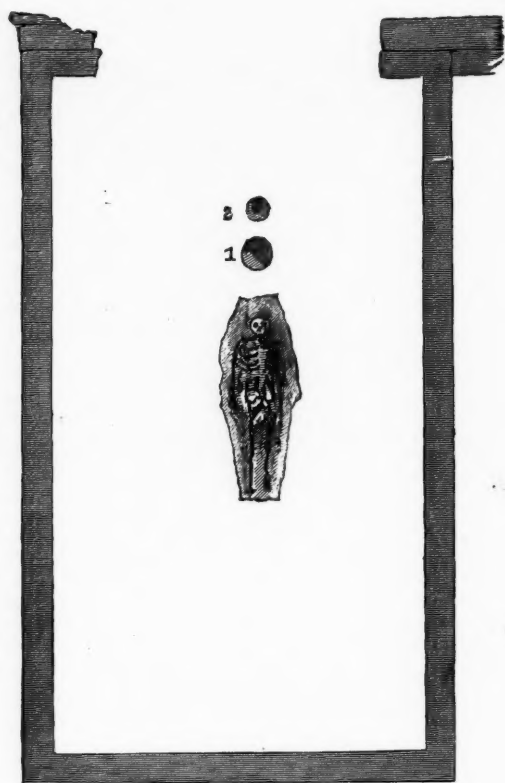
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#### GRAVE IN WENLOCK ABBEY.

In September, 1855, some excavations were made near the site of the high altar of Wenlock Abbey, to ascertain whether any remains of distinguished persons or benefactors of the church existed. The search does not seem at first to have led to any discoveries of interest ; but on continuing the exploration behind the altar there was found, half way between the eastern end of the Lady Chapel and the back of the high altar, a perfect skeleton, unaccompanied by any traces of coffin, grave-clothes, or any other indication of its having been interred in the ordinary manner. A kind of rude grave had been excavated, and in it the body simply deposited and covered up. At a short distance from the skull was discovered a vase of pale red pottery, 16 inches high, measuring 39 ins. round the middle portion of it, and 32 at its base. The site is marked No. 1 in the plan. Near it were found two saucers (No. 2), one placed over the other, as represented, made of the same kind of ware as the vase. The lower of the two measured 10 ins. in diameter, and 6 in depth. The upper one was rather smaller. The interior of all three







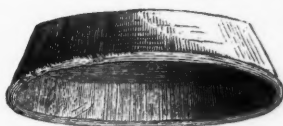
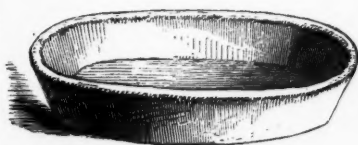
PLAN OF LADY CHAPEL, WENLOCK ABBEY.

vessels was perfectly clean, indicating no trace of anything having been deposited within it. The vase was unluckily broken by the labourers; but the fragments were easily reconstructed so as to admit of a complete restoration; and it was at that time that the sketches, from which the accompanying illustrations are engraved, were fortunately made by Mrs. Acton Stackhouse. The fragments of the vase admitted of an easier examination as to its former contents, if any ever existed; but no traces of any could be found. It was the same with the saucers. These, with the vase, were placed in the Museum at Wenlock, but soon after vanished in some mysterious manner; since which time, in spite of the exertions of Mrs. Stackhouse, no trace of their subsequent fate has been discovered, and it is much to be feared that they never will be recovered. Had it not, therefore, so happened that Mrs. Stackhouse had taken the precaution to draw them, nothing more would probably have been heard or known of what must be considered a very curious sepulchral deposit.

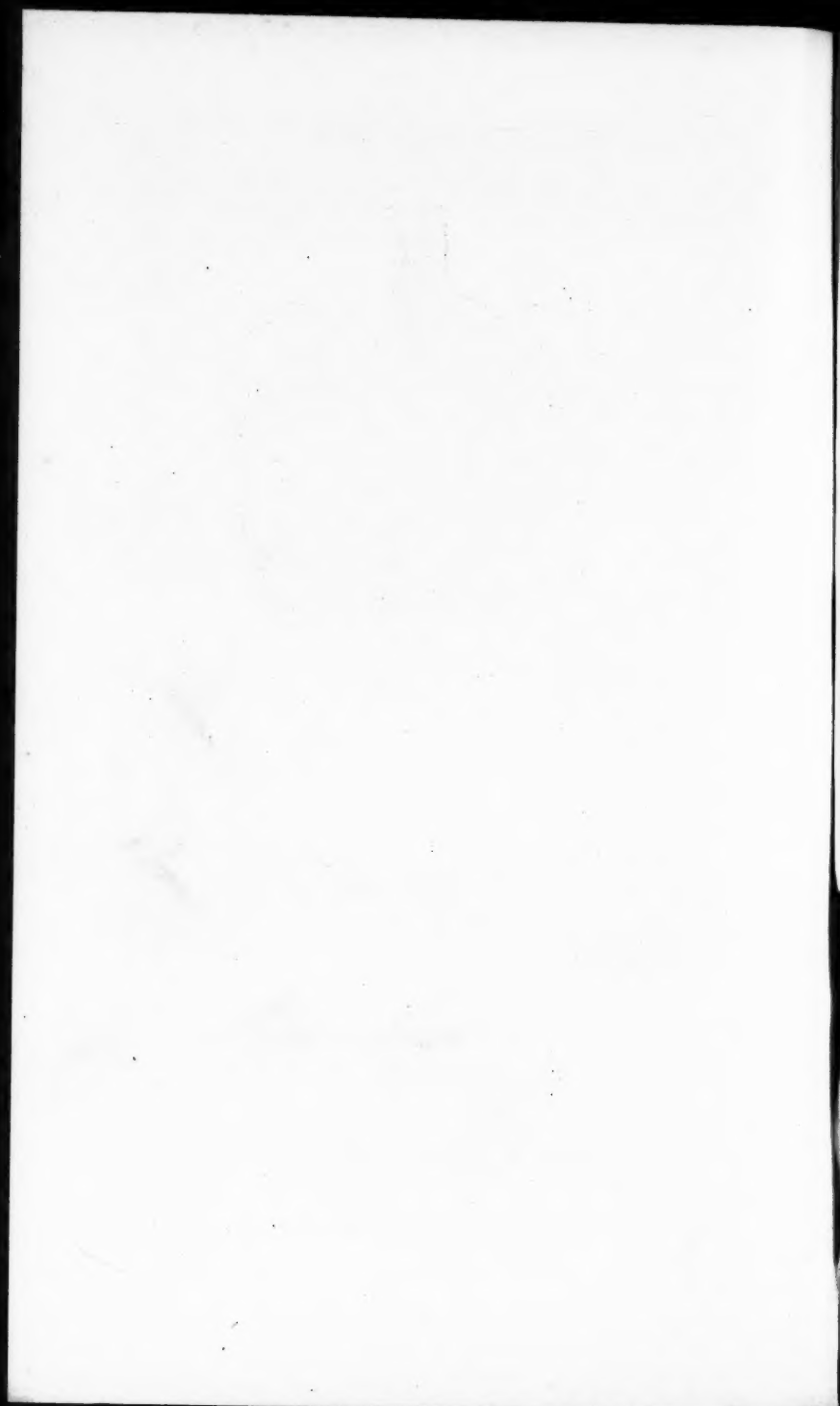
So far the history of the discovery. But for what purpose the articles were placed at the head of the body is a question not easily answered. Nor, indeed, are their age and kind quite free from doubt, for one of the smaller ones, in the opinion of a competent judge, Mr. W. C. Lukis, has "a very Celtic outline", although the vessels can hardly be referred to such an early period unless it is presumed that the church was built on ground used as a burial-place centuries previously. Vases have been frequently found buried in churches; but these are supposed to have contained the hearts or viscera of those whose bodies were buried elsewhere. An account of a vessel with a lid or cover, discovered in Buxted Church, Sussex, will be found in the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* (vol. xxi, p. 202). The vessel stood about two inches below the flooring-level of the nave, supported on a plain black encaustic tile. It was of a light red colour, almost approaching to pink, and in that respect was not unlike the Wenlock vase; but

in form and dimensions it was very different, being little more than 6 ins. high, independently of the lid, which slightly exceeded 2 ins. Both jar and lid were partially glazed, as if intended to hold some preserving liquid in which the heart or viscera were immersed, the jar being then sealed close in some way. The shape of the jar (very like modern jars of domestic use) renders it very suitable for such contents; which cannot be said of the Wenlock one, which, moreover, had no cover or lid. The Rev. Edward Turner, who communicated the notice of the Buxted vase to the Sussex Archæological Society, mentions two others discovered in lowering the area of the tower of Blatchington Church, near Seaford; one found in the chancel of Sutton Church, near Petworth; the two former being evidently Roman or British, the latter undoubted Roman: so that these must have been placed there anterior to the erection of the churches. Roman urns were found about a year before Mr. Turner's notice, in taking down the walls of the chancel of West Hampnet, in the construction of which church much Roman brick has been employed. A vase was also found in Slaugham Church, in a perfect state, and in a similar position to that of the Buxted one; but was of the commonest shape and material, very like the ordinary crock still used in Sussex farmhouses for preserving butter or lard for winter use.

About 1845 were found, about the middle of the north aisle of the Temple Church (London), and near to several leaden coffins, three earthen vessels, from three to four feet below the old pavement, and about a foot from the gravel, in clean made earth. They were very thin, well turned, of excellent workmanship, and of a light yellow colour. Two of them had originally two handles, one on either side. One of these was green glazed within. The third, a jug, was of the same colour and material; but glazed only on the handle and its upper part, or the outside. This jug Mr. Way thinks very like one represented in an illuminated manuscript



VESSELS FOUND IN THE LADY CHAPEL.



supposed to be of English execution, and of the time of Edward I. The form of these two-handled vases was totally unlike the Wenlock one, and more adapted for festive purposes than preserving any relics such as were probably contained within the Buxted vase.

How general was the practice of burying the bodies of distinguished persons in one place, the heart in another, and the viscera in a third, Mr. M. H. Bloxam has shown in his able communication to the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, in answer to Mr. Turner's inquiry as to his opinion of the Buxted vessel, and which he thought to have contained the heart or viscera of some one connected with that parish. Among the many examples there given is that of Ranulph de Blundeville, sixth Earl of Chester, who died in 1232. His viscera were buried at Wallingford, his heart at Dieulacres Abbey in Staffordshire, and his body in the Chapter House at Chester. The motive for this kind of burial is evidently either personal attachment to, or superstition connected with, some particular place. But to practise this tripartite mode of burial where the three portions were to be placed close to each other would be absurd, and therefore independent of all other considerations it is evident that the vessels found near the skeleton at Wenlock could not have been intended for any such use. Mr. Lukis offers the conjecture that the body may have been that of a head mason who died during the erection of the building and was honoured with interment in so distinguished a situation, his food vessels which he had daily used being also deposited near him; but he considers his conjecture a doubtful one, for although the vessels may easily have contained food, as far as their forms go, yet the custom of depositing such with the dead, or rather close to them (for they were not actually in the grave in this instance) can hardly be allowed to have been a Christian custom, at least as late as the thirteenth century; nor can the difficulty be explained as easily as that of finding Roman and British ware in the Sussex churches, already



mentioned, for it is most improbable that the Lady Chapel would have been built over this grave, lying as it does east and west and nearly in the centre, by mere chance, or rather that the position of the grave was a mere accident, and its existence totally unknown to the builders of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It should, however, be remembered that the present ruins are those of a church, which succeeded at least one if not more than one, if it stands on the ground occupied by the original church said to have been founded about 680 by Milburga, a daughter of King Merwald, and niece to Wholphere, King of Mercia. Her building is said to have been destroyed by the Danes, then restored by Leofric, Earl of Chester, in the time of the Confessor, and having fallen into decay was rebuilt by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel (14th William the Conqueror), or as others say by Warine, Earl of Shrewsbury. In Leland's *Collectanea* both are named as the builders; but whichever of the two was the builder he may have possibly constructed his new building not on the sites of the older ones but adjoining them, so that the new one was a kind of prolongation of the earlier one, and on a larger scale.

The Lady Chapel is of somewhat later date than other parts of the church, but would at any rate occupy the site of the old church if the work of rebuilding was carried on as suggested. In this case the interment of the remains may have taken place in the earlier church, and thus its remarkable position is easily accounted for. The grave was not more than a couple of feet below the present surface of the ground, which must be somewhat higher than the original level, and it is curious that at such a shallow depth it should have remained so long unknown. Unfortunately no competent person examined the bones at the time, so that not even the sex is known, but the presence of the vessels would perhaps show that it was the skeleton of a man.

If its position is thought to indicate an individual of

importance, it cannot have been that of Saint Milburga, whose fame as a saint was so great that it was thought desirable by reformers to take up her bones and burn them in the market place, according to the local story. William of Malmesbury tells us, that for some time after the arrival of the Normans, through ignorance of the place of her burial she was neglected, but while the new church was being built a boy accidentally broke into a hollow vault and discovered her body. On this discovery a sweet balsamic odour pervaded the whole building. She was taken up, and performed so many miracles of healing that even the surrounding plains could not contain the swarms of pilgrims.

Leland also mentions this discovery, but speaks of the place as a desert in Roger Montgomery's time, and the complete destruction of every monument in the ancient church (*Collectanea*, vol. ii, 266). If this account is correct, the overlooking of this interment may be accounted for. According to the author of the account of Shropshire in the *Beauties of England and Wales* we read, "It is said that the body of King Merwald, father of Melburga, was found buried in a wall of the church"—meaning of course the later church. Had there been any reason to suppose that this king was buried in the original church of his daughter, there is nothing but the rudeness of the interment to render it very unlikely that these bones may have been those of Merwald himself; who, moreover, may have desired to be buried in this homely fashion, for the vessels found with the bones may be assigned to the period in which he lived and died. If the remains are not his they may have been those of some cotemporary, when newly converted Christians might have easily retained some of their more harmless Pagan practices; and it is well known that few customs remain so long unchanged as those connected with burial.

The conclusion, therefore, one might be inclined to draw is that this is an interment of a Saxon Christian,

nearly cotemporary with the saint in whose church he was interred.

There is another remarkable circumstance connected with this abbey, although not with the subject of this notice. A few years before the discovery in the Lady Chapel the bones of a young boy were found in the Chapter House, in a small stone coffin about 10 ins. wide. The late Mr. Hartshorne was present at the discovery, and has left a memorandum, now in the possession of Mrs. Acton Stackhouse, stating that when the lid was removed the skeleton was perfect. William Lambarde, the lawyer and antiquary, who died in 1601, about the age of sixty-five, in his *Topographical Dictionary* (which was published after his death) says that about forty years after the rebuilding of the abbey a young boy was martyred at Wenlock. Gervase, in his *Annals* as quoted by Leland, has, under the year 1179, "*Puer quidam apud Wenlock martyrizatur*"; and as Gervase lived at least a century before Matthew, it is probable that he is the authority on which Matthew of Westminster relies in asserting the fact. Lambarde adds, "whether it were by some holy murder of these monks, or otherwise, I will not determine, because I have no authoritie that affirmeth the certantie."

If this was a case similar to that of Hugh of Lincoln it would probably have been noticed in fuller terms, but it is better to follow Lambarde's example and to remain satisfied with two facts; first, that a boy was cruelly put to death at Wenlock, for Gervase of Canterbury stands foremost among our old chroniclers for correctness; and secondly, that a skeleton of a young boy was found in the chapter-house of Wenlock Abbey, and there probably was some special reason for his being buried in such a place. Rapin, indeed, has stated that the stories of Jews crucifying young boys is a mere calumny of enemies anxious to prosecute and plunder that people, and the story of the boy at Lincoln is one of those set down as such; but independent of the respectable authority of Matthew of Paris, who

gives the whole story of his namesake of Westminster, who mentions it more briefly, there are two documents existing, one a commission to seize the houses of the Jews at Lincoln, "suspensorum pro puero ibidem crucifixo," and the other a pardon to one John, a converted Jew, who had been condemned "pro morte pueri nuper crucifixi apud Lincoln" (*Archæologia*, vol. i, p. 28). This event, however, if it did take place, took place 40 Henry III (1255); whereas the Wenlock murder is said to have occurred in 1179, or nearly a century before. The discovery of a boy's skeleton in this abbey is certainly a curious circumstance worth recording. There are more instances than one of boys buried in cathedral and monastic churches; but these are by some assigned to the boy bishops who died during their short tenure of office. In this case the very small dimensions of the grave seem to point to a very young boy, and Hugh of Lincoln is said to have been only three years of age when he suffered.

E. L. BARNWELL.

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### Obituary.

WILLIAM REES, Esq.—Since the appearance of our last number, Mr. Rees has been called away from us. In his death, which occurred somewhat suddenly on the 13th of July, not only has our Association lost an active member and valuable Local Secretary, but the Principality at large has been deprived of one to whom she is much indebted, and whose services she could ill afford to lose. He joined our Society early, and from time to time contributed several valuable papers to the pages of the Journal, the last being that on "Loventium", which appeared in the April number of the present volume. He had intended a series of papers on other Roman roads and stations in Wales, and had made considerable preparations with a view to that object, when the hand of death put an end to his interesting researches.

Mr. Rees was born July 8, 1808, at Tonn, in the immediate neighbourhood of Llandovery, being the third son of Mr. David Rees of that place, and a younger brother of the late Professor Rees, author of the *Welsh Saints*. Having received such education as his native district afforded, he completed it at Swansea School. He married, June 27, 1836, Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George

Farmer of Cardiff, by whom (who survives him) he left a family of three sons and two daughters; the eldest of whom is married to of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bart., M.P., of Plas, Dinas Mawddwy.

Mr. Rees for many years carried on business as a publisher and printer in the town of Llandovery, and from his press emanated some of the most valuable as well as most elegant books connected with the literature of Wales. Among them we may particularly notice the *Liber Landavensis* and the *Lives of the Cambro-British Saints* (both edited by his maternal uncle, the late Rev. W. J. Rees, F.S.A., rector of Casgob, Radnorshire); Dwnn's *Heraldic Visitations of Wales*, edited by Sir Samuel Meyrick; the *Iolo Manuscripts*; *Meddygon Myddfai*; and the other works issued under the auspices of the Welsh MSS. Society. But the masterpiece of his press is the *Mabinogion*, which was published at intervals, and completed in 1849. These three superb volumes would reflect credit on the press of any capital in Europe; and were it not for the imprint, few would have suspected that such a work could have proceeded from the small country town of Llandovery. It was, we believe, in reference to this remarkable specimen of typographic art that the present learned Bishop of St. David's complimented the printer as "the Bodoni of Wales." Sir Samuel Meyrick, in the introduction to the *Heraldic Visitations*, in mentioning Mr. Rees' name, writes: "His beautiful and splendid press has raised the typography of Wales from the most inferior to the highest possible character, and his unwearied efforts in this respect have shown his enthusiastic love for his country in deeds as well as professions. His compatriots, thus benefited by the exaltation of Cambria, owe him a debt of gratitude. Besides the care he has bestowed in printing this work, I am indebted for the great pains he has taken to render it accurate through his genealogical knowledge and the general aid he has so readily accorded whenever required." We may add that the quartos of the *Visitations* are not the only productions of his press, to which he contributed valuable notes and elucidations. He was, moreover, a skilled musician, and to the great attention he paid to the ancient music of Wales, and his superior knowledge of it, Mr. Brinley Richards paid a just tribute in a pathetic speech which he delivered at the late Harlech Eisteddvod.

In 1855 Mr. Rees disposed of the greater part of his business and removed to Tonn, which he considerably enlarged and improved, adding a spacious apartment for a library, which he filled with a most valuable collection of Welsh books and books relating to Wales. Among these treasures he would generally spend a portion of each day, principally engaged in his favourite archaeological pursuits. It would, however, be hardly justice to Mr. Rees' memory if we were not to mention that his exertions were by no means confined to literary matters and antiquarian researches. He was always foremost in the advocacy of every good cause, especially such as had reference to the benefit and improvement of the town of Llandovery. When the authorities of St. David's College

ungratefully declined the munificent proposal of the late Mr. Thomas Phillips of Brunswick Square, London, to found and endow a Welsh professorship at Lampeter, in addition to several valuable scholarships and many other favours conferred on that institution, Mr. Rees was mainly instrumental in inducing Mr. Phillips to confer the rejected boon upon Llandovery, and the result was the foundation of the Welsh Collegiate Institution at that place, of which Mr. Rees was appointed one of the first trustees, and in which he always took a lively interest. He also exerted himself to give the inhabitants of that town the advantages of a railway which they now enjoy. For several years he acted as a magistrate for the county of Brecon, and latterly also for that of Carmarthen.

Though his health had for some years past been delicate, his last illness was only of a week's duration, and not until a day or two of his death was any serious apprehension entertained. He died peacefully at Tonn, with all his family around him, having just entered upon his sixty-sixth year. Mr. Rees was eminently a good man, a sincere friend, a true patriot, and a person highly respected in all the relations of life.

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### Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS*.

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#### WANT OF ACCURACY IN WELSH BOOKS.

SIR,—Welsh historical and topographical works are frequently depreciated, and justly so, for their lack of trustworthiness. Many things are stated in them which cannot be depended upon as strictly correct unless properly verified. Similar want of trustworthiness also exists as regards some Welsh MSS. of traditional lore. In them anachronisms and contradictions occur which cannot possibly be reconciled with any degree of satisfaction. The prevalence of such defects is a source of much annoyance to modern authors who desire to be truthfully correct in every statement they make. To render an historical work of any real value, especially if it be intended to be a standard work of reference, accuracy and trustworthiness are indispensable. When difficulties occur in Welsh MSS., which cannot be satisfactorily solved, it is no matter of surprise that their contents should be disbelieved or their verity questioned. Their inaccuracies, however, should not be attributed to wilful fabrication of facts with a view to impose on the credulity of the unwary, as it is sometimes asserted. On the contrary, they are to be traced rather to the lack of better information on the part of their compilers, or to the palpable carelessness of transcribers. Asser-



tions are made sometimes recklessly on mere surmise, and no care taken to authenticate them. The following are cited as a few instances, in some standard works, of statements which are incorrect, which are traceable either to the want of knowing better or to carelessness. They are adduced here in order to prevent others from quoting and repeating them in future publications, as well as to show the need of observing greater vigilance in the compilation of books.

In Williams' *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, p. 296, it is stated that Llyr Llediaith, the grandfather of the brave Caractacus, "flourished in the early part of the sixth century", where "sixth" is evidently a misprint for first.

The *Geirlyfr Bywgraffiadol o Enwogion Cymru* (published in Liverpool in 1870) contains, p. 695, a translation of the account of Llyr given in the abovenamed work, without correction even of the glaring anachronism caused by the misprint.

In a work entitled *Geiriadur Bywgraffyddol o Enwogion Cymru* (published at Aberdâr in the same year), with a dedication to the Bishop of Llandaff, a somewhat inferior translation of the forementioned account is inserted (vol. ii, p. 235), but without rectifying the error of the misprint. The blunder is perpetuated also in a Welsh work which is now being issued from the press by Blackie and Son under the title of *Cymru Hanesyddol, Parthedegol, a Bywgraffyddol* (vol. ii, p. 208). That the anachronism should not have been discovered by the editors of any one of these three Welsh books, appears strange and unaccountable.

In Rees' *Topographical and Historical Description of South Wales*, p. 871 (published nearly sixty years ago), it is stated that Dr. Erasmus Saunders, the friend and correspondent of Edward Lhwyd, "was of the house of Pentre", Pembroke-shire; that he "was educated at Merton College, Oxford"; and that he was "rector of Morton-in-the-Marsh, in the county of Gloucester"; none of which statements are correct. A writer, under the name of Giraldus, in the *Haul Magazine* for Oct. 1866, p. 303, without taking the precaution to inquire into their correctness, repeats the above assertions in Welsh. In the *Geirlyfr Bywgraffiadol*, already alluded to (pp. 931-2), two of Rees' erroneous statements respecting Dr. Saunders, namely, that he "was educated in Merton College, Oxford", and that he "was rector of Morton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire", are reiterated. It is right to mention, however, that the account of Dr. Saunders and of his son, furnished in the Appendix to this work (pp. 1092-4), is correct, except that Aberbechan, the place where the former died, is strangely converted into "Aberllechau". Gwilym Llynn, also in the *Brython* (1861, p. 282), repeated the two errors of Rees indicated above. Dr. Saunders was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and became curate of Blockley, Worcestershire, of which parish he was subsequently appointed vicar by Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of the diocese.

Williams, in his *Biog. Dict. of Eminent Welshmen*, p. 290, states



that "the fullest and most authentic account of Edward Llwyd is to be found in Owen's *British Remains*, 8vo, London, 1777." In the above-mentioned *Geirlyfr Bywgraffiadol*, p. 691, it is said, "there is a very minute account of Edward Llwyd in the *British Remains* by Dr. Owen Pughe." But the memoirs in the *British Remains* edited, not by William Owen, afterwards Dr. W. Owen Pughe, who was in 1777 only seventeen years old, but "by the Rev. N. Owen, jun., A.M.," are there stated to have been "transcribed from a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford."

The Rev. Lewis Jones, vicar of Almondbury, Yorkshire, died August 26, 1866. The following week a brief obituary notice of him supplied by a person possessed of imperfect information and whose memory was defective, appeared in a local paper. Therein it was said that he had been preferred to the living of *Newport*, which he afterwards, it was added, resigned for the Rev. James Tedmore, at that time curate of Upperthong, near Holmfirth. But the writer did not say to what *Newport* he was promoted. A translation of the notice with its errors appeared in the *Haul* for Oct. 1866, p. 320, where *Newport* was rendered *Trefdraeth*. It should be observed that there are two parishes in Wales which bear the name of *Trefdraeth*, one in Anglesey and the other in Pembrokeshire, and the English name of the latter happens to be *Newport*, to neither of which, however, was Mr. Jones appointed. But he was preferred to the benefice of *Llandevaud*, near *Caerleon* (*Caerlleon ar Wysg*) and not far from *Newport*, *Monmouthshire*, which he resigned for the Rev. J. Tidmore (not *Tedmore*), curate, not of *Upperthong* but of *Netherthong*. At that time *Upperthong* was not a parish, had no church and no curate.

In *Llyfryddiaeth y Cymry*, pp. 77-8, is given the title of a work "by George Owen Hari, Parson of Whit Church in Kemeis." It should be remarked that the *Whitchurch* of which George Owen, as he is generally called, was rector, is here stated to be in *Cemmaes*, that is, in the hundred of *Cemmaes*, which is in the north-east of *Pembrokeshire*. This *Whitchurch*, which usually goes by the name of *Eglwys Wen* among the *Cymry*, is distant between three and four miles from *Henllys*, where George Owen resided. He was also rector of *Llanfihangel Penbedw*, upwards of four miles from *Eglwys Wen*. But the author of the *Llyfryddiaeth* by an unaccountable misconception has, in a note appended to the title of George Owen's book, made *Whitchurch* in *Cemmaes* to be *Whitchurch* near *Saint David's* in the hundred of *Dewisland*, in the western extremity of the county. The one is about five and twenty miles distant from the other. The error escaped the notice of even the careful editor<sup>1</sup> of the work, which is apparent from a foot note, in which he says that *Whitchurch* is called *Tregroes* by the *Cymry*, a name never applied to *Eglwys Wen* or *Whitchurch* in *Cemmaes*.

<sup>1</sup> The editor of the *Llyfryddiaeth* consulted a well known clergyman of *Dewisland* on the subject, and his note embodies the information he received in answer to his inquiries.—ED. *Arch. Camb.*

The foregoing are a few of the numerous errors which I have come across in perusing Welsh books. With many authors it is too much the practice to place implicit faith in the assertions of others, without inquiring into their correctness. Dates and facts should not be adopted and recited without being authenticated and verified. By observing this precaution writers and editors would do much to preserve their own credit, as well as to save much trouble to persons who are burdened to discover the truth.

I remain, yours truly,

LLALLAWG.

### INSCRIBED STONES OF WALES.

SIR,—Adverting to Mr. Brash's letter directed against me, in your July number, I find that he uses, in reference to the Bridell Stone, the following words: "I have already shown, beyond doubt, that there is no such form as *Netta* in the inscription; the language, formula, and characters of which are purely *Gaethelic*. It is, therefore, a pure waste of time to spend further criticism on it." After making due allowance for the tone of this statement, the matter will be found to stand thus: He reads *Nega*, not so much because Mr. Longueville Jones did so, as because it suits him so to do, as will appear from the following words, which give us a kind of peep into his mental laboratory (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1873, p. 104): "Now such a prefix as *Netta* is not to be found in any of our indices of ancient names, as far as I have been able to examine; but the prefixes *Nec* or *Nech* are very common, as in *Nectan*, *Nechtain*, *Nechin*." It happens that Dr. Ferguson has also examined this stone, and confidently asserts the reading to be *Netta*. Further, Mr. Jones of Ystrad Meurig and the writer have done the same thing, and unhesitatingly agree with Dr. Ferguson; though in the difficult parts of the inscription we differ, I fear, from both Mr. Brash and Dr. Ferguson.

In the next place he shows that the *Vinne* of *Vinnemagli* occurs in such Irish names as *Finntan*, *Finchu*, and the like; which, as far as I know, nobody objects to, though one is at a loss to see exactly what is gained here by doing so, for do not our *Gwen* and *Gwyn* just as frequently and as regularly represent the prefix in question in Welsh names? It is needless to go through the same process in the case of the Old Irish *sen* and Welsh *hen*, "old". Then he identifies *magli* with *mael*, which he explains as meaning "bald or tonsured", and finds again in our *Brochmael*, now *Brochwel*. Thus these last must be also names of Irish origin, for the Welsh for Mr. Brash's *mael* happens to be *moel*, "bald". But the writer's contempt for the rules of Celtic philology in this paragraph does not culminate until he identifies *Vinnemagli* with the *Fianamhail* of the *Four Masters*. Such being the case, it would, no doubt, be useless to remind him that *Gildas*, who wrote in the sixth century, calls one of the princes of North Wales *Maglocunum*, a name which in the *Annales Cambriæ* becomes *Mailcun*, now *Maelgwn*.

*À propos* of the stone at Peurhos Llugwy, which Mr. Brash reads

HIC IACIT  
MACCV DECCETI

the second line is to be read MACCVDECCETI. Both Mrs. Rhys and I have made a diligent search for the line above the V, but cannot find it; nor can I understand how it got into the drawing given in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1864, p. 105. Seeing no necessity for regarding this name as Irish, I break it up into Maccud and Ecceti, which make, letter for letter, Machudd Echwyd, as suggested by Welsh tradition. Mr. Brash evidently thinks he has got hold of an unanswerable argument when he says, "Were I to find on the shores of Wexford or Waterford a sepulchral inscription to *Griffith ap Owen*, I should be fully as justified in claiming it to be Irish as Mr. Rhys is in claiming *Maccui Decetti* (*sic*) to be Welsh." As far as I know, nobody doubts that it is easy enough to distinguish Modern Welsh from Irish; but any one who has studied Old Welsh and Old Irish would readily admit the probability that the languages of the Welsh and the Irish, say in the fifth century, must have been very similar.

In the next place he touches on the Clydai bilingual stone, and reads the Roman inscription inaccurately, ETERNI FILI VICTOR, instead of ETTERNI, etc. It would seem that he had examined this stone about the same time as the others: it certainly looked rather unfavourable to the Irish claim, and we heard nothing about it from Mr. Brash until I ventured lately to guess the Celtic inscription: thus the *suppressio veri* was no longer of any avail, and he made up his mind to claim Victor as an Irish name, to be written Fector—what next? I am not at all inclined to grumble because he will persist in reading *f* for *v*, wherever that occurs among Celtic characters. Nor will it influence him in this respect, that I find *visaci* on the Pool Park Stone, which reads, in Roman characters, TOVISACI; or that Mr. Jones and I have rediscovered the stone of Vitalianus in the neighbourhood of Nevern, and find on it, in Roman letters,

VITALIANI  
EMERETO

and in Ogham, *Vitaliani*. This habit of reading *f* for *v* in British Oghams forces him to treat the Cornish *Svaquci* as *Sfaccuci*, and then, by some mysterious process, to reduce it to *Faccuci*. (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1873, p. 104.) But a letter more or less is, perhaps, of no great consequence; and, as to *Vitaliani* and such names, Mr. Brash, with O'Reilly's Dictionary in his hands, would make short work of them; though, perhaps, he will not feel so proud of his feats in that direction when he learns that we have, this side of the Irish sea, men who can, with the aid of Dr. Pughe's Dictionary, explain an inscription, or anything else, from any language under the sun, as genuine Welsh, and challenge a comparison of results with him when he reads the stone, for instance, of Cyngen as follows: "*Cu Nacen ni fi ill feto*", i. e., "*Cu Nacen*, a warrior pierced

(by) many wounds, (lies) beneath in silence"; or the Trabeg Stone, which he would have us read "*Bruscos magi Calu oc oc*", and understand as meaning "Bruscos, the son of Calu, alas! alas!" (see *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1869, pp. 149 and 163).

Finally, the reader need not be reminded that the Irish claim is not confined to the above British stones, but applies to *all* the most ancient of our inscriptions. I trust, however, that I have pointed out instances enough of Mr. Brash's method of investigation to prove that he is not likely to make it good,—at least before he has learnt to lay more stress on accuracy, extended his acquaintance with Irish literature beyond O'Reilly's Dictionary and the names appended to the *Annals of the Four Masters*; and, in fact, carefully read the oldest specimens of manuscript Irish extant. Nor will this avail him without thoroughly studying the sister languages and the rules of Celtic philology. In the meantime I think it reasonable, as the Welsh have been longer, to say the least of it, in possession of the Principality than the Irish, that the majority, if not all, of the old inscriptions in it should be regarded as commemorative of Welshmen, until it be proved that such cannot be the case; and that the finding in Ireland of a name known on an old monument in Wales, proves nothing beyond what is readily granted at the outset, namely that the Old Irish and the Old Welsh had a great many names in common, which both nations had retained from the time when they formed but one people.

As far as I am concerned I have no inclination to discuss the present subject any further, unless these considerations are attended to; and in any case I await the verdict of competent scholars such as Ebel and Stokes.

JOHN RHYS.

Rhyl: Sept. 17, 1873.

#### GWYTHIERIAC NUNNERY.

SIR,—Until better informed, I cannot but believe that the Rev. D. R. Thomas has drawn a somewhat hasty conclusion in inferring, from the arguments given by him at pp. 204-5 of your April number, that the nunnery called Wytheriac, or Gwytheriac, by Tanner and Newcome, was identical with that at Efenectid near Ruthin. First, though probable, it has not been conclusively proved that the latter was a nunnery at all. Monks, in old Welsh, were called *meneich* as well as *myneich*; and "E Venechtid" (*e* being another form of the article *y*) might stand equally for monk's house or monastery, or nun's house or convent; both of which English terms, as well as the corresponding Latin terms, *conventus* and *monasterium*, are also occasionally to be found employed in the inverse sense. Archdeacon Newcome's statement respecting the "composition between Reginald de Grey, Lord of Ruthin, and Anian Bishop of Bangor, reads as though its worthy author had himself conceived but a somewhat confused idea of the agreement it was intended to express; and,

without reference to the original, it is scarcely to be hoped that we shall be able to arrive at a trustworthy judgment on the matter. It is difficult to understand how either the Lord of Ruthin or the Bishop could have had "the liberty of enjoying the goods of deceased nuns, "seeing that nuns, when they enter the religious state, renounce the individual liberty of enjoying goods at all."

The legal document by which effect was given to the composition in question, whatever it was, was probably written in Latin; and if so, we gain at once the knowledge that "Gwytheriac" is a translation of *Gwytheriacus*, and "Gwytheriac nunnery" possibly of *Gwytheriacus conventus*. Here, then, we have got at the fact that "Gwytheriac" in the original passage was, in all likelihood, not a substantive at all, but an adjective,—a different thing altogether. "Gwytherin" may have been sometimes written in Latin *Gwytherium*, and from it the adjective *Gwytheriacus* would be a natural derivative; so that coupled with *conventus*, it would mean the convent at Gwytherin. But it might also have another meaning, although, in the absence of confirmatory evidence, it would be one that I should be loth to attach to it. Just as from Cluny, Latin *Clunium*, would be formed the adjective *Cluniacus* (*Anglicè*, Cluniac), a term well known to be applied to monks, wherever residing, who undertook to follow the same rule of life as that observed at Cluny, so Gwytheriac nuns may be taken to mean such as observed, though resident elsewhere, the rule of the nuns of Gwytherin. The hypothesis is not so improbable, the veneration for the memory of St. Winifred considered, and the wideness of the circulation of the story of her martyrdom; and, this hypothesis admitted, there would be no difficulty in inferring the probability that such a rule may have been established at Efenectid.

The local tradition at Gwytherin, as I was informed some years ago when passing that way on horseback, is that an ancient farmhouse surrounded by ancient trees, near the road to Llanrwst, up the valley of Gwytherin Uchaf, is the veritable site of the convent founded by St. Winifred after her miraculous restoration to life through the agency of St. Beuno.

As to the argument drawn by Mr. Thomas from the "ankres" buried at Ruthin, it would seem to be of little significance when it is remembered that the village and church of Efenectid are some two or three miles from Ruthin, and that the terms "anchorite" or " anchoress" have been attached to persons leading a solitary as well as religious life, rather than to those dwelling, for the same object, together in community.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

HOWEL W. LLOYD.

*Postscript.*—The original passage in Newcome's *Memoir of Gabriel Goodman*, printed at Ruthin, 1825, is as follows: "Reginald de Grey, the first Lord Grey de Ruthyn, came here about the year 1282, the first grant to him bearing that date. This grant must have somewhat interfered with the rights of the Bishop of Bangor; and

Lord Grey being disposed to do the Church a service by founding a new college of secular clergy, the Bishop of Bangor (Anian) was induced to enter into an amicable 'Composition' with the temporal lord. This 'Composition' was preserved among the archives at the Palace at Bangor, and is said to have been formerly lodged in Ruthin Church, and enrolled in a book of great antiquity called *The Swearing Bouke of the Town of Ruthin*. The most material feature of this 'composition' is that the Bishop stipulates not to ordain any of Lord Grey's vassals without his permission, as that act would emancipate them; and to have the liberty of enjoying [?] without molestation the goods of deceased nuns; the administration of the temporal goods of the Ladies of Gwytheriac Nunnery being, as it appears, a bone of contention between the temporal and spiritual lords."

The publication of so remarkable an instrument as this "Composition" would be very desirable, and may possibly be effected by the aid of the Bishop of Bangor or of the authorities of the Cathedral. Its meaning can scarcely be determined without a knowledge of the precise year of its execution and reference to the historical events of the time, in which, being one of confusion, landmarks and limits of property were not always rigorously adhered to.

H. W. L.

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#### BOAR-WORSHIP IN WALES.

SIR,—I fear I did not express myself with sufficient explicitness in my query relating to this subject, as Mr. Brash appears to have misunderstood my meaning. What I said, or at least intended to say, was, that I should be thankful if Mr. Brash would refer me to some of the passages in the writings of the Welsh bards in which boar-worship is alluded to. It is useless to refer me to such a work as Davies' *Mythology and Rites of the British Druids*. A person who could find every line in the *Gododin* referring to the imaginary "Treachery of the Long Knives", supposed to have taken place at Stonehenge in the time of Hengist, and discover the Deluge, with its concomitants, in almost every pool of water, could of course see allusions to boar-worship in any passage of an obscure author where it might be convenient to find them.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

W. H. P.

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#### WELSH WORDS BORROWED FROM LATIN.

SIR,—Excellent and instructive as is Mr. J. Rhys' commencement in your last number of his glossary of "Welsh Words borrowed from Latin, Greek, and Hebrew," I am anxious to enter a protest as early as possible against the assumption that nearly all of the examples specified are so derived; whereas proof of no more than a common origin is adduced, leaving it more than possible that the Greek, Latin, and Cymric forms may all have been derived from an earlier root pre-existing in some branch of the common Aryan



tongue. In the case of *allt*, "a hill", for instance, it is difficult to conceive that the primitive Cymry should have been destitute of an expression for so common an object until after the arrival of the Romans. And so far from the word becoming *gallt* by the subsequent assumption of a prothetic *g*, it appears to me more probable that the prothetic letter was originally *c*, from a form which became *collis* in Latin; next *g*, as in *gallt*; and finally *allt* by the rejection of the *g*, in which shape it is preserved in its aspirated Welsh and its Latin unaspirated form.

Not to multiply instances, I must acknowledge that I see no reason why such words as *arch*, *arian* (Gr. ἀργυρον), *arf*, *asyn*, *aur*, *barf*, are to be considered similarly as godsendings from the Romans to the Cymry. Such primitive terms must surely have descended to all alike from some exceedingly early forms of their common ancestral language. I am unfortunately ignorant of Sanscrit, but should think it not improbable that it would be found to contain the roots of many such words. Examples of Sanscrit roots of Greek and Latin words are to be found in abundance in White's edition of Riddle's Latin Dictionary, and in Scott and Liddell's Greek Lexicon. Similarly with regard to *brachium* (Gr. βραχίον, in which *χ* contains the aspirate), I am at a loss to comprehend why the *i* in the original stem, *βραχι*, should be assumed, in the successive stages of derivation, to have been lost in *brech*, to reappear in *breich* and *braich*, if not merely to comply with the requirements of the theory in question. Were the Cymry, indeed, indebted to the Romans for the discovery of the use of their bodily as well as military arms, since on their conquest by them they had still to learn the simple term to describe them by? Again, which is the more probable, that the Welsh word *bad*, "a boat", is derived from the mediæval Latin word *battus*, or *battus* from *bad*; originally, doubtless, *bat*? Does Mr. Rhys mean us to understand that the Cymric is a later form of Aryan than the Latin and Greek?

I remain, yours truly,

HOWEL W. LLOYD.

### Archæological Notes and Queries.

Query 21.—MÔR UDD.—Is *Môr Udd*, the Welsh designation of the English Channel, equivalent to the *Mare Ictium*, *Itium*, or *Iccium* of Latin writers? The word *udd* signifies in Welsh a lord or king, and *Môr Udd* may be literally translated "the king's sea or channel." The same channel is, I believe, called *Muir 'n-Icht* by the ancient Irish annalists.

MEIRION.



### Miscellaneous Notices.

**MEMORIALS OF THE CIVIL WAR.**—It may interest our readers to learn that the Rev. John Webb of Tretire, who united to the accurate research of an antiquary the learning of a sound scholar, and who is so well known to the public by his introduction to *Bibliotheca Gloucestrensis* (1821), a series of tracts relative to Colonel Massey's gallant defence of the city of Gloucester; and as editor, for the Camden Society, of the *Household Roll of Bishop Swinfield*, and of the *Military Memorials of Colonel John Birch*, left at his death a manuscript entitled *Memorials of the Civil War between the King and the Parliament from 1641 to April 1645*, particularly as it affected Herefordshire and the adjoining English and Welsh counties. This work is the result of a long life's study to elucidate the local history of this momentous period, and so contains an abler and more comprehensive view of the subject than has hitherto appeared, or is likely to appear, from another pen. His son, the Rev. T. W. Webb, has arranged the manuscript for publication in two volumes octavo, with many illustrations. Price to subscribers, £1 : 11 : 6. It is satisfactory to add that many names are already on the subscription list, and that a few more will suffice to launch a work which we confidently recommend as worthy to fill a place in the libraries of the members of our Society. Subscribers' names are received by the publisher, Mr. Hull of Hereford.

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**"Y GREAL."**—We are happy to announce that the *Greal*, being the first instalment of the Selections from the Hengwrt MSS., with translations and notes by Canon Williams of Rhyd y Croesau, is now in the press, and that the first half-volume is expected to be ready about Christmas. Having some years ago had the opportunity of reading the unique MS. at Peniarth, we can assure all lovers of Cambrian mediæval lore that the volume is one of extreme interest. Whoever the writer was, he must have been a most consummate master of idiomatic and elegant Welsh diction.

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**THE LATE REV. JOHN BANNISTER, LL.D.**—We much regret to find that Dr. Bannister, Vicar of St. Day, Cornwall, and author of *A Glossary of Cornish Names*, is numbered among the dead. He expired on the 30th of August last, aged fifty-seven. Though not a member of our corps, we cannot allow his removal to pass altogether unnoticed, as any diminution in the number of the small band of Celtic scholars is a loss that cannot but be deplored. Dr. Bannister was, at the time of his death, engaged upon two or three works bearing on the ancient language of Cornwall, which he intended to publish, and to which we called attention in a late number of this Journal.

# Cambrian Archaeological Association.

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## THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

COMMENCED AT

### KNIGHTON

ON

MONDAY, THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1873,

AND TERMINATED ON THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

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THE preliminary arrangements had been effectually carried out by the Local Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen :

#### CHAIRMAN.

RICHARD GREEN PRICE, ESQ., OF NORTON MANOR.

#### LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Rev. Sir G. F. Lewis, Bart., Harp-  
ton Court  
Sir John Waleham, Bart., Knill Court  
Henry Ayre, Esq., Knighton  
R. W. Banks, Esq., Ridgebourne,  
Kington  
Capt. James Beavan, Presteigne  
Rev. James E. Brown, Knighton  
H. O. Brown, Esq., ditto  
E. Coates, Esq., Combe House, Pres-  
teigne  
C. J. Covernton, Esq., Knighton  
A. W. Crichton, Esq., Broadward  
Rev. James Davies, Moorcourt  
Rev. E. L. Davies, Knighton  
E. M. Evans, Esq., Llwynbarriod

Rev. E. J. Green, Leintwardine  
J. Green, Esq., Kington  
G. A. Haig, Esq., Pen Ithon  
Rev. Benjamin Hill, Norton  
C. E. Lomax, Esq., Pen y Bont  
J. P. Medicott, Esq., Knighton  
Rev. D. B. Murray, Brampton Brian  
Thomas Peters, Esq., Knighton  
G. H. Phillips, Esq., Abbey Cwm Hir  
R. D. G. Price, Esq., Nant y Groes  
Rev. T. Owen Rocks, Clungunford  
Rev. John Rogers, Stanage Park  
Isaac Rutter, Esq., Knighton  
Rev. T. J. Thirlwall, Nantmel  
Rev. W. W. Vaughan, Llandeglay  
Stephen W. Williams, Esq., Rhayader

#### MANAGERS OF EXCURSIONS.

C. J. Covernton, Esq.      Stephen W. Williams, Esq.      G. Green, Esq.

#### CURATORS OF MUSEUM.

Rev. J. R. Brown      H. O. Brown, Esq.

#### LOCAL TREASURER.

J. P. Medicott, Esq.

#### LOCAL SECRETARIES.

William Banks, Esq.      W. Oakley Banks, Esq.  
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## MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

THE General Committee met at the hour of seven, when the Report was read and approved of, after which the Meeting was opened by Professor Babington in the absence of the out-going President, Sir Joseph R. Bailey, who had been prevented coming by important business of a public nature at Hereford, and written to express his regret at not being able to attend, and in person introduce his successor, the Hon. Arthur Walsh, into the chair. Mr. Babington, after alluding to the agreeable Meeting of the past year at Brecon, and the untiring services of the President in promoting its unqualified success, invited the in-coming President to occupy his chair.

The President, after heartily welcoming the Society to the county of Radnorshire, expressed his fears that his slight acquaintance with the subject rendered him hardly qualified to preside over a meeting of archaeologists. That he had not better qualified himself in this respect was not because he was indifferent to the study and science of archaeology. On the contrary, he fully appreciated its value and importance. When he recollected how much archaeologists have in former days done towards laying open to our views facts which had remained concealed for ages, and which might have still been unknown but for the labours and researches of men devoted to the subject, all must acknowledge how great a debt of gratitude they owe to such men and such a study. It was owing to the laborious researches of men like Belzoni in Egypt and Layard in Assyria that we know, to some extent, the history of past ages in those countries, beyond what might be learnt from the Sacred Writings, the statements of which have been in so many instances so wonderfully confirmed by discoveries of actual memorials of the earliest times. To such men and such a science he thought all must feel deeply grateful. Of course this country could not boast of such objects of interest and importance as those he had named, yet he thought that the Association could not have fixed on a spot in the British isles in which they would find more objects of interest which would amply remunerate them for their exertions. The greater portion of those objects would recall to their minds the time when this island was not a united whole as at present, but a scene, through its length and breadth, of fierce conflicts and intestine wars. Nor was there any district which contained more numerous or finer examples of those strong works which crowned the summits of its highest and steepest hills; where, no doubt, the last struggle of

Caractacus was fought, although it may not have been satisfactorily determined on which of them the fatal event did really occur. Leaping over seven hundred years, they found the Britons still struggling against their Saxon foes, and the latter erecting the vast embankment known as Offa's Dyke, extending from the lower Severn to the Dee; important remains of which, not far from where they were then assembled, would be visited in the course of the proceedings of the week. It was in this county also that Owen Glyndwr unsuccessfully headed his countrymen in his insurrection against the house of Lancaster; while near it, in the adjoining county of Hereford, the victorious Lancastrians were in their turn crushed at Mortimer's Cross. He would not detain them longer, as he was inclined to follow the advice once given by a veteran statesman to a young aspirant of parliamentary honours, namely, to speak only of what he knew. He hesitated, therefore, to enter on subjects with which those present were so much better acquainted than he could pretend to be. He thought, however, that with fair weather the visitors would, in the course of their excursions, have an opportunity of visiting remains which would amply repay the time and exertion expended in their careful examination.

Mr. Barnwell was then called on by the President to read the following Report:

"Your Committee congratulate the members on their assembling in a district which, notwithstanding its archaeological attractions, does not appear to have received that careful examination with which so many other parts of Wales have been explored by the Society. That Society having nearly reached the thirtieth year of its existence, it has been sometimes assumed that it must, by this time, have completed the work for the doing of which it was originally established, and must have visited every district in Wales that was worth visiting. The presence of the Association in Knighton is a sufficient answer to one of these assumptions; while the other is no less refuted by the additions still constantly made of discoveries of interest, which, from their remote and secluded situations, have been hitherto known only to those who lived in their immediate neighbourhood. Hence it may be legitimately inferred that had this Society existed some seventy or a hundred years back, it is impossible to imagine how much of what has since utterly perished might have been preserved either in actual existence or in faithful descriptions and illustrations. As the same work of destruction is still going on, although it is to be hoped with less vigour and heedlessness than in former times, the use and importance of a Society devoted to the preservation and illustration of antiquities must be evident to and ought to be appreciated by those who think that a knowledge of past times and manners is of some value as regards both the present and the future. Our Society, therefore, may justly claim to be considered as deserving well of Wales, as it has collected in the numerous volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* such a mass of valuable and miscellaneous information.

"Among the most important circumstances of the past year is the defeat of a barbarous attempt. The same attempt had been previously made more than once, but was on each occasion successfully opposed by the better educated and more influential members of the Corporation of Tenby. This contemplated barbarism was the demolition of the mediæval walls of the town, and especially the great south gate, the most interesting part of the ancient defences. Lately, however, from some unexplained cause the attempt was repeated; and this time being approved of by a majority of the Council, the work of destruction would have at once commenced but for the interference of certain persons, among whom were members of this Association, who appealed to the Court of Chancery, and obtained an injunction to stop all action in the matter. The Association, together with other leading societies, had on the former occasions publicly protested against the destruction of these remains; but, as appears, with no permanent effect; and but for the spirited action of these gentlemen, the irreparable mischief would have been perpetrated. Your Committee, under the circumstances, think that the public thanks of the Association should be tendered to those who have thus come forward in the cause.

"During the past year the Society has lost two of its oldest members, who have been closely connected with its earliest days. One of these is the Rev. Dr. Wilson, formerly President of Queen's College, Oxford; the other the late Mr. Rees of Tonn, to whose energetic and effective services the Association has been so many years indebted. Those who were present at the last Annual Meeting need not be reminded how much the success of that Meeting was due to the prominent part he took in all the proceedings.

"Your Committee regret that they are not able to announce that any decided progress has been made as regards the publishing the incised stones of Wales, beyond that Professor Westwood has recommended the employment of the autotype process. Since the last Report names of new subscribers have been added to the list; which, however, is still very far from the number required. These additional names are those of the late Wm. Rees, Esq.; M. Gaidoz; Thos. Powell, Esq., Llanwrtyd, Breconshire; Miss Wynne Edwards and Miss M. C. A. Wynne Edwards of Rhuddlan; P. A. Griffiths, Esq., Oskosk in the United States; the Rev. Watkin H. Williams of Bodelwyddan, St. Asaph; Rev. E. Jones of Llanefydd (two copies); and Miss M. Jones of Penmaen near Machynlleth. The whole number of names is thirty-one; the number required being at the least one hundred and fifty. The whole work will be probably completed in three parts, the price of each part being half a guinea.

"The first volume of the *Revue Celtique*, by M. Gaidoz, is now complete, and may be procured on application to either of the General Secretaries.

"*The Churches and Castles of Denbighshire*, by Messrs. R. Lloyd Williams and Underwood of Denbigh (mentioned in the Report of last year), are now completed, and fully bear out what was then

stated concerning them. If such an excellent example could be followed out in the other counties of the Principality, there would be secured a record of ecclesiastical Wales of the present day,—an acquisition of so much importance at a time when our primitive and ruder churches are being swept away to be replaced by others built too often without the least reference to local style or peculiarity.

“Another important addition to our Welsh histories is the now nearly completed one of the diocese of St. Asaph, by one of our members, who has shown, by what has been already published, how well qualified he is for such a work, without which no library in Wales can be considered complete.

“Your Committee regret that they are not able to report favourably as to the intended index of the Third Series of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, no offers from members having been made since last year; while those who had offered have not, with very few exceptions, sent in the result of their labours.

“The number of members still continues to increase, and the general state of the Association is in all respects satisfactory; but your Committee would suggest that the Local Secretaries as well as the members in general should never fail to communicate to the Secretaries or Editorial Committee all new discoveries as they occur. From want of such diligence and care much valuable information has been lost, which should have found its way to the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

“Your Committee cannot conclude their Report without alluding to the Meeting held at Brecon last year under the presidency of Sir Joseph R. Bailey. That Meeting was not only highly successful as regards the interest of the objects visited, the value of the communications, and the pleasant excursions, but also in the increased interest excited in the district, as evinced by the numerous additions then made to the list of members, and recorded in the Report of that Meeting. Among others to whom the Society is indebted for this success must be named the President, who infused into the Meeting generally much of that heartiness and spirit which he himself displayed in superintending the proceedings. Your Committee would, therefore, propose that the thanks of the Association be given to Sir Joseph R. Bailey for his most efficient services, and also for his courteous hospitality.

“Your Committee suggest also that Lord Clermont be elected one of the Patrons of the Society; that Sir Joseph R. Bailey, Bart., M.P., and the Venerable Archdeacon Ffoulkes, and G. T. Clark, Esq., be elected Vice-Presidents.

“The retiring members of the Committee are, J. W. Nicol Carne, Talbot Bury, and E. A. Freeman, Esquires; and your Committee recommend that these gentlemen be re-elected.

“The following members have joined the Association since the last Report was issued, and now await formal confirmation of their election:



## SOUTH WALES.

"T. W. Higgins, Esq., Gwyddfa, Pen y Bont, Radnorshire  
 Rev. Lewis Price, Vicar of Llywel, Breconshire  
 J. R. Cobb, Esq., Brecon.

## NORTH WALES.

Mrs. Lloyd Roberts, Tan yr Allt, Llandulas, Abergelle.

## ELSEWHERE.

T. Walter Evans, Esq., Liverpool  
 Rev. W. V. Lloyd, H.M.S. Wellington."

Professor Babington moved that the Report be adopted and printed. He congratulated the members on its very satisfactory character, and thought that no one could refuse to acknowledge how much good service the Society had done to Wales by the numerous volumes it has published. In the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* an immense deal of valuable information had been recorded, and would, therefore, be preserved for future generations. Even at the present day farmers were anxious to clear their fields of stones, however valuable they might appear to antiquarians, and hence the irreparable loss of such monuments must go on with more or less activity. The same may be said of our ancient churches, or rather of their restorations, during which details of interest were often swept away without the slightest apparent reason, and which might have remained as unquestionable evidences of what the original building had once been. He therefore repeated his conviction that it was of the highest importance that some such record should exist, and that the Society in thus recording was doing a very good work.

The motion having been put was carried, after which Mr. M. H. Bloxam, at the request of the President, read some notes on the little mountain church of St. Patricio, four or five miles from Crickhowel, which will be printed in the Journal. The most remarkable things in the church are two stone altars, which have been rood-loft ones, being the only two such altars Mr. Bloxam has found *in situ*. There is also a singular adjunct at the west end of the building, which the speaker conjectured to have been a *reclusorium* or *domum inclusi*, the residence of an anchorite. Here also was a stone altar *in situ*. Mr. Bloxam also alluded to the curious effigy of a pilgrim in the church of St. Mary, Haverfordwest. This has an outer dress over the *tunica talaris*; and suspended by a strap over the right shoulder is the scrip, or pilgrim's bag, on which are represented the usual scallop shells. The *bourdon*, or staff, appears under the right arm.

Mr. Barnwell, thanking Mr. Bloxam for his valuable information, observed that one great advantage of meetings like the present one was that light was often thrown in an unexpected manner on diffi-



cult points and former errors. This was the case with the effigy in St. Mary's, Haverfordwest, which has been described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* as of the fourteenth century, and representing a merchant with his purse; the shells having been, in the obscure light, mistaken for the conventional heraldic forms of ships.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas made a communication from Mr. John Rhys of Rhyl, one of the Inspectors of Schools in Wales, respecting the well known inscribed stone of AIMILINVS, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1855, p. 46. This stone, now in Pool Park near Ruthin, and opposite Lord Bagot's house, was removed some years ago from its original situation, about two miles distant, on a mount which is apparently not artificial, known as Bedd Emlyn. Mr. Rhys and Mr. Thomas have carefully examined the stone, and think S precedes A, making it the name SAIMILINVS; but the supposed S is part of the curiously formed A of debased character, but totally unlike the A in the other part of the inscription, TOVISACI, the Latinised form of Twysog. These gentlemen, however, did make the very curious discovery that the stone has decided Ogham characters; a fact that escaped the notice of the members who visited the stone during the Ruthin Meeting, as well as of those who have examined it frequently. As far as could be made out, the Ogham characters did not give the same reading as the Roman ones. This is supposed to be the first discovered Ogham inscribed stone in North Wales: those already known are in the southern division.

A short discussion on the Ogham question succeeded, and was followed by a paper on the great Camp of Wapley, which the Rev. James Davies of Moorcourt contributed, and which is printed in this number of the Journal. This grand work was visited by the Association from Kington in 1863, and is briefly described in the Report of the Meeting of that year. Mr. Davies pronounced a very decided opinion that it was not a mere temporary retreat from hostile neighbours, such as may be referred to an earlier date than the Roman invasion of this country. Its more numerous and more formidable defences were on the eastern side, as if the principal danger was expected in that direction; and was, as suggested by Mr. Davies, one of the successive lines of defence formed by Caractacus as he gradually retired towards the west,—a line of which the Severn and earthworks on the Malvern range were probably the foremost defences. It was remarkable as containing a spring of water said not to fail in the hottest summer. In the Report of 1863 the desirability of having an accurate plan made of the Camp is mentioned, and this has been done by the liberality of Mr. R. W. Banks of Ridgebourne, who has presented it to the Association.

The usual notices of the proceedings of the next day were then announced by Mr. R. W. Banks, and the meeting terminated.

## TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

## EXCURSION.

The first portion of the day was devoted to the examination of a series of grand earthworks which effectually command the district. The first of these fortresses examined was that of Castle Cwm Aran, which appears to have been originally a native work, and subsequently transformed into an early mediæval stronghold. The *Annales Cambriæ* (p. 59), under 1195, state, "*Rogerus de Mortuo Mari castellum Cameron (Cwm Aran) firmavit*"; thereby inferring that a castle existed previous to that date, and which may, perhaps, have been a native stronghold, of which it has the usual characteristics. The Castle now existing consists of a central work nearly eighty yards long, and of oval form, surrounded on all sides by a strong fosse, except on one side, the base of which is washed by the Arran brook, and is naturally too precipitous to require any artificial defences. An outer entrenchment surrounded the whole, both extreme ends of which terminated on the edges of the cliff. Below is a flat circular space, a kind of outer ballium, and which is undoubtedly a later addition to the original work, and most probably the work of the Norman lord.

About a mile to the west is another ancient work of the same early character, but much more extensive. It is circular, and includes a space of at least twelve acres. It is called Castle Bank in the Ordnance Map. An outer line of entrenchment protects the western side, in which is situated the entrance.

In the same direction (westward), on the lower part of the slope surmounted by the Gaer, is a large enclosure which forms a kind of outwork to the fortress above; or if the fortress was occupied as a permanent residence, it might have been an enclosure for the cattle of the inhabitants. The Gaer itself is probably the finest example of this type of hill-fort in Wales. The form is a rectangular oblong, the angles having been somewhat rounded off, which circumstance seems to have induced the author of the *History of Radnorshire* to assign its construction to the Romans. They may have subsequently held it as a strong post; but no one who is acquainted with such works can doubt its origin. Its situation, commanding the narrow valley of the Ithon, along which the Roman road runs, must have made it of great strategical importance while the country was still unsettled. It has been supposed by more than one competent judge to have been the scene of the final struggle of Caractacus with the Romans. Nor is the conjecture unsupported, as its situation and local accidents correspond to the description of Tacitus better than any other of the claimants for the honour, and especially the three which bear the name of Caractacus; but none of which

could have well been the scene of the engagement, if the account of Tacitus is to be considered tolerably accurate.

As stated, a Roman road passes immediately under the hill, and leads direct to the church of Llanddewi; but this portion is now a deep ditch, in places overgrown with briars and weeds, the more modern path running close by and parallel to it. The church of Llanddewi has been rebuilt, and contains nothing of interest. The late Norman south doorway has also been replaced, but with some of its members replaced in a bungling manner.

There are the remains of a good wooden ceiling of the Tudor period in a house near the church.

Here the carriages met those who had visited these hill castles, and proceeded to Abbey Cwm Hir, where the members were received with cordial hospitality by Mr. G. H. Phillips. The remains of the Cistercian Abbey consist of little more than portions of the walls of the nave. The late Rev. W. J. Rees of Casgob, in his able account of the Abbey in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1849, thinks that the choir was never built, and that the services were held in the eastern end of the nave. Leland says of it, "that no church in Wales was to be seen of such length, as the foundations of walls there begun showed"; but he further on states that the third part of the work was never completed. Mr. Rees, however, says that "there were no traces of the foundations of walls of the eastern side of the transept, nor any of those of the choir, which had been begun, were to be seen; so that the whole length in Leland's time cannot be ascertained. The length of the nave at present is 242 feet. The six rich thirteenth century arches in Llandidloes church, and engraved in Mr. Rees' account, are said to have been brought from this Abbey; but it has not been stated whether the bases of the piers have been compared with the remains of those at Cwm Hir, and until this has been done the accuracy of the tradition cannot be tested. The few piers and mouldings still remaining in the ruins of the Abbey are plain but good examples of thirteenth century work. The property was purchased in 1833, when the owner cleared away the rubbish which had remained so long undisturbed in such a secluded district; the sites of the abbot's apartments and other portions of the conventual buildings were then laid bare; but no plan seems to have been made of them, and they have either been removed, or are still under ground.

At the evening meeting, in the absence of the President, Professor Babington occupied the chair, and commenced the proceedings by some observations on the principal features of the day's excursion, and more particularly the great camps. Although these were usually called British, he did not think the actual dates of them could be even suggested. They may have been, and probably were, anterior to the Roman period; but were, no doubt, subsequently used as strongholds during the later struggles between the Normans and Welsh.

Mr. Bloxam referred to the remains of Cwm Hir Abbey, and

thought that much additional information concerning the original arrangements and buildings may be yet ascertained by judicious excavations of the ground.

The Rev. James Davies alluding to the Gaer, stated that he thought it was probably the last of the various lines of defence against the Romans advancing from the east, and that it was probably here that the final victory was won by the invader. He mentioned that Dean Merivale, after a careful examination of the supposed sites of the engagement, had come to the same conclusion as himself, as would appear by an extract from the Dean's *History of the Romans under the Empire*, which he read.

Mr. Barnwell, while acknowledging that the situation of the Gaer corresponded to a considerable extent with the description of Tacitus, thought that unless stones had been carried at much cost of labour to form the walls of defence mentioned in Tacitus, the defences must have been of earth rather than stones; for had these formed the main defences, as occurs in well known cases in North and South Wales, remains of these stones would probably have existed. Their entire absence may, to some small extent, militate against the views of Mr. Davies on the Caractacus question.

Mr. Bloxam suggested that the fact of no remains of Roman arms having been found at the Gaer, argued nothing against the theory that this was the scene of so important a battle; for it was a well known fact that although other Roman relics were constantly discovered, that of military arms was of exceedingly rare occurrence.

Mr. Stephen Williams of Rhayader read a paper on some of the Radnorshire churches, which will appear in the Journal. Those of Llanbadarn Fynydd, Llanano, and Llanbister, were particularly noticed, accompanied with numerous drawings and photographs. In the last mentioned church a considerable part had been screened off for the purposes of a schoolroom,—a custom, he thought, not uncommon in Radnorshire. He alluded to what had been lately done for the illustration of the churches in Denbighshire by the admirable work just issued by Messrs. Lloyd Williams and Underwood of that county, and he hoped that the inhabitants of Radnorshire might have the same done for their county.

Professor Babington, in thanking Mr. Williams for his paper, heartily endorsed what he had said respecting the importance of such a work as that of the Denbighshire churches, a copy of which was then lying before him, and well worth the careful examination of those who were present; and he knew no one better qualified than Mr. Williams himself to undertake the Radnorshire churches in the same manner, and he hoped that the gentlemen of the county would give him their effective support.

Mr. Bloxam directed the attention of the members to two sepulchral effigies in St. David's Cathedral, which had hitherto not been recognised as being those of archdeacons, as denoted by the manner in which the stole was worn.

The Rev. D. B. Thomas read a paper on the boundaries and iden-

tifications of certain abbey lands, entitled "Monachi de Mochrader." This will appear in the Journal.

Mr. Ernest Hartland followed with an account of Llowes Cross near Hay, which will also be found in the present volume.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

After crossing the boundary into Shropshire, the first halt made was at the base of the hill surmounted by a strong camp known as *Caer Caradoc* as well as the *Gaer Ditches*. The latter name may be called the correct one, as the fortress cannot well have been the scene of the last struggle with the Romans, unless the description of Tacitus is to be entirely set aside. The camp is, however, a fine specimen of its class. It is nearly circular, and, as in some other instances, seems to have had an eastern and western entrance. The west side being more accessible, had three strong lines of defence; that on the east only two. The extensive prospect it commands must have made the work of importance as an outlook.

Clun Church next attracted attention. It is a fine late Norman church with several interesting details. It has, however, undergone many alterations at various times. During the fifteenth century the north aisle was added, so that the Norman clerestory windows opened into it. At the east end of this aisle is a curious square canopy attached to the ceiling, and overhanging the altar below. A southern aisle has also been added; but the eastern portion of it was destroyed during the civil war, and was never rebuilt. The remaining portion of this aisle seems to have been divided into chapels, but some uncertainty exists as to their use. The handsome wooden roof of the north aisle is of the fifteenth century. The south doorway, of the thirteenth century, is not the original one, having been built at the time when the addition was made to the south aisle. Near it, on the left, in the exterior wall, is a monument of the fourteenth century. Other examples of such exterior tombs were noticed in the district. The pier-arches lean inwards to a most remarkable extent. They have, however, been in this position so long that no danger is anticipated. The font is of late thirteenth century, and there is a considerable quantity of the original oak benches preserved. The lych-gate is ancient, but in a very neglected state; as, indeed, may be said of the church in general, which does little credit to the taste and piety of those who are responsible.

The remains of Clun Castle consist of a square, lofty, massive tower, built in one of the angles of, and forming part of the defences of the inner bailey. Of the wall which surrounded the bailey only a small portion remains near what was the gateway, the ruins of which still exist. The outer bailey, which is very extensive, has probably been defended by earthworks only. The castle is said to have been built in the time of Henry III, but has the appearance of being

somewhat earlier. Another account assigns it to the time of Stephen. There is a hospital in the village, founded in 1614 for fourteen poor brethren and a warden. The buildings consist of a quadrangle having a small chapel in one of the angles. There are several early remains of earthworks near the town, but these were not visited, for want of time. The principal inn is the "Buffalo", and the same name occurs elsewhere in the district. As the animal does not appear in heraldry, the suggestion of the Rev. James Davies that this animal was adopted as a sign in honour of the Buffaloes, first imported from India by Lord Clive, does not seem improbable.

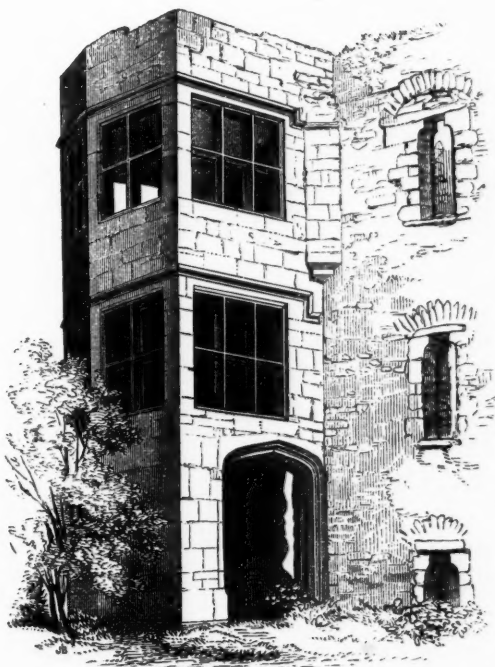
On the return home a short halt was made at Clunbury Church, which is principally Norman. Here also, as at Clun, is a tomb in a recess of the exterior wall, and under a window of two lights of somewhat unusual character, both being of the fourteenth century.

Hopton Castle, the last object visited in the excursion, consists of a square well-proportioned tower, having mouldings of the fourteenth century. As Henry II gave Walter de Clifford a castle here, it must have been replaced by the present structure. The outer works are extensive, but there are no remains of walls. It was intended to have ascended Coxwall Knoll, but the visit was put off until the next day. There was no meeting in the evening.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

Coxwall Knoll is one of the heights which have disputed the honour of being the scene of the great battle, and its claims have been supported by no less distinguished authorities than General Roy and Sir R. C. Hoare. This hill is detached and is divided into two summits by a kind of gorge running across it. On the north and east sides where the ascent is not very steep several entrenchments have been made; but on the south side, next the Teme, and which is very steep, there do not appear to have been any artificial defences. There is, however, no higher ground to which the defeated Britons could have retreated, mentioned in Tacitus. The hill, however, is so densely wooded that any accurate examination of the position in a limited time was hopeless; but as far as could be made out, no remains of stone defences are discoverable. The question has been ably discussed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1851 by Mr. W. W. Ffoulkes, who argues very fairly for the Breidden Hill, near Welshpool, which does retain to this day remains of formidable stone defences occurring here and there where the ascent is easier.

Brampton Brian Castle and Church were next inspected. Both have been fully described by Mr. R. W. Banks in the journal of 1867, the illustrations of which article are here reproduced for the benefit of those members who may have more lately joined the Association. The present parish church stands on the site of an older

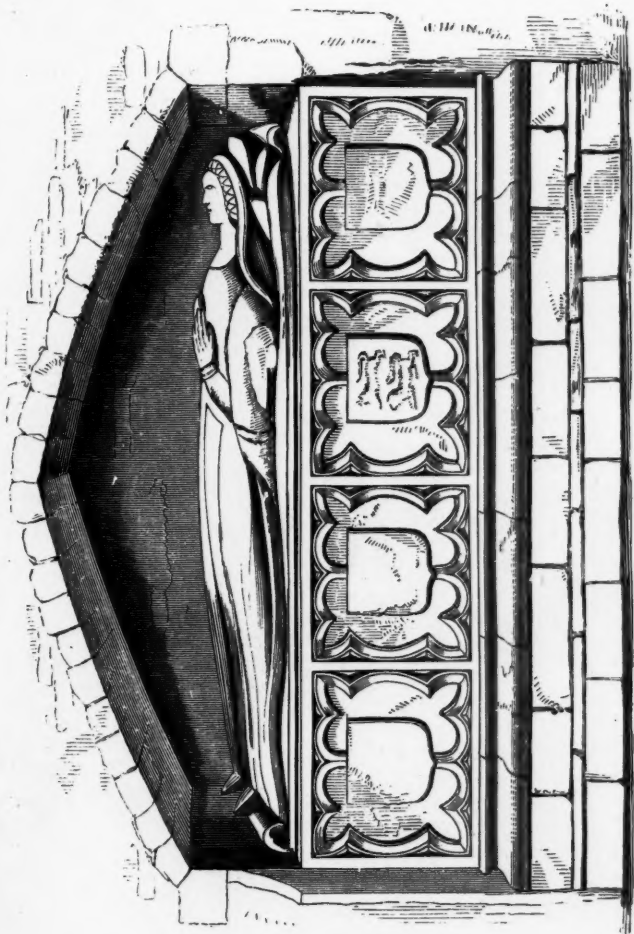


BRAMPTON BRIAN CASTLE—BAY WINDOW.

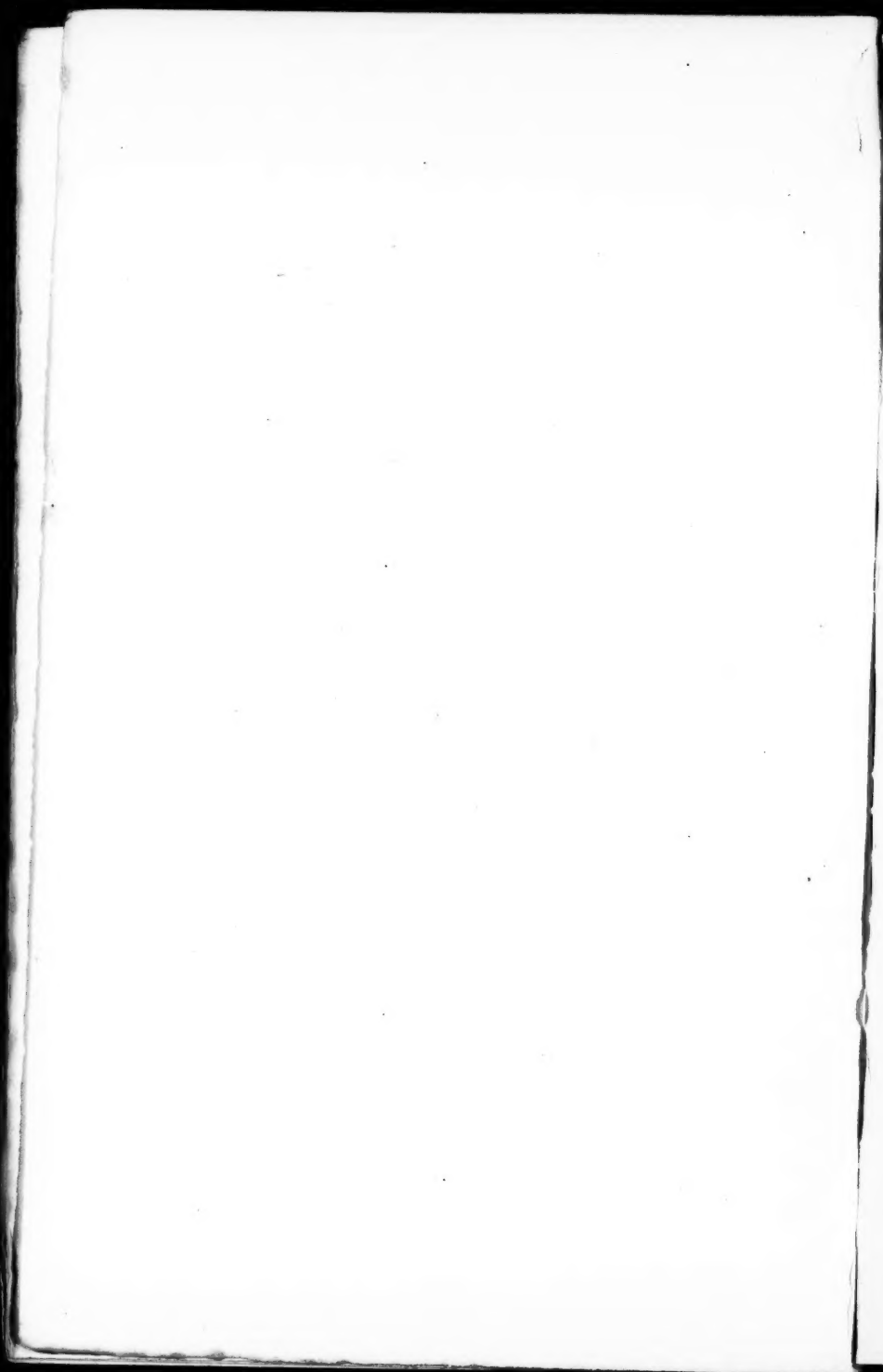
East Side, in the Court.



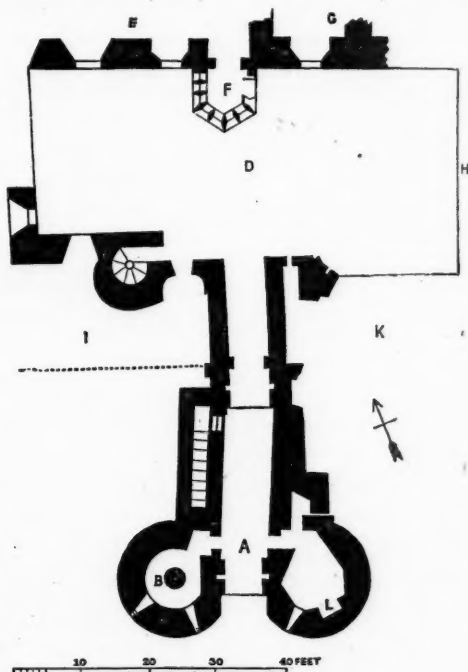




MONUMENT IN BRAMPTON BRIAN CHURCH.



one, the only remains of which is a tomb of a female holding a heart in her hands, and which Mr. Banks thinks represents the daughter and heir of Brian of Brampton, who conveyed the estate by marriage to the Harleys, as the only coat of arms not obliterated is that of Brampton. Of the original castle only a gateway and a fragment of the main building remains, in front of which latter an addition of the Tudor period was made. The earliest portions are of the



- A.—Arched gateway with its two towers,  
double gate, and portcullis.  
B.—Well.  
C.—The open court.

- E.—The hall.  
F.—Bay window, or porch to the hall.  
G, H.—Sites of rooms.  
I, K.—Rooms and buildings now destroyed.

PLAN OF BRAMPTON BRIAN CASTLE.

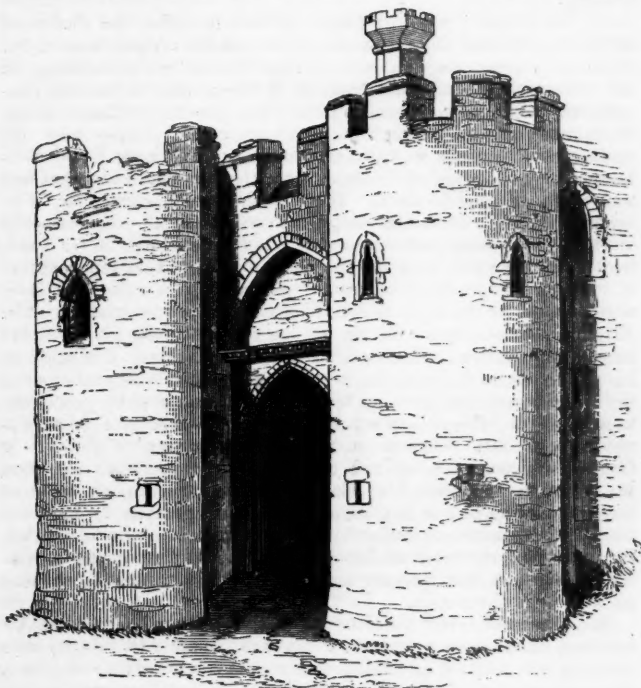
time of Edward III. The building was, however, originally much more extensive than the present ruins would indicate, for in the cellar of the modern house, partly above ground and to the north-west, are portions of the old wall with a doorway and window, according to Mr. Banks' statement, as owing to the absence of the occupier access to this part was impossible. Mr. Banks read to the

members some interesting details of the history of the castle, some of which have already appeared in the Journal. Brandon camp was to have been examined, but a view from a short distance was all that time permitted. It is well known as a Roman camp, adjoining a branch of Watling Street. A halt was made at Leintwardine, a small village within a large square enclosure of decidedly Roman character, and conveniently situated on the junction of the Teme and Clun. A considerable number of Roman remains of various kinds have been found here, some of which are in the hands of Mr. Evans, the intelligent clerk of the parish. The proximity of two such Roman camps is unusual. The church, with the exception of the tower, has been restored. The tower is one of very fine proportions and height, and very unlike the general character of the church towers in the district.

The remains of Wigmore Abbey, now occupied as farm premises, were examined. The only perfect portion is the great barn described by Mr. Blore in the Journal of 1871, and illustrated by an engraving from his pencil, where also will be found views of the north and south sides of the great hall, together with the entrance in the farmyard, from the ready and accurate pencil of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton. A window in the abbot's hall from a drawing by Mr. Blore has also been given, but the hall itself has been much mutilated and subdivided by modern partition. In the end wall of what is now the dining room various fragments of shafts, capitals, and mouldings have been inserted, all of which are portions of the original abbey, founded for Augustine canons by Ralph Mortimer and his son Hugh before 1179. All traces of the abbey itself have long since vanished, but no doubt some may be made out by excavating in the field in front of the present house, the irregular surface of which indicates the remains of buildings. A detached building in the grounds, or rather a portion of one, is of the fourteenth century, and part of the lofty wall that once surrounded the whole still remains in the garden. There are one or two other ruined buildings, the nature and use of which is uncertain. The entrance to the present premises is a good specimen of the time about 1350, according to Mr. Blore, who assigns the abbot's house, church, and castle of Wigmore to the same period, although some portions of the church are certainly anterior to that date. The great barn also represented in the engraving, although devoid of all architectural detail, is also referred by Mr. Blore to the same date. A large stone drain was inspected, as doubts as to its real character are said to have been raised. Some talk of its being part of an underground communication with the Castle. It is simply a huge drain carefully constructed, and showing how much importance was in those days attached to such an appendage. The examination of Wigmore Castle and church concluded the day's excursion.

The castle in its original state must have been an extremely strong fortress, both from the nature of the ground and the artificial defences. It was no doubt originally a stronghold of the earli-

est occupiers of the district, and still retains its Welsh name. A castle certainly existed here before the Norman occupation, for Edward the Elder is recorded to have repaired it. The earlier work was probably identical with the keep, part of which is destroyed, but which occupied the summit of the hill. Below this was a large square building surrounded by high walls, almost a castle of itself, which was connected with a cross wall at its lower side, dividing



Brampton Brian Castle. Entrance Towers.

the main castle into two parts. In the lower part is the great gateway, also a third fortress in itself, the whole being surrounded with a lofty curtain, protected by square and round bastions. Outside the castle is a raised work, but separated by a gorge, now devoid of buildings, but formerly well protected, and forming a strong barbican or some similar outwork. In addition to all this, strong embankments, at some distance, ran down the slopes towards the moor or marsh below, through which runs Allcox brook. Part of

the moor is still named Wigmore Lake, so that these lines of embankments extending from the top of the hill to the marsh must have rendered the approach of a large body of enemies very difficult. Wigmore Church consists of an earlier and later portion, the one being probably coeval with the first of the Mortimers and prior to the foundation of the abbey. The rest of the church, with the exception of some later alterations, is probably of the fourteenth century.

At the evening meeting the President occupied the chair and called on Professor Babington to make some few observations on the objects of interest they had seen during the last two excursions, on the conclusion of which Mr. Stephen Williams after some introductory remarks read some notes on some of the churches of Radnorshire, which were copiously illustrated by drawings and photographs. He again drew attention to the valuable work of Messrs. Lloyd Williams and Underwood of Denbigh, exhibiting in detail the churches and castles of Denbighshire. The President on thanking Mr. Williams expressed a hope that he might be induced to undertake the work, for the proper performance of which no one was better qualified. This proposal from the chair met with the hearty approbation of the members present, several of whom at once expressed their wish to support the work if Mr. Williams would undertake it. Mr. Bloxam addressed the meeting on the same subject, giving it his hearty approbation and support. Mr. D. R. Thomas also gave in his adherence to the proposal, remarking that Mr. Williams enjoyed the same especial advantages with the two Denbighshire gentlemen as holding the office of county surveyor. With reference to an observation of Mr. Williams on the fact that a part of Llanbister Church was screened off as a schoolroom as somewhat singular, Mr. Thomas reminded him that before the erection of separate buildings for schools it had been the common practice to hold the school in the parish churches, a portion of them being generally but not invariably screened off for the purpose, and that it was a mistake to suppose that because there was no schoolroom there were no schools in the parish.

Mr. Barnwell read the diary of a coachman who escorted his mistress from Buckinghamshire through London to Siston, near Bath, in the year 1712, passing through Abury, where he alludes to the conversion of a sabbath-breaking cobbler by his narrow escape from one of the huge masses of stone falling on him, as it was shivered into fragments just after he had quitted his seat. Mr. Barnwell alluded to the many instances in this country as well as in France where such sabbath-breakers have been suddenly changed into these large stones. The Abury legend so far varies from the usual one, which may be perhaps accounted for that few of those masses could by any imagination be supposed to have been fossilized men or women, whereas some menhirs might admit of the idea.

A paper of the Rev. T. O. Roche on the Clungunford Tumulus was taken as read, on account of the lateness of the hour.



The usual votes of thanks were then proposed to the Local Committee for their efficient services in making the preliminary arrangements of such a successful and pleasant meeting; to which the chairman, Mr. Green Price, of Norton Manor, responded, expressing the satisfaction he had in welcoming the Association, and requesting that he might have the pleasure of receiving them at his house to-morrow. Mr. W. Banks and Mr. W. C. Banks also acknowledged the vote.

Thanks were also voted to the curators and contributors to the museum by Mr. R. W. Banks, who entered at some length into the advantage often derived from such temporary museums.

Mr. D. R. Thomas in seconding Mr. R. W. Banks alluded to the Welsh almanack of 1751 exhibited by Mr. Wood, which contained among other curious information a calendar of the holidays dedicated to the old Welsh saints, in addition to one dedicated to King David (a painting of whom was formerly to be found in almost every Welsh church), and strange to say one to Adam and Eve, to whom the 24th of December was dedicated, probably thus placed to exhibit more distinctly the Fall and Redemption of Man.

The President then announced the closing of the meeting, which was the last public one, the meeting on Friday being confined to members only, and devoted to the private business of the Association.

#### EXCURSION, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11.

The day's work began with an inspection of Knighton Church, which, with the exception of the tower, is, both inside and outside, as inferior and unsightly a structure as is often seen at the present day, especially in a town. It might be difficult to make anything of the outside without rebuilding the church from the ground; but why the interior is left in its present condition was not ascertained. The age of the tower may be of either the fourteenth or the fifteenth century, as there are no particular details to guide. It is certainly not Saxon, as locally suggested.

Monaghty, or rather Mynachty, where the first halt was made, is a large Elizabethan house of plain character, two views of which will be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, p. 569 (1858), being the supplemental portion of Williams' *History of Radnorshire* issued in that year. There is no evidence of any religious establishment having occupied the ground on which the house now stands, nor does the present mansion appear to have been built out of the material of any pre-existing house. A part of the estate, indeed, according to Jonathan Williams, is still called "Clôg", which signifies a "grange", it being one of the grants of Roger Mortimer of March and Wigmore to Cwm Hir Abbey. It may also have been so called because the last abbot of that establishment was allowed to end his days in this spot, according to the same authority. Mr. Williams, however, disposes of the question by asserting that

the original name was not Monachty, but Monad-ty, i. e., "the solitary house", and its isolated position even now corresponds to this name. The earliest proprietor of whom any authentic account prevails, was James Price, High Sheriff for the county in 1552, and either he or his son may have built the present house. The oaken panelled work, of which there are some considerable remains, is about a hundred years later, and of a type which seems to have been in fashion in this and the adjoining county of Shropshire. A helmet and pike or spear, of the time of James I, probably relics of the civil war, are preserved in one of the principal rooms. The present owner, Mr. Richard Green Price, produced a letter of a former owner, Mr. Chase Price, who in 1766 directed his tenant to prepare apartments for Rousseau, who wished to find some quiet and secluded residence, but who afterwards changed his mind, and found a refuge somewhere in England; but probably only for a short period, as he married in 1769.

Pilleth Church is one of the plain, rude churches of the district, consisting of chancel and nave, with one of the low, diminutive towers almost peculiar to this part of the county. The font is of the fourteenth century, and is probably older than the church, which appears to be of the fifteenth. The old parish chest, as is frequently the case, is cut out of a solid mass of oak. Attached to the church is a spring, now choked up by rubbish, but formerly in great repute for its sanitary power.

Below the church is a mansion of the Elizabethan period, now used as a farmhouse. There is some good panelled oak here of the same character as that at Monaughty.

In this parish, and not far from the church, was fought, in 1402, the battle in which Glyndwr overthrew the forces of Mortimer, and made him his prisoner. Remains of the earthworks said to have been then thrown up are reported to be still in existence, but they were not visited by the excursionists.

In the lower ground beneath the old mansion, partly concealed by underwood, is an earthwork which appears to have been a fortified mansion of very early date; but whether it is to be referred to a very early mediæval date, or what is popularly called "ancient British times," is uncertain. Near it, or rather almost forming part of it, is a mound, rather too small to have served as part of the defences of the work. It has the appearance of being sepulchral. It is, however, too much surrounded with shrubs to enable any careful examination to be made of it.

Whitton Church, the next visited, is of the same date and character as Pilleth Church; but retains its screen, of later date. The south wall of the church has at some period given way, and inclines inwards, but not sufficient to make its rebuilding necessary, the restoration of the church being likely soon to be carried out.

From Whitton a pleasant drive brought the carriages to Norton Manor House, where a most hospitable reception awaited the members. At the conclusion of the luncheon Professor Babington re-

turned the thanks of the Association to their host, Mr. R. Green Price; and after Mr. Price's reply, and one or two speeches, followed by a short discussion on the Caractacus question, the visitors dispersed among the picturesque grounds commanding a charming view in the distance. Others climbed up a kind of ravine which led to the remains of the ancient manor house, for the present one has not been built many years. The most interesting part is the porch and parts adjacent, which are of late fifteenth century work or the early part of the sixteenth.

Norton Church has been lately restored by Sir Gilbert Scott. Its wooden belfry, as well as that of Knighton, will be found represented in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* of 1864. The church is one of the ordinary character, but of larger dimensions, and altogether superior to those seen in the course of the day.

It was intended to traverse a part of Offa's Dyke; but the protracted hospitality of Norton Manor House rendered this impossible.

The meeting concluded in the evening, when the necessary business of the Association was transacted.

### THE MUSEUM.

THE objects exhibited were not numerous, but mostly of considerable interest.

#### STONE.

1. A flint arrow-head of remarkably small size.
2. An oval stone hammer pierced for handle, and measuring 8 by 3½ inches. This was found in a peat-bog near Abbey Cwm Hir. S. W. Williams, Esq., Rhaiader.
3. Small, well-worked celt of dark brown chert, found near Knighton. R. W. Banks, Esq.
4. Portion of stone *mortarium* from Clungunford tumulus. Rev. T. O. Rocks.

#### BRONZE.

1. Dark green paalstab, the loop of which, from faulty casting, was not pierced. As the implement seems to have been used, it would appear that the owner of it did not attach much importance to the loop, as he would probably have pierced it. S. W. Williams, Esq.
2. Spear-head, 10½ inches long, and well preserved.
3. Ditto, 6½ ins. long; imperfect, and roughly used.
4. Ditto, 5 ins. long; imperfect, but having unusually large rivet-holes.
- 5, 6, 7. Portions of three spear-heads.

- 8, 9. Two portions of a sword (leaf-shaped), one of them being much bent.
10. The end of a sword, 12 ins. long. In its present state the point does not gradually taper to its extremity, but swells out into a kind of leaf, and terminates with a sharp point. The above nine articles were found in cutting a drain in the old Poolhole on the Oakley estate, near Bishop's Castle. Rev. T. O. Rocke.
- The various spear-heads, ferules, etc., forming the Broadward find, described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872. In addition to these were the pierced tang of a sword and a fused mass of different articles: among them the lower end of a bronze scabbard, similar to those of the Powis Castle collection.
- A pin,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  ins. long, from Clungunford tumulus. Rev. T. O. Rocke.
- A number of fragments of pottery of various qualities and kinds, mostly from Clungunford. Some of them have ornaments of the circle with central disc, such as occur on stones and rocks. Others have narrow, parallel fillets. Found with these earlier and uncertain fragments were specimens of green glazed mediæval ware.
- A lump of burnt earth from the upper stratum of ashes, containing charcoal, bones, etc. With them were found fragments of iron. Rev. T. O. Rocke.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Basket-hilted sword, *temp.* Charles I, and apparently Scotch. Found at Treheslog, Radnorshire.
  2. Rapier-like sword of the same date. English.
  3. Dress-sword with ornamented handle and hilt, of the eighteenth century, or perhaps the latter part of the seventeenth century. S. W. Williams, Esq.
  4. *Couteau de chasse* with curved blade and rough horn handle, apparently of the early part of the eighteenth century. W. Banks, Esq.
- A piece of rich jewelled embroidery of the time of James II, representing the meeting of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
- A carved oak chair with crown, from the chamber of Council House of Shrewsbury, and said to have been used by Charles I in council. Thos. Peters, Esq.
- Welsh almanack, 1751. In the calendar a day is dedicated to King David; and another, December 24, to the honour of Adam and Eve. The first of the series was issued in 1749, the second in 1751; and it was continued until 1755, when it ceased until it reappeared in 1758, after which it ceased to exist.
- A manuscript course of lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew, by a rector of Presteign in the time of Charles II.
- A collection of Japanese and Egyptian implements and ornaments, by the Rev. J. B. Brown.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOCAL FUND.  
KNIGHTON MEETING, 1873.

	£	s.	d.
Richard W. Banks, Esq., Ridgebourne	2	2	0
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1873.

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is marle in some places of this manor, but what profit is made thereof this Jury knowe not.

To the twelueith article they say they doe not knowe of any freeholder that have dyed without heire generall or speciall.

To the thirteenth article they say that there is no towne corporate or privileged, as is required w<sup>thin</sup> that article, within this manor.

To the fourteenth and fifteenth they say that they knowe not of any suche exchanges or vnlawfull inserting of landes into leases demanded by that article, and that the Prince hath no mill within this manor.

To the sixteenth they say that there is no common w<sup>thin</sup> this manor that yeildeth any turfe, furse, or any other like commoditie menconed in yt article.

To the seaventeenth they say that this manor, being a member of the lordship of Bromfield, doth serve at the leete and lawdaies of ye said lordshipp as they are bound to doe, and that they pay no flyn'es, headsilver and kingsilver, but that they pay their rents, fynes, & alienations, amerciements of courtes, mizes, and all other payments for their rate and proporeon as other ye tennants and inhabitants of ye said lo<sup>p</sup> doe, when and as often as ye same are due.

To the eighteenth they say that there is no coppihold tenement in decay in this manor to their knowledge.

To the nyneteenth article they say that they knowe not wheather the casualtie menconed in this article be due to his Highness or ye Kings most excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>.

To the twentieth article they say they know not of any fishing or fowlin place belonging to this manor.

To the one and twentieth article they say that there is no markett nor faire within this manor.

To the two & twentieth and three and twentieth articles they say that they know not of any rent or land concealed or with helde in this manor, nor of any reprises or payments going out of the same.

To the fowre and twentieth article they say that there is yearly made at ye leete, after Michaelmas, pettie constables within the townships of this manor, and that the Chief Steward (as this Jurie have crediblie heard) is the Right Honorable John Earl of Bridgewater, and that John Jeffreys, Esq., John Davies and Thomas Forster, gent., are his deputies, and that Thomas Trafford, Esq.,<sup>1</sup> is the Receavo<sup>r</sup>; but what fees they or either of them have, this Jurie knowe not.

To the five & twentieth article they say there are no benefices within this manor, according to ye demand of y<sup>t</sup> article.

To the six and twentieth article they say that as farre as they can learne and finde out, that the olde and accustomed Akre used in theis partes and most of ye countries next adjoyninge conteyneth perches in euerie akre, and that euerie of the said perches conteyne foote to the pearche or pole.

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<sup>1</sup> Thomas Trafford, of Traffordd in Esclusham, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion ramp<sup>t</sup>. sable. He was the eldest son of Edward Trafford, Esq., and Jane his wife, daughter of George Kynaston, of Oteley near Ellesmere, Esq.

RUABON.—LIBERI TENENT'S.

Redd' xvijs. vjd. ex'n.—Johannes Powell Eyton Generosus tenet vn' mesuagia cum pertinentijs in quo habitat et he parcell' terr' sequend' viz. Kay Dwlin vcha, Kay Kogsitt, Nant Kay Kogsitt, Kay Skibo'e vcha, Nant Kay Skibo'e, Kay Gruffith, Erow Kit y Clapper, Y Kefin Hirion y llwin, Y Dwy Errow voc y Gwerddi, Gweirglodd y Kesin Hirion, Y gron Werne, Erow y Garnedd, Tir y fron y Werglodd yela, Kay S'o Kibo'e issa, Kay Dwlin issa, Kay Canol yr Ermi, Y wirglodd vanor, Wirglodd tros y streete, Errow y porth, Maes y Neuath, Tir Angharad, Croft Owen, Weirglodd Tir Angharad, et Weirglodd Croft Owen nuper terr' Edwardi ap Roger Avi sui et continen' in toto per est 160 a.

Redd' ijs. ijd. ex'n.—Joh'es Eyton tenet vn' al' tenementu' et quatuor parcell' terr' voc' hir y Penlloyd nuper terr' Johannis Salisbury Militis et postea terr' Georgii Salisbury Armigeri cont' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' xiijs. ex'.—David Lloyd generosus tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinentijs in quo habitat et duo al' ten'ta in Ruabon qui nuper fuer' terr' Roberti ap David ap John cont' p' estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' viijd. ex'n.—Will'mus Wynn tenet vnu' tenementu' in Ruabon cum domo cum pertinen' continen' p' estimac'o'em nuper terr' Johannis Wynn ap Edward ap Hoell,<sup>1</sup> 6 a.

Redd' ijs. ex'n' Hamlet de Ruddallt.—Rogerus Gruffith ap David ap John ap Jenne goth<sup>2</sup> tenet vnu' tenementu' voc' y Werne cum cert' terr' continen' per estimac'o'em, scituate in Ruabon, 15 a.

Redd' iiijd. ex'n.—Vnde Johannes ap Edward Smith tenet quatuor acr' aliquando dua parcell' in mortgag'. Redd' ijs. vjd. ex'n.—Idem Rogerus tenet duo messuag' cu' p'tinen' in Ruabon' continen' p' estimat' 30 a.

Redd' ixs. xd. ob. ex'n.—Thomas ap John ap Edward tenet unum messuag'm cum pertin' et quadraginta acras terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 40 a.

Redd' iijs. iiijd. ex'n.—Will'mus Eyton generosus tenet vn' messuag' in Ruabon cum pertinent' vocat' Tir y Vron continen' per estimat'o'em 25 a.

Redd' iijs. xd. ex'n.—Richardus Mathew gen' tenet vn' ten'tu' voc' Hauod y gallor cont' p' estimac'o'em 24 a.

Redd' vjs. vjd. ob. ex'n.—Richardus ap John ap Edward<sup>3</sup> tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' continen' p' est' 30 a.

<sup>1</sup> John Wynn ab Edward ab Howel of Cristionydd, ab Edward ab Madog Puleston. *Argt.* on a bend *sable*, three mullets of the field. (*V.* pedigree.)

<sup>2</sup> Roger ab Gruffydd of Rhuddallt, ab David ab John ab Ieuan Goch, ab David Goch ab Bady ab Madog ab Iorwerth Goch of Rhuddallt, fourth son of Madog ab Llewelyn, lord of Eyton, Erlesham, and Borasham. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *azure*. (*V.* pedigree.)

<sup>3</sup> Richard ab John ab Edward ab David ab Ieuan ab Siencyn ab Llewelyn ab Ithel Goch ab Llewelyn Sais ab Madog ab Einion ab Madog ab Bleddyn, fourth son of Cymwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine*, a lion ramp. *sable*. He married Deili, daughter of Robert ab Edward ab Howel ab Madog of the same house, by whom he had issue, John ab Richard of Bersham, who married Catherine, daughter of John Puleston of Plas ym Mhers, Esq., ab Robert Puleston. (*V.* pedigree.)

Redd' ijs. ex'n.—Thomas ap David ap Iennw tenet vnu' messnag' cum' pertinen' existen' terr' nuper Johannis David ap Ienn ap Llen' p' est' 12 a. Griffith ap John clamat terr' pred' et per sol' ijs. redd' pro vno anno et dimid' vlt' preterito.

Redd' vs. viij*d.* ex'n.—Robertus ap Richard Wynn tenet vnum tenementu cum pertinen' et sex p'cell' terr' continen' per estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' v*j.d.* ex'n.—Edwardus Bromfield<sup>1</sup> tenet vn' tenement' cum tribus parcellis terr' nuper terr' Roberti Lloyd generosi p' est' 1 a. 2 r.

Redd' ix*s.* i*j.d.*, add v*j.d.* according to the rental, & soe ix*s.* viij*d.* ex'n.—Johannes ap John senior de Garthen<sup>2</sup> tenet duo tenementa cum pertinen' contin' per estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' j*d.* ex'li.—Edwardus Bromfield generosus tenet vn' domu' et gardinam cum tribus selion' terr' in tenura Johannis Roger cont' p' est' 2 r.

Redd' v*j.d.* ex'li.—Et duo parcell' terr' vocat' Gnoerus enion et Wirglodd y Kay Mawr cont' p' est' 2 r.

Redd' iii*j.d.* ex'li.—Idem Edwardus tenet vn' dom' et vn' selion' terr' in tenura Richardi ap Robert continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 p.

Redd' xvij*d.* ex'li.—Emanuel Reignolds tenet viginti acras more arabil' et pastur' commute' vocate Redmore al's Swerne Moore iacen' infra vill' de March Wiell continen' per estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' iij*s.* iii*j.d.* ex'li.—Robertus ap Harry tenet vnu' tenementu' cum pertinentijs et cert' terr' in March Wiell cont' per estimac'o'em 10 a.

Redd' xxx*s.* v*j.d.* ex'li.—Owinus Breerton Armig'o<sup>3</sup> tenet vn' capital' mesnag' et cert' parcell' terr' eidem pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 100 a.

Redd' iij*s.* ex'li.—Idem Owinus tenet purpart' vnus class' terr' nuper terr' Roberti ap Hoell continen' p' est'

Redd' ijs. ex'li.—Henricus Edgbury<sup>4</sup> tenet vnu' ten'tum et cert' terr' in Marchwiell continen' p' est' 10 a.

Redd' ijs. ex'li.—Johannes William Edgebury<sup>4</sup> tenet vnam parcellam terr' in Marchwiell continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' j*d.* ob. ex'li.—Robertus Lloyd tenet terciam partem vn' acre prati vocat' Gwerth y geniog y dyunrie p' estimat' 1 r. 10 p.

Ad volunt', yet held now free. Redd' v*d.*—Medut Joh'is ap Jo' Robt' ex'li. Idem Robertus tenet cert' terr' vocat' Tir Griffith continen' p' estimac'o'em 3 a. (See for this as being the moytie of 6 acres, whereof Kateryn, filia Davidis ap Will'mo holdeth the other, both at will, 4 Eliz. Therefore this is ..... as free. See fol. 180.)

Redd' iij*s.* i*i.d.* ex'li. Terræ Ed'ri Lloyd de Yale.—Idem Rob'tus Lloyd tenet vnam parcella' terr' et prat' in Ruabon vocat' Gwerne Acre Llyder con-

<sup>1</sup> Edward Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq., descended from Idnerth Bonfras, lord of Maesbrook. He married Catherine, daughter of John Soulli of Soulli, Esq., by whom he had an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who was married to Sir Gerard Eyton of Eyton, Knt. (V. pedigree.)

<sup>2</sup> John ab John sold Gaerddin to Gruffydd ab John, who afterwards sold it to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hên, of Chirk Castle, Knt. (Cae Cyriog MSS.)

<sup>3</sup> Owen Breerton, of Borasham in the parish of Wrexham, Esq., ob. A.D. 1648. (V. pedigree)

<sup>4</sup> Alias Edisbury. (V. Marchwiail.)

tinen' vn' acr' et tria rod', tenet et partem vn' al' parcell' terr' in Morton W. blicoru' vocat' Erow Ddwy con' d'no acr' et continen' in toto p' est' 3 a. 3 r.

Redd' iiij. xijd. ex'li.—Oliverus Payne geneross' tenet vn' messuag' cum pertinen' in Marchwiell nuper terr' Richardi Madock et William Hetley continen' p' est' 9 a.

Redd' ijs. ijd., vij in hamlet de Ruddallt xixd. in Iscoyd ex'li.—Edwardus ap Randle<sup>1</sup> geneross' tenet vnum messuagium cum duodecem parcellas terr' cum pertinen' in Raddallt de quibus vn' parcell' vocat' a purpart of a parcell vocat' Bryn y Bygelese vn' al' parcell' p' se vocat' Erow y Nant continen' in toto per estimac'o'em 40 a.

Redd' vijs. jd. x'li.—Edwardus Lloyd Armiger<sup>2</sup> tenet vnum tenementum sive messuagiu' in Ruabon cont' per estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' xvjd. x'li.—Idem Edward' Lloyd tenet vnum al' tenementum in Ruabon vocat' y Rhysgrith continen' per estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' ijs. ix. x'li.—Idem Edwardus Lloyd ten't vn' al' tenementum nuper terr' Edwardi ap William continen' p' estimac'o'em 20 a.

Redd' ix. x'li.—Edwardus ap Thomas Meredith tenet sex parcellas terr' in Akery Warwicke in Sutton' cont' p' est' 5 a.

Redd' viijs. x'li.—Robertus ap John W'nn tenet duas parcellas terr' vocat' in Stodwn et Kay y slam y dre in duabus p'cell' cont' p' est' 10 a.

Redd' vjs. viijd. x'li.—Johannes Kenrick de Marchwiell geneross' tenet vnum capitale messuag' tria tenementa et quadraginta acr' terr' tout' p' est' 40 a.

Redd' iij. ex'li.—Johannes Eyton<sup>3</sup> de Bellam geneross' tenet decem parcellas terr' viz. Sir Gruffith Erow Wair Werne vechan, Werne yssas, Werne Coedesg, y Wierglodd yr Erow nessa Kay Vechan y Kay Bythan brin kadin velin, et y Erow wen continen' p' estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' xxd. ex'li.—Johannes ap Edward Smith tenet vnum messuag' et gardinam et cert' parcell' terr' quaru' prima vocat' y Kay Manor, secunda Erow yr fallen Wen, tercia y Maes Gwydd y Kay Vechan, yr Erow goth, Erow yr Aber, yr Erown yn ybb'cyn, et Erow dan y fford continen' per estimac'o'em 8 a.

Redd' iiijd. ex'li.—Idem Johannes ap Edward Smith tenet per mortgagiu' a Thoma Evans duas parcellas terr' vocat' ttry Penllin et Erow Vawr continen' p' estimac'o'em 4 a.

Redd' vjd. ex'li.—Kenricus Dunbabin de Marchwell tenet quinque parcelas terr' continen' p' estimat' plus aut minus 9 a.

Redd' ijd. ex'li.—Rogerus Gruffith tenet vn' messuagiu' tria crofta et parva prat' et vnam parcella' vocat' Kay Broome scituat' in Marchwiell et continen' p' estimac'o'em 2 a. 2 r.

<sup>1</sup> Edward ab Randle of Rhuddallt, ab John ab John ab Madog, ab Ieuf ab Madog of Rhuddallt, second son of Cadwgan Ddû ab Cadwgan Goch, ab Y Gwion, ab Hwfa, ab Ithel Felyn, Lord of Iâl. *Sable*, on a chevron inter three goats' heads erased or, three trefoils of the field. *V. pedigree.* (Cae Cyriog MSS.)

<sup>2</sup> Edward Lloyd, of Plas Madog in the township of Bodylltyn, Esq., buried at Rhiwabon, Jan. 1, A.D. 1637. (*V. pedigree.*)

<sup>3</sup> John Eyton of Belan was the second son of William Eyton of Watstay, Esq. *Azure*, a lion rampt. *ermine.* (*V. pedigree.*)



Redd' iijs. iiij*d.* ex'li.—Idem Rogerus Gruffith tenet vnam aliam parcel-lam terr' in Eyton vocat' Kay Howell Dioc nunc in quatuor parcel-las diuiss' continen' per estimac'o'em 5 a.

Redd' iijs. xj*d.* ex'li.—Edwardus Broughton<sup>1</sup> miles tenet vnu' messuagiu' et terr' vocat' Maes y llan in quatuor parcel-las diuiss' et yr gwer-glodd issa continen' p' estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' iijs. x*d.* ex'li.—Hugo Gruffith tenet vnum messuagium cum perti-nent' et terr' in Marchwiell voc' y Werglodd vechan, y tir Marle al's y Kay ty issa Erowe y poptie yr Cotie yssa cont' p' estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' iijs. x*d.* ex'li.—Rosa Gruffith vidua tenet vnum mess' et cert' parcel-las terr' in Marchwiell cu' p'tinen' vocat' y Cotie twynt y tye, y Cotie vcha mine in quatuor parcel-las diuiss' et Erowy poptie continen' per estimac'o'em 7 a.

Redd' xviijs. vj*d.* ex'li.—Rogerus Jones geneross' tenet vn' tenement' gar-din' et pomariu' in tenura Ellice Ruland, et sex parcel-las terr' vocat' Kay Helig, Kay yr lloye, Erow y pimpe Akre, Kay yr berllan, Kay Messa y fordd et Erow glan a Rapon continen' p' est'

Idem Rogerus Jones tenet vn' al' tenementum nunc in occupac'o'e Will'mi Kadwalladr et tres parcel-las terr' vocat' Erow issa, Erow ganol nunc in dua-bus p'cellis et y Erow wrth y ty continen' p' estimac'o'em

Idem Rogerus Jones tenet septem parcel-las terre in Mächwiell vocat' Kay Einon y Coed, Kay Einon y pull, Erow hir, Kefn driniog Erow Wrex'h'm y ddol vaes, et Kay Ithell continen' p' est'

Redd' viijs. ex'li. Hamlet de Ruddallt.—*Georgius* Salisbury Armiger<sup>2</sup> tenet vnu' messuagiu' sine tenementum in occupac'o'e Will'mi Lloyd, septem par-cel-las terr' vocat' Kay Rwnge y ddey dy Kay Kadwgan, dwy drillie Cochion, Kay bedow, y Erow Wair, et berllan cont' per estimac'o'em

Idem *Georgius* tenet vn' al' tenementu' in occupac'o'e Elm' Price et octo parcel-las terr' vocat' Erow fwras dwy tor y kyfilior, y breech gra, Maes y frithwen, Plas dis drws y Kay et Nant Plas dis p' estimac'o'em

Redd' xxxijs. ix*d.* ex'li.—Rogerus Ellis Armiger<sup>3</sup> tenet duo messuag' sine tenementa in Marchwiell pomaria gardin' et ..... cum pertinen' et viginti parcel-las terr' vocat' p' seperal' no'i'a sequen' viz., the kill field, the beane field, the kowe grasse, the meadowes, the croft at the More end, the dole by the Coppie bridge, the dole of John Eyton, Gwerne y fynnon in duas p'cell' diuiss', the great field, the More by the Well Crofte, the Well Crofte, the beane yarde, the crofte by the lane end, the Broomyfield, the Greenefield,

<sup>1</sup> Sir Edward Broughton of Marchwiall, Knt. *Ermine*, a lion statant guard. *gules.* (*V. pedigree.*)

<sup>2</sup> George Salusbury of Erbstock, Esq., was the seventh son of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knt., Constable of the Castle of Denbigh in A.D. 1530, and afterwards Chancellor and Chamberlain of Denbighshire, by Jane, his wife, daughter and coheir of David Myddelton of Chester, ab David Myddel-ton ab Eirid Myddelton of Gwaunynog. He married Mary, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, Esq., ab Sir Thomas Grosvenor of Eaton in Cheshire, Knt.

<sup>3</sup> Roger Ellis of Alrhey, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion statant guard. *gules.* He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Hanmer of Hanmer, Knt., by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Thomas Mostyn of Mostyn, Esq. (*V. pedi-gree.*)

the higher field, the next field to ye howse, and the mooreshe croft, continen' p' estimac'o'em 100 a.

The rentall is xxxvijs. ijd., and soe he payeth lesse by this surveye vs. iijd.; there is paid by him in Abinberye ijs. vd. (fo. 242); and soe there is but ijs. xd. more.

Redd' iijl. ex'li.—Robertus Sonlley senior Armiger<sup>1</sup> tenet septem seperal' messuagia siue tenementa cum om'ibus terris eisdem messuagijs spectan' vt sunt in 'seperalib' tenu' sive occupac'on' Gwen' nuper vx' dauidis Erles, Johannes ap Evan, Hugonis Key, Margarete Pova vidue, Elizabethhe Lloyd vidue Davidis Danlabin, Davidis ap Ellis et Gwen' vx', et vn' clausus in tenura Morgan David nunc in trib' p'cell' vn' al' clausus prior ad inngen' nunc in duas p'cell' fact' in tenura Kendrici Dunbabin, et quatuor parcell' al' in tenir' d'e'e Elizabethhe Lloyd vid'. Que om'ia continent' per estimac'o'em, et ante hoc tempus nota fuer' per nomina de duobus tenementis et viginti clasur' terr' et iacent infra vill' de Marchwiell.

Redd' ixs. iijd. ex'li.—Richardus Leighton Armiger<sup>2</sup> tenet vnu' capitale messuagium cum pertinent' et has tres parcellas viz. Kay Ruge nunc in duas p'cell', Coyd Mawr, Rhos vcha, Rose issa, Kay bone, Kaer Cloey Erw fa, Mayes gwe hirion vcha, Maes gwherion issa, Kay Brynion, cont' p' est' 40 a.

Idem Richardus Leighton tenet vnu' tenementum in occupac'one Johannis Kenricke cum certis terris ante tres parcell' sed nunc diuiss' in plur' et vocat' Kayr Meibion, secunda Coyd David, tertia Maes Merioge, continen' per estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' viijs. viijd. ex'li.—Idem Richardus tenet tria tenementa et terr' in Marchwiell viz. occupac' Hugonis Smith, Johannis ap Ieuan et Morgani David, continen' per estimac'o'em

Idem Richardus Leighton tenet vnu' messuagiu' vocat' the henblace cum his parcell' vizt. the Two Key Manor, Kay llwyn y breeh y Copie Manor, y Copie Becham Kay Kyt y dedf p'wll hir, y Weene gron, et y gwascardir nuper terr' dauidis ap Robert et Jane vx' eius, continen' per estimac'o'em

Redd' ijs. vd. ex'li.—Edwardus Meredith drap'r et civis London, tenet vnu' tenementu' siue messuag' cum pertinen' in Marchwiell et vndecim parcellas terr' vocat' Y bryn bechan, y Bryn Mawre, Y tal wrne Mawr, y talwru bechan, y tal wrne ycha, yr Erow vcha, y werne issa, gwerglodd y Codd, Kay glace, y gweirglodd hir et ddol y Pandi, nuper terr' Johannis Parry geneross', et cont' p' estimac' 30 a.

Redd' vjs. viijd. ex'li.—Idem Edwardus Meredith tenet vnu' messuag' sive tenementum in Marchwiell cum p'tinen' et septem clausur' eidem pertinen' vocat' p' no'ia de Kay vcha, Kay yr St. Kibo, Y tir Newydd, Erow bryn y grog, Gwerne y fynnon, y Kay issa et yr Erow wrth y ty continen' p' est' 12 a.

There is an exception for Roger Jones in the conveyance, as appeareth by the same conveyance, for a water-course belonging to a mill, etc.

Ruyton. Redd' lijs. ijd. ex'li.—Johannes Roger tenet in Ruyton vn' messuag' vn' gardin' vn' gard' et quinque clausur' terr' cum pertinen' vocat' Hen vaes Rhedynog, Pentre yr Nant, Y Meirglodd y Roft vawr nunc in duab' p'cellis et y Roft vechan, continen' per estimac' 10 a.

<sup>1</sup> Robert Sonlli, or Sontley, of Sontley, Esq. *Ermine, a lion rampt sable.* He married Alice, daughter of Wm. Fowler of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Leighton of Gwern y gof in the parish of Kerry, in Maellenydd, Esq. (*V. Marchwiell.*)

Redd' viij<sup>d</sup>. ex'li. Ruabon.—Thomas Lloyd Armiger<sup>1</sup> tenet vnum tenementu' de liberis terris infrat' villat' de Ruabon et sex parcellas fundi eidem ten'to spectan' continen' per estimac'o'em quatuor decem acr' aliquando terr' Ien'ij ap Will'm ac prior terr' Ien'ij ap Howell ap Ienn' bach, et nunc in possess' Gruffith ap David ap Rees, que parcell' vocant per nomina de Nant Kraig, y barkyt, Erow yr groes, Kay y Krydd vcha, Kay Krydd issa, Erow yr garthey, et gwyrglodd, Erow y garthey contin' p' estimac'o'em 14 a.

Redd' iij<sup>d</sup>. ex'li. Ruabon.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet infra villat' de Ruabon tres parcellas liberar' terraru' vocat' y Kay Mawr dryll y ddyne, et Trwyn y Swthe in tenura dict' Thome continen' p' estimac' 12 a.

Redd' ijs. ijd. Iscoyde there entred.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet tres al' parcell' de lib'ris terr' infra vill' pred' vocat' p' nomina de Kay Ienn' ap Kinricke, y bedow dv, et yr hoell in tenur' d'c'i Thome continen' per est' 16 a.

Redd' iij<sup>d</sup>. ex'li.—Idem Thomas Lloyd tenet 2 al' parcellas liberar' terr' infra vill' pred', vocat' Erow yr bont, et yr Erow vyder in possessione dict' Thome Lloyd cont' per estimac'o'em 6 a.

Redd' ijs. vd. ex'li. Marwheale.—Blanch Carden<sup>2</sup> tenet unam parcellam terr' in Marchwiell y ddoell velim cont' per estimac'o'em 2 a.

Redd' viij<sup>d</sup>. ex'li.—Daniel Powell geneross' tenet' p' discauss' a dauido Powell nuper patre suo in divinitat' doctor vn' Gavel terr' libe' infra hamlet de Rathalt continen' p' estimac'o'em 6 a.

John Kenrick, the sonne and heire of Kenrick ap Robert ap Hoell claymeth the same.

Redd' xxxjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ex'li. Ruyton.—Johannes Wynn ap John Robert tenet tria messuagia cum pertinen' in Ruyton cu' his parcellis, viz. y rost, llwyn r Ellill, y bryn, Erom y kewbren in duabus parcellis, y henvaes in tribus parcell', gwierglodd yr henvaes, y Kay Newydd, y Koety issa, Kay gwair, Kay Bleddyn, Kay ysgallog, Kay y Kocksit, y Wiergloth, Erow y Kil halss, Erow y Pal, Erow Kay Pleddyn y Kay Kaba, contin' in toto p' est' 69 a.

Redd' iijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ex'li.—Edwardus Puleston Armig'r tenet tres parcellas terr' more in Abimbery vawr vocat' y Werna vawr nuper terr' Rogeri Puleston militis continen' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' ijs. jd. ex'li.—Johannes Lloyd ap Richard<sup>3</sup> tenet in Sutton quatuor parcellas terr' continen' p' estimac'o'em 9 a.

Redd' xvjd. ob.—Rogerus Royden Armiger<sup>4</sup> tenet terr' in Sutton continen' per estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' xxxijs. xd. ex'li.—Johannes Jeffreys<sup>5</sup> Armiger tenet in Ruyton vnum

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Lloyd, of Plas Uwch y Clawdd, Esq., a lineal descendant of Rhys Grug, lord of Llandofery, who bore *argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, armed, langued, and crowned *gules*. *V.* pedigree. His four daughters, and eventual coheirresses, sold Plas Uwch y Clawdd to Sir Thomas Myddleton Hên, of Chirk Castle, Knt. (Cae Cyriog MSS.) (*V.* pedigree.)

<sup>2</sup> Correction in the MS., "Roger Powell."

<sup>3</sup> John Lloyd ab Richard of Coed Christionydd. (*V.* pedigree.)

<sup>4</sup> Roger Roydon of Holt and Iscoed, Esq., captain in the royal army. *Vert*, three roebucks' heads erased in bend or, in dexter chief a rose of the second. He married Jane, daughter of Thomas Powell of Horslli, Esq. (*V.* pedigree.)

<sup>5</sup> John Jefferies of Acton, Esq. *Ermine*, a lion rampant *sable*. (*V.* pedigree.)

capitale messuag' cum pertinen' et quadragint' clausur' terr' prat' et pastur' in Ruyton et continen' per estimac'o'em centum et quinquagint' acr' et quinque messuagia tenures Edward ap Ellis, Ellis Roger vx' Davidis Hoell, Richardi ap Ellis et Owini Lloyd et diuerss' clausur' terr' eisdem quinq' messuag' seperale' pertinen' nuper terr' Johannis deeka geneross' continen' in toto per estimac'o'em 18 a.

Redd' vjs. viijd. ex'li.—Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet in Rwyton cert' terr' nuper terr' d'e'us ap Ienn' ap Artha continen' p' estimac'o'em 13 a.

Redd' xvjs. ex'li.—Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet in Rwyton et Eyton vn' messuagium cum pertinen' nuper terr' Joh'is deeka fil' Thome deeka continen' per estimac'o'em 60 a.

Redd' xd. ex'li.—Idem Johannes Jeffreys tenet' vn' clausur' terr' voc' y sir-dir pars terr' Johannis Rogers continen' per estimac'o'em 3 a.

Redd' viijs. ex'li.—Edwardus Eyton<sup>1</sup> tenet sibi et heredibus suis duo messuagia et cert' terr' eisdem pertinen' continen' per estimac'o'em 30 a.

Redd' xxxs. ex'li.—Idem Edwardus Eyton tenet vnu' capitale messuag' vocat' Wattstay continen' centum et octoginta acr' per estimac'o'em, et Tire Swnd cont' p' estimat' vigint' acres, et vnum tenementum aliquando in tenur' Davidis Lloyd continen' per estimac'o'em quinquaginta acras, nunc in tenura Will'mi Eyton geneross' et decem acras per estimac'o'em nuper Richardi ap ll'n Gethin, et vn' al' tenementum vocat' Tythyn y gou contin' per estimac'o'em decem acras terr' et duo moleindin' aquatie gran' sive Rivul' supra William de Ruabon in toto per estimac'o'em 270 a.

Redd' ignot'.—Thomas Evans tenet vnum tenementum et diuersas parcel-las terr' in Ruabon eidem p'tinen' nunc in tenura Howell Edwards Cl'ici continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' ignot'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' cum diuersis p'cell' terr' eidem pertinen' nunc in occupac'o'em Edwardi ap John Robert Smith cont' p' estimac'o'em 16 a.

Redd' ignot'.—Idem tenet vnu' al' tenementu' cum diuersis parcellis terr' eidem pertinen' nunc in tenura Rogeri ap Edward continen' p' estimac'o'em 12 a.

Redd' vs. ex'li.—Idem tenet vn' molendin' Aquatie gran' vocat' Ye lower Mill cum curss' aquatie eidem spettan', que tria vlt' recitat' tenementa et terr' molend' et curss' aquat' vendit' fuer' per dictum Edwardum Eyton Thome Johnes Cl'ico et Johanni Kenrick geneross' et heredib's suis imperpetuu' et per illos postea bargani' al' et vendit Thome Evans Armigero et heredibus et assignat' suis imperpet'. Que vlt' recitat' ten'ta molend' aquac' gran' et aquac' curss' idem Thomas Evance.

Idem Edwardus Eyton tenet diuersas parcel-las terr' nuper in tenura Davidis ap Hodel et postea parcell' terraru' De Hova ap Eignion continen' p' estimac'o'em 8 a.

Sum' Redd' liboru' tenen' ff. xxiiijli. xvjs. vd., 4<sup>o</sup> Eliz. ff. xxvjli. xjs. idx. ob. So ther seemeth to be lost ff. xlvs. iiijd. ob. But it is rent of some landes lyinge out of this manor that should be payd to this manor, which is inserted in the manors where the land lyes.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Eyton of Watstay, Esq. (V. pedigree.)

*Harl. MS., No. 3696.*

Perambulatio et superuisus terrarum et tenementoru' Domnii de Bromfeylde et Yale in Comitatu Denbigh parcelle Possessionu' Excellentissimi Charoli Principis Wallie, Ducis Cornubiæ et Eboru' et Comitis Cestrie, quondam in possessione Will'i Stanley Militis alta proditiōe attincti capta et facta, Mensibus Aprilis, Maii et Junii anno d'ni 1620 per Joh'em Norden virtute comissionis eiusdem Principis sub propria sua manu et sigillo suo priuato eidem Joh'i et Joh'i suo filio directæ.

*Aduertiments touching some particular poyntes fit to be considered in the granting of leases in Bromfeilde and Yale.*

Firste it is to be obserued whether the parties had copies before 4<sup>o</sup> Eliz., otherwise they were merely tenentes ad volunt', and so can not clayme like benefite as auntient copyholders may, who allthough their copies were tenendu' quousq' aliquis plus dare voluerit, which implied a tenancie at will, yet they had estates of possibilitie, which they had not that had no copies at all.

Secondlie to consider of the demesne lands graunted since Hen. 7, and of waste lands beinge in nature demesne, which by the opinion of the late Lo. Chauncellor are without the compos of the composic'on made 4. Eliz. of the 40 years succedinge termes, as appeareth in his relation to his Ma'tie hereafter inserted.

Thirdlie to consider of lands formerlie, though graunted by copie since H. 7, whether they are within the composic'on.

Fourthlie, I haue obserued that in manie late grauntes, for 40 years ther are reserued prouision rentes, namelie to pay towards the K. prouision as much or more then the auntient rente, wherof see fo. 294, 295, &c. Vpon what consideration this increase of rente was appeareth not.

Fyfthlie, woodes and timber are to be more strictlie foreprised in their leases, being especiallie excepted in the composic'on, which notwithstanding, I discouered in my p'ambulac'on intollerable spoyles in manie places of best timber trees, not onelie vpon wastes and highways, but vpon their leased landes.

Sixthlie, the dates of their first leases are to be obserued, for it was ordered that they should all take their leases, and pay their fines, im'ediatelie vpon the composic'on, as the saide Lo. Chauncelor in his relation signifies, namelie that such as neglected to pay their fines and take leases accordinge to the composic'on, shoulde take no benefite therof, but their lande to be improued to his Ma'tes moste profite. And therefore to be considered whether such as neglected to fine, and take 6, 10, yea, 20 yeares after the composic'on, be to haue the benefite therof or not, which will appeare by the dates of their leases, and they not a few, whereof manie in the interim surrendered their estates contrarie to an order.

Lastlye it is to be considered that manie possesse more lande then is mentioned in their leases, and some much lesse. For the firste, it is the opinion of the sayde Lo. Chauncelor that the ouerplus (seeminge to be incroched) should be improued, &c. And for the seconde, it were fit to enioyne the parties to finde out the landes concealed before he had his lease.

Although the moste of the ten'ntes seeme verye confident of the certayne validite of their new created terme of 40 yeares to 40 yeares, esteeming it an hereditie estate, yet they much desire to purchase the fee ferme, for which they seeme willinge to yelde a large fine, if it so please his Highness; which, whether it be fit or not, will be the better conceyued upon their nexte treatie for leases; for if all estates holde goode accordinge to the composition, his Highnes shall haue little yearlie profit more then the rent, unles benefit be rayسد by the former obseruations; which in some poyntes, no doubt, manie will endeavour to oppose.

An estimate of the quantitie of leade yet remayninge in and about the Castle of Lyons al's Holte :

The leade ouer the 5 towers contayne	-	-	-	-	Foots.
The leade ouer the mayne lodgings remayninge, and falene					4650
downe with the timber, cont'	-	-	-	-	14250
Ouer the gatehouse that stands to little vse, p' est'	-	-	-	-	320

19220

which, although it be for the most part very much worne and very thin, yet one with another it may be valued at iiijd. p' foote, which will amount unto xxxk. or therabouts.

Much of the timber about the Castle is yet very sounde, but decayes daylie through the defect of the leades. One mayn' floore fell the very night I came to the Holt. The timber and lead doth lye now very confusedly; much of the reste is so weake as it is dangerous to aduenture upon it. To reedifie will cost much men, timber, and leade; the leade that now is beinge worne so thyn, that beinge cast new will yelde much drosse, as it doth now much duste; yet fit eyther timelie to be repayrd, or the materialls to be taken downe, kept, or sould.

*A breife Declaration of the former and present Estate of the Lordship of Bromfeilde and Yale since quarto Elizabethæ hucu'sq' vizt.*

Firste it consisteth of 17 manors subdiuided into 62 townships or hamlets :

Villa Leom' al's Holte, franchises and liberties.

Burton cu' membrs.—Burton, Allington, Gwersilte, Gressorde.

Iscoyde cu' membrs.—Sutton, Dutton Diffath, Dutton y Brayne, Cackadutton, Boresham Hova (Hwfa), Boresham Riffrye, Gowrton, Bieston, Erlis ham.

Maneria de Hewlington & Hem.—Much of this sould to the late E. of Bridgewater.

Maneriu' de Rydley.—Ridley purchased by the sayde Earle.

Esclusham cu' membrs.—Esclusham, Bersham, Brimbo, Christioneth Kenrick.

Ruyabon cu' membr'.—Ruyabon (Rhiwabon), Marchwhele (Marchwiail), Ruyton.

Wrexham villa.—Wrexham vechan, &c., Wrexham vare (fawr).

Abenbery cu' memb'.—Abenberie, Eyton, Arbistock, Sonlley.

Pukhill cu' membr'.—Puckhill, Seswick.

Cobham cu' membr'.—Cobham Almer, Cobham Iscoyde.

Eglusegle cu' m'.—Trevebichan, Brewghton, Stansle vicha, Aokton, Moreton Walluorn', Erthigg.

Dumungley.—Tantun.

Fabroru' cu' membr'.—Moreton Anglecoru', Abenberie Vichan, Bedwall. Minera.—Tantum cu' libertate.

Yale Reglaria cum memb'.—Lisickhill, Llanarmon, Kymo y Duparth, Allkimber, Gwytherine (Gwytherin), Talla Bidwall, Bodidrist diperth, Chrigiog Isglan, Bodemoadog, Brimeglas (Bryneglwys), Caydrug (Coedrwg).

Yale Præpositmea cum membrs.—Gwaynfynon, Banhadllan, Llandynan, Erreris, Kymo yr trayan, Bodidriste yr yarll, Bodidriste y Trayan, Kellygynan, Brontangor, Lueldriog.

This lordship, diuided into the manors, townships, and hamlets mentioned, consisteth of demesnes, freeholders, leases, and termes at will.

The moste of the freeholde seem very auintient; but such as the late Quene Elizabeth graunteth, some in fee ferme, some in fee simple.

Few leases are of any great antiquity, the moste since quarto of the same Quene, and were before copiholders or meerelie ten'ntes at will, namelie, the copies were made for yeares certain, with a claus to holde further, nisi quis dary voluerit. So that they were in nature custodes terraru' quousq'.

This clause beinge founde, a commission was addressed quarto Elizabeth vnto the Lorde Marques Winton then Lorde Tre'r, Sir Richard Sackuile, and Sir Walter Mildmay, importinge power in them to assigne certaine surveyo'rs both to view and consider the same copies and landes, and to examyne the decayes of rentes wherby ther was found, by comparinge the auintient rentes with the rentes then payde, the sum of cvli. vjs. rente loste, which is supposed to grow partlie by the troubles inflicted upon that country as upon others in those partes, by Owen Glendower, and partlie by mortalitie of tenn'ts, that there were not lefte sufficient to manure the lande.

Tenents at will p' copie.—At the same survey the copies beinge seene and considered, were founde to import but a kind of tenancie at will, both of the lorde and tenn'te.

Ffor the receiuing then of the decayed rente, and establishinge a more certaine estate in the tenantes, the tenn'tes agreed to pay a certaine some of monie as well for the establishinge of their new estates as in some recompence of the arerayes to her Maiestie. In consideration wherof a composition was had between her Ma'tie and tenantes, that euerye such copiholder shoulde holde by lease for 40 yeares, and so from 40 yeares to 40 yeares.

Note.—They were such as were copiholders that had the benefit of the composition, not such as had no copies, but held merely at will.

And for further establishinge of this agreement, a second comission was awarded and directed unto the then Lorde Tre'r Burly and Sir Walter Mildmay, a thirde comission to the Lorde Tre'r Buckhurst and Sir John Fortescue, a fourth to the Lorde Tre'r Salsbery and S'r Julius Cesar; the effect of which comissions was for grantinge of leases for 40 yeares, accordinge to the composition.

Whether the estate of 40 y' be hereditary or chattell.—Upon this a question arose amonge the tenantes concerninge the qualitie of their fortie yeares terme, whether by reason it was from 40 yeares to 40 yeares it should be hereditarie; or beinge an estate determinable, it should be in nature of a chattell.

A controuersie arisinge hereupon between an heire and an executor, the playntiffe petitioned the Kinge, who referred the consideration of the cause to the then and late Lo. Chauncelor, whose opinion towchinge the same I



thought fit breifelie to relate, for that some poyntes in the same relation may stande well with the consideration of his Highness Counsell, vizt.

The late Lo<sup>r</sup> Chaunc' relation to the King.—That the tenantes and those that came in priuitie, and haue lawfull interest vnder the couenantes contained in the former leases, ought in honor and iustice to haue the benefite therof, and to haue their leases renewed from time to time, accordinge to the same couenant.

Manie neglected to take leases within the time lymited by order upon the composition. Manie holde more than is containyd in their leases. Much demesnes and wastes are now held.—But for such as neglected to pay their fines, and to take leases accordinge to the sayde composition; and for such as by couler of their leases haue encroched, and doe holde more than is containyd in the same; and for suche as haue no leases, and haue encroched anie of the demesne landes, woodes, or wastes, within the saide l'op, he thinkes fit those landes to be improved to the moste profite of his Ma'tie.

In this relation I find 4 sortes of tenantes conceyued.

The first are such as haue leases accordinge to the true meaninge of the composition; and they such as had copies at the time of the survey, but not of the demesnes; theis fit to stand.

The other three are to haue no benefite of the couenant, namelie such as neglected to paie their fines and to take leases.

Secondlie, such as haue incroched and doe holde more then ys containyd in their leases.

Thirdlie, such as haue no leases.

To theis I may add a fifth sorte, and they are such as tooke leases for 40 yeares, according to the composition, and yet at the survey had no copies at all; meere tenantes at will.

No demesnes could pass by copie since H. 7. Demesnes ought to be graunted but for 21 y., yet all are.—There are, moreouer, manie escheat landes graunted accordinge to the composition, some part whereof parte by copie before 4 Eliz., and some waste landes likewise by copie. But the demesnes that haue paste originallie by copie since the time of Hen. 7th are altogether out of the composition by order of 1564, namelie such of the said demesnes as hethervnto (namelie before 4 Eliz.) haue not bene letten by copie at all; and such also as since the death of Hen. 7 haue bene letten by copie, and at noe time before, shall not from henceforth be demised but for the terme of 21 yeares in anie one graunte.

Surrender before lease.—Moreouer there is an order that none mighte alien his lands after the composition made, before he had a lease; and of this kinde I finde theis that follow, vizt.:

*In Wrexham:*

Nunc Nicholas ap John Edwarde.—Joh'es ap John Hugh surrs' ad vss' Joh'is ap Edward Vichan duas p'cellas terr' vna vocata y Gwirth Geodyog iacen' iux' viam ducent' a Wrexham verss' terr' vocat' Rhos duy alt'a exist' 3 le' butts' iac' infra terr' vocat' Tal y gyuer in manerio de Wrexham. Finis xijd.

10 Eliz. Present tenant vndiscovered.—Edwarde ap Hugh surrs' ad vss' Rob'ti Gyttyyn vny' horre' et gardin' adiacen' in Lampit' in Wrexham vair nup' in tenur' Petri Bingley fine vijd.

6 Eliz. John Boodle ten'nt.—Hugo ap Robt. ap D'd surrs' ad vss' ffrancisci Gittyns totas ill' lesshopps infra le' Sollers vel lostes sunt in tenur' Roberti Gyttyyn iuxta alt' cruce[m] ville de Wrexham fine iijjs.

6 Eliz. Nicholas ap John Edw. ten't.—John ap Hugh surss' ad vss' Joh'n's ap Edw. Vachan duas parcelas terr' vocat' Gwrith Coedog.

12 Eliz. Daudid ap Edw. tenant.—Robert ap John Owen surss' ad vss' Joh'is Loyde et assign' s's vnv' mess' sine ten't'm cum horreo pomario et gardino in eadem villa de Wrexham vairs fine xxd.

12 Eliz. Hugo Massie tenante.—Joh'es Owen ap John ap John Owen de Wrexham franklyn surss' ad vss' franc' ap John filio illegitimo d'ei Joh'is Owen et hered' de corpore eiusdem ffr' legitime procream' et pro defen' &c. tunc ad vss' Joh's ap John alij filij illegiti'e pred' John's Owen &c. vnum tenementum (nunc de signo corona) prout iacet in long' ab alt' via ib'm vsq' cemeteriu' ib'm et in lat' a ten'to Rob. ap John Owen vsq' ad tenement' in quo dd' Edwardes Jun' tunc inhabitabat fine iijs. vjd.

12 Eliz. Edw. Puliston tenant.—Nicholas Puliston surss' ad vss' Joh'is Puliston filij sui duo mesuag' sine ten'ta cum pomar' et gardino iacen' in Wrexham vairs fine ijs.

*Ruyabon :*

9 Eliz. Present ten'nt vndiscovered.—Robertus ap John ap Richarde surss' ad vss' Ric'i Bromfeilde vnam parcelam terre vocat' Kayr llay p' estim' 2 acr' d' in villa Ruabon fine ijs.

*Iscoyde :*

12 Eliz. Tenant vnkown.—Edw. ap John ap Jo. sen' nuper Gr. ap John ap John de Byeston' surss' ad vss' dd' ap Ric. Griff. et deley v' John vx' eius et ass's s's vnu' dom' cum pomar' et yard' in villa Byeston' fine xvjd.

9 Eliz. Tenant unknown.—David Ienn' ap John surss' ad opus Thome ap dd' filij ss' tam vnu' tenement' cum p'cell' terr' eidem adiacen' in occupac'one Thome ap Edwarde ap Mered' q'm qumq' p'cell' terr' quaru' prima vocat' Penestetha 2 yr' Aker Boz 3, Garth Grenvor 4, Ddol llundyr Ritny yddwy dordwy 5, y Glyn Boz, in villa de Duninlle.

10 Eliz. Tenant vnkown.—Petrus Smyth surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap Pierce Smyth tot' ill' mesuag' cum tribus parcell, terr' in villa de Caekadutton p't'm di'o mesug' fine vs. vjd.

*Burton :*

10 Eliz. Ten'nt unknown.—Ric. ap Ric. Hoell ap John surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Griff. ap Hoell cl'm terre voc' vocat' Kay Wilcock modo in tres p'tes diuiss' ac extendit se in long' a terr' d'c'o Ric' usq' terr' Thome ap Mered' et in lat' a terr' vocat' Kay Hidot vsq' ad terr' vocat' yr Akir in villa Gwirsilt.

Anno pred'.—Edw. ap Hoell ap Griff. ap Edw. surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Griff. ap Hoell vnam acr' terr' in Gwirsilt fine xijd.

10 Eliz. Tenant vnkown of the land; the howse, Tho. Fostre.—Joh'es Pulforde surss' ad vss' Willi' Almer ar' tot' ten't'm vocat' Grayses howse cum p't'm et tres clauss' vocat' Kaybichan et Kay Gwennlian in villa de Allington fine vijs. ixd.

*Fabrouru' :*

12 Eliz. The present ten'ntr will not be discovered, being a good thing.—David ap John Jerm' surss' ad vss' Hugonis ap dd' ap John totu' ill'.....in quo pred' dd' ap John mo'o inhait' cum om'b' terr' etc. in vill' Fabrouru' et Ruabon fine xxiijs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. Tene'te vndiscovered.—John ap Rob. ap Hoell surss' ad vss' Jacobi Eton Armig' vnu' cl'm terr' voc' Tyer Tankyn iacen' in long' a terr' voc' Coed Wilcock vsq' ad terr' vocat' yr Akir Hyryon in villa de Bedevall fine vs.

9 Eliz. Tenant concealed.—Edwarde dd' de Holte surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap

Jerm' ap Dd' ap Hoell tam vnua' ill' mesuagia tost' terr' ten'ta nup' in tenn'r't d'd ap ll'n ap D'd ap Griff' in vill' de Drewichan in balmat' de Diminlle q'm tres p'cellas prima vocat' Erwllyn s'cu'da exist' in duos le' butts in cl'o terr' vocat' y Kay Bichan 3 vocat' Erw newith in cl'o vocat' Bryn mawre in Callia de dumille fine vs. iiijd.

9 Eliz. Tenant conceal'd.—Idem Edw. d'd de Holte surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap d'd ap Ierm' om'a ill' terr' et ten'ta qua' pre'dens Edw. d'd Huil de d'na Regina iacen' in loco vocat' Geuevron issa vnam ad p'cellam tres vocat' lledyn vad' iac' in long' a terr' vocat' y nant vsq' ad terr' vocat' y Gewevron et in lat' a terr' vocat' y tyre Clibb' vsq' ad terr' in tenur' Joh'is lloyde ap d'd lloyde et 2 le' butts in loco vocat' y tan y tye in drevichan in ballia de Ddin' nille finis xxd.

9 Eliz. Tenant conceal'd.—Idem Edw. d'd de Holte surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Jo. ap d'd Jenn' filij Joh'is ap d'd ap Jerm' ap Jo. Gnw' vnu' mess' in quo pred' d'd ap Jerm' ap John modo hait cum horreo et yard et trib' p'cellis terr' prima vocat' y werglodd 2 yddwy werne 3 yr helt in villa moreton Angli-coru' finis vs. iiijd.

10 Eliz. Ten'nt conceal'd.—Idem Edw. surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap d'd ap John ap Jerm' tot purp'tem suam in cl'o terr' vocat' Mayes y newith y Akir et vnam parcell' vocat' tyr yr yron in villa de drevichan in balli'a de din'nille finis vs.

10 Eliz. Ten'nt conceal'd.—John Edward surss' ad vss' Hugonis ap d'd ap Roger vnam p'cellam terr' iacen' inters terr' d'c'i Hugonis ap d'd ap Morgan ex vtraq' late in loco vocat' Riden diron in drevichan finis ijd.

12 Eliz. Ten'nt conc'.—Elizens ap d'd ap mered' surss' ad vss' Henr' ap Robert et assign' s's totas illas duas claus's terr' prat' de estaet cum p't'm in villa de din'nille in ballinat' de Iscoyde finis ijs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. T' conc'.—Rogerus ap John Browghton surss' ad vss' Jo. ap m'ed' vn' p'cell' terr' vocat' Bron' Chwithyn in villa de din'mille fin' xxd.

*Eclusham :*

10 Eliz. T' conc'.—Joh'is M'ed' et Edw. Griff' surss' ad vss' Jo. Roger duas claus' terr' prati et pastur' p'est 3 acr' vna vocat' Ray Rhos alta y Kay birchan in villa de Bersham.

6 Eliz. T' conc'.—Joh'es Treuor armig' surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Jo. Griff' tot' ill' cl'm terr' et prati vocat' yr Akir Herion er' corirt p' est' 10 ar' in Brunbo fine vs.

6 Eliz. Mr. Davies of London, ten'nt to the land and mills. Of the tene-m'ts in Wrexham, the ten'nts concealed.—Ffranciscus Guttyns surss' ad vss' Edw. Jones 40 acr' terr' et duo molendina aquatie granatie et curss' aqua de Clawedog iacen' in Glyn' p'te in villa de Eclusham ac unam p'cell' terr' desinp' edificat' adiacen' ante plitorum ville de Wrexham vn' cum trib' ten'tes adiac' vie ib'm vocat' y Kygythyn in villa de Wrexh' prid' t'nur' vel G. in sep'alib' tenur' Edw. Gloner Nicolai Taylor et d'd ap ll'en except' inde et om'o res'uat d'ne Regini hered' et successor' s's om'ib' boscis et subboscis quarr' etc. finis xxjs. vjd.

9 Eliz. T' conc'.—Rogerus ap Griff' ap Madoc ap Griff' ap Dio surss' ad vss' Joh'is ap Eic ar' tot' illam p'cellam terre & estaet existen' p's de terr' vocat' tyr mabigel et quondam in tenur' Gr. ap Dio ap Madoc lloyd in villa Christionethkenurk redd' xs. viijd.

9 Eliz. Yale Regl' Chwithrime.—Jenet v' Jerm' ap Griff' surss' ad vss' ap Edw. filij s's duas claus's s'rue p'cell' terr' vnde vn vocat' Keuen raes y Birth lloyde et alta tyre yllinder iacen' in villa de Ghwitheing finis vs. vjd.

9 Eliz. Yale Regl'. Ten'nt concealed.—Griff' ap Reece ap Tudor surss' ad vss' Thome ap John ap Reece vnu' mess' horren' et gardin' cum octo acr' terr' arabilis adiac' vocat' y vach drilly gantha y daler hyr et drill' y vron in villa de Eris finis vjs. p'it cum vna parcell' terr' vocat' hamner dru oen y flack p'cell' diet' 8 acr'.

9 Eliz. Villa Cregyog, Llanarman.—Robertus Moll de Ruthyn surss' ad vss' Thome Moll totas illas duas parcelas terr' denir' nup' spectan' maner' de llanarmon cum om'b' edificia vocat' Park Cregyog in villa Cregyog et alta in villa de llanarman' extend' se' in long' a loco vocat' Place vn' vsq' ad terr' vocat' llyn y weryd et in lat' inter viam coer'o d'ne de llanarmon verss' Bwlyk illark et ruint' vocat' Alberllys weryd fin' vjs. ijd.

Joh'es Mol al's Moyle tenet sed in mortgagio Joh'n' ap Robert :

9 Eliz. Eris.—Idem Robertus Moll surss' ad vss' Thome Moll totas illas 8 acr' bosci vocat' lloyne illy inu et tyre y Grayge in vast' din'uall' et iac' in villa de Eris fin' xjd.

Joh'es Moll al's Moyle.

10 Eliz. Villa Bothugre.—Dauidus Bedo surss' ad vss' Will'm' ap d'd Bedo tent'm et 30 acr' terr' arabilis et prati adiac' in villa de Bothugre yr Yallt in Yale vocat' y tyr twymph Erw Bremyn et llyn y Brewyn fine ixs. xd.

10 Eliz. Terr' d'mi llanarman.—Thomas ap D'd al's Thomap S'r d'd surss' ad opus d'd ap Thomas filii s's diuers' s' p'cell' terr' cont' p' estim' 16 acr' terr' prati et pastur' cum p't'm parcell' terr' d'mi in villa llanarman' fin' xxixs.

10 Eliz. llanarman terr' d'mi.—Thomas Moll al's Moyle surss' ad vss' ll'en ap d'd ap S'r Lowes vnu' cl'm iacen' in longitudine a loco vocat' Place Du vsq' ad lorn' vocat' lle'yn Gweryd et in latitudine a via d'm a llanarman verss' Bulgh y llech vsq' ad montan' iacen' in villa llanarman.

6 Eliz. Terr' d'mi Gregyork.—D'd ap Lewis ad vss' Roberti Mule gen' tot' ill' p'cell' terr' d'm'calis spectan' maner' de llanarman vnde vna vocat' p'k Gregyork in Gregyork alta iac' in villa llanarman. No fine.

6 Eliz. Yale preposit' Erreris.—D'd ap Lewes ap dduy ap Tudor surss' ad vss' Rob'ti Mule totas illas 8 acras terr' et bosci vocat' Twyn ylyine et tyre y Grayge devat' d'ne in villa de Eris. No fine.

12 Eliz. Yale preposs' terr' d'mi llanarman.—Lewis ap John d'd surss' ad vss' Lodouici ap d'd med' vnu' tent'm horren' gardin' et 3 cla' sine p'cell' terr' eidem adiac' prima vocat' y Crowyn s'e'nda y dad vcha et dad issa tercia vocat' y Coyde Kay brichan iac' in long' a loco vocat' Bwrick y gyckoron vsq' plac' terr' vocat' y pull dduy et in lat' a terr' vocat' Gwayn gronnangh vsq' ad viam d'm de llanarman verss' Bulghpen llydan in villa de Eris fine iijs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. Yale prepos' vast' d'mi Cwenfynnon.—D'd ap Lewis ap d'd ap R's surss' in manus d'ne Regine ad vsu' Lodovici filii ss' o'ia et sing'la mess' ten'ta et 20 acr' terr' et pastur' ib'm de vasto d'ne fin' xxvijs. iiijd. ob.

12 Eliz. Yale Rege Coeddruck.—Rogerus ap d'd ap John surss' ad vss' Gr. ap d'd vichan om'ia terr' in villa de Coeddruck p' est' 10 acr' fin' ijs. iiijd.

*Abimberey :*

6 Eliz. Sonlley.—Gryffith John Grifyth ap yerworth surss' ad vsu' Rob. ap Griff. ap John fil' s's et hered' apparen' o'ia mesnag' terr' etc. in villa de Sonlley seu alibi releni'u' xxvs.

It is sometimes called fine, sometimes relief.

*Fabroru' :*

9 Eliz. Moreton Anglie.—D'd ap Jerw' ap John surss' ad vss' Edw. ap Jo. ap d'd Jun' fil' Joh'is ap d'd ap Jerw' ap Jo. Jun' vnu' mess' in quo pred' d'd ap Jerw' ap Jo. Mo'o ha'it cum horreo et yard et trib' p'cell' terr' prima vocat' y lloglo d'd s'cunda y dday werne terciā yr helt' iac' in villa de Moreton Anglicoru' finis vs. iiijd.

*Minera :*

9 Eliz.—Hugo ap John Gyttyen surss' ad vss' Hugonis ap John dduy duas clauss' terr' vnde vn' vocat' Maes y Curtes et alta y Rhos der issa in villa de Minera fin' ijs.

It'm y pingle maur et pingle bichan et y pont Towell prope pont y Kylyoge.

*Cobham Almer :*

10 Eliz.—Will'us Almer arm' surss' ad vss' Joh'is Pulforde totum ten'tm &c. in tenur' Joh'is ap Jo. Will'm fine vs. iiijd.

12 Eliz. Iscoyde.—Joh'es Pulforde surss' ad vss' Will'i ap Jo. ap Rob. duas clauss' vnde vn' vocat' Kay Bronock et alta y maryes Gwyn' in villa de Cobham Almer in ballinat' de Iscoyde.

*Pickhill :*

14 Eliz'. D'mi Hulington.—Edw. hanston surss' ad vss' Briani Batt' vnu' cl'm vocat' six acres in Hulington fin' iijs.

Thus muche touching as manie as I can finde in the Recordes of Holt Castle, which, contrarie to an order made 1564, haue surrendred their landes before they had leases.

A Collection out of the Records in Holte Castle, of as manie as haue taken landes out of the handes of former kings and queens since the time of H. 7; since whose time no copies graunted of the demeisnes are held to be within the composition of 4th Eliz., and so signified by the late lorde Chauncelor by a relation to his Ma'tie, as also by an order made by the Lo. Tre'r and others, 1564, their grauntes should extende but unto the terme of 21 yeares.

*And first of the manor of Ruabon, vizt. :*

Edwarde ap Will'm ap d'd ap howell cepit de d'no duas clauss' terr' vnde vn' vocat' Gwerne Rieffyth et alta place Ithell cum edificiis pro 21 ann' fin' xijd.

3 et 4 P. et M.—Galfr'us Bromfeilde<sup>1</sup> ar' cepit de d'm's duas p'cellas terr' vn' vocat' y vron Thyris alt' quoddam p't eidem adiac'.

4 et 5 P. et M. Vast'.—Edwardus ap Roger ap John cepit de d'm's vnam p'cell' vasti voc' y vron dan y vymvent in villa de Ruabon extend' in long' a quodam loco voc' pen y llan ex austral' vsq' ad viam ib'm due a loco vocat' le Church yarde stile vsq' quendam pontem ib'm existen' sup' rinul' vocat' Lluon Christinneke ex occ' p' ijd. pro 21 ann' nisi aliquis etc.

*Iscoyde :*

5 Edw. 6.—Howell ap d'd ap Ithel cepit de d'na duas clausur' vn' vocat' Kaye ten' y tye et alta tyre Blethyn pro 21 an' fin' ijs. tenem' quousq' aliquis etc.

A'o pred'c'o.—D'd ap d'd ap Ithel cepit de d'no vnu' ten'tm et terr' vocat' Tyre Iset pro 21 ann' fin' xijd. tenem' quousq' etc.

<sup>1</sup> Galfred Bromfield, a gentleman of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, was made Ranger of the Little Park, near the Camp, in the lordship of Chirk, on the 10th of April, 30th Henry VIII. (Patent Rolls, pars 7, 2, 30.)

*Burton :*

3 et 4 P. et M.—Joh'es Pulforde cepit de d'm's vnu' tent'm voc' Greyes howse in vill' de Alington pro 21 ann' quousq' etc.

*Fabruru :*

5 Edw. 6. Fabruru' et Dunll'ey.—dd' ap Rolt ap lledy cepit de d'no vnu' tent'm et 8 cl'a terr' in Fabruru' et Dunlley prnu' voc' y ddes vryn 2 y Werne 3 yrickty bichan 4 yrickty mawr 5 y ddyne gadham 6 Kay bichan 7 kayr kull 8 Hanner Akir redd' xvs. vjd. pro 21 ann'. Tenem' quousq' etc.

1 Marie. Moreton Wallicoru'.—John ap Thomas ap John cepit de d'na Regina vnu' tent'm cum septem p'cell' terr' eidem ten'to spectan' prima vocat' y Arth s'cu'da y wirglodd tercia y Rooste 4 y wayne Ganoth quinta yr Akyr sexta y wayne voha septima y werne prout insun' iacen' in villa de Moreton Wallicoru'.

*Eclusham :*

3 et 4 P. et M. Escaet' Christioneth.—Rogerus ap Gr. ap Madoc cepit de d'm's tot' illam p'cellam terr' que fuit p'cella terr' escaetæ olim vocat' tyre Mabigell etc. xs. viijd. pro 21 ann' nisi etc.

Rogerus ap Gr. cepit de terr' escaet' parcell' terr' vocat' tyer Mabigell p' redd' xs. viijd. pro 21 ann' nisi etc.

15 Eliz. D'mi Brimbo.—Parcell' terr' vocat' yr Erw inventa fuit p' inquisic'o'em esse terr' d'mi iacen' in Brimbo in maner' de Esclusham quondam in tenur' Jo. Wyn ap d'd ap Howell.

*Yale :*

1 et 2 P. et M.—Galfr'us Bromfield cepit de d'm's ten'ta et 13 p'cellas terr' in kymo y dowparth et kymo y trayan in din'o de Yale prima vocat' tyre y fumon s'cu'da yr Aker tercia tyre y vron quarta yr Groc yn y Reven vayes quinta galt vadyn vcha sexta galt vadyn issa septima tyre newyth octaua tallar tyre y fynnon dona y nane veth Auon kynn decima tyer y indyrg vndecima Akry Eygn' duodecima y lleyn cedon terciodecima yr gru Duewn Kay Rhys et 8 acr' vast'.

1 Mar. Brintangor.—Joh'es Peice cepit de d'na Regina tam villam de Brintangor in d'm'o de Yale cum o'b' et sing'lis terr' ten'tis pratis bosc' pascuis et pasturis d'ne Regine in eadem villa Roddend' inde annuatim xxijs. xd. ob. vizt. aut redd' vnde xs. vjd. ob. dudum in decass' existen' qui ijs. iiijd. ob. Tenem' et suis a dat' cur' pro 21 ann' et vlt' etc.

1 Mar.—Griffith ap Howell ap Gr. ap Jenkyn cepit de d'na Regina tam vnu' tent'm in occupac' d'oi Griff. ap Howell et u' in occupac' Jerm. ap John Vaghan in villa de Kymo q'm quinq' a're terr' vast' d'ne Regine ib'm Reddend' tam viijs. aut redd' quam xijd. de incr'o per 21 ann' doner' etc.

Thus much of those that I find to haue taken copies of landes out of the lordes handes since the time of Hen. 7, against an order made a'o 1564, and the opinion of the lord Chauncelor Egerton, E. of Bridgewater, related to his Ma'ty vpon a reference to him towching the valuation of the composition made with the ten'ntes 4 Eliz.

Here also I thought good to insert the substance of a l're written to the steward of the lordship of Bromesfield and Yale, vpon the composition made between the Queene Eliz., 4 of her raigne, and the ten'ntes of the saide lor'p; in which l're are also certayne directions towching the gouernment of the sayde lor'p and tenants in theis wordes, vizt.:

"After our heartie comendations, wheras the Q. Ma'tie standeth minded

to graunt vnto her ten'tes w'thin the lor'p of Bromfield and Yale estates for terme of yeares (which some of them alredie haue), reseruing her rentes founde due by the late survey taken by her Ma'ts Comissioners there, and such other duties and seruices as have been accustomed to be payde and done by them, we haue thought good (among other things by you to be specially looked unto) to put you in minde hereby of these vnder menc'oned.

"Manie alienations, both of free and leased lands, are made without knowledge of the Courte.—First, that at euery court to be holden by you or your substitutes, you enquire diligentlie, by the juries charged before you, of all the sayd duties and seruices generallie. And namelie of suche ten'tes as be dead, and of such alienations and surrenders as from time to time shalbe made by anie ten't there. That vpon the freeholders alienation, the relief, and vpon anie other ten'tes surrender, alienation, or death, the fine may be duly founde, extracted and leuied.

"Whether this be the olde rent, or one yeares rent value. Their fines are one man assigneth to another, and mentioneth not the fine vpon a new grant, which yet they pretend to be two years rente.—And for the sayde fine, it is to be ordered by vs that it shall extende to an whole years rent of the thing happeninge by death or otherwise alienated or surrendered, be it a whole ten'te or p'te ratable, accordinge to the quantitie therof; and that this order take place from Mich'as last, without omission.

"They utterlie denye this custome of amober.—Also that like inquirie be made what ten'tes there haue since the sayd feaste married their daughters, and to streyt forth the custome monie called Amober, which is fve shillings vpon euery such ten'te for euery such marriage, accordinge to their auncient custome.

"Manie lessees fell timber trees, and other trees and woods, as if they had the libertie of freeholders.—And that you forste and giue strayght admonition that noe ten'te other than freeholders do fell anie woodes or timber growing vpon their holdinges, nor otherwise imploye the same, but by the ouersight and assignement of you and other the Q. Ma'ts officers there. And if anie such offence be since Mich'as laste, or shall be hereafter comitted, that you enquire of it, and certefie of the same at euery audit, that Thauditor, Receyuo'r, Surveyo'r, and you, or so manie of you as shall happen to be at the same audite yearlie, may take order for there punishm't, or otherwise may informe the Courte of Thexchequer, accordinge to the greyuances of their owne offence.

"Fayle not to doe your uttermost endeuors in the premisses as wee shall comende yo'r doynge; or otherwise, vpon vnderstandinge of yo'r negligence therin, we shall cause the Erle of Pembroke, whose deputie you are, to displace you, and appoynte such one as will both in the discharge of the truste to be comitted by his Lo'p vnto him, as of his dutie to the Q. Ma'ts, be more carefull; and thus, &c.

"London, 27 Junij, 1564.

"Yo'r lovinge frendes,

"Winchester.  
Ric. Sachuill.  
Walt. Mildemay."



*Orders made by the Lo' Tr'er and Chauncelor, 5 Julij, 1563, vizt. :*

Manie tooke not their leases in a dozen yeares after, and more which rule nor that of the habend'mus was held from Mich'as laste.—That the ten'ntes of Bromfield and Yale shoulde pay their fines and take forth their leases on this side Mich'as nexte; and ther hend'mus to be from Mich'as last.

*13 Decemb'r, 1564 :*

Alienations and fines to be recorded.—That wher it was ordered that the ten'ntes beinge at that time ten'ntes to Q. Eliz. p' lease, which of long time claymed to be copyholders, shoulde paye for a fine vpon euery alienation of their holdinges, or of any part therof ratably, a whole yeares rent, accordinge to the proportion and quantitie of their landes so alienated. It is now further ordered that those alienations or assignments, w'th such fines, shalbe yearlie registered and recorded in the court roll; and the copie of euery such court roll, for so much as concerneth such alienations, assignements, and fines, to be deliuered to the Auditor at euery audit yearlie, vnder the handes of the Stew', Attorney, and Recorder.

A duplicate of the court roll towching alienations and fines.—And it is ordered that the Steward and Atturnye there shall haue and receyue, vpon euery such alienation or assignement, their accustomed and auntient fee; and the Recorder, for euery such alienation or assignement, makinge a record therof. And for makinge of the duplicate of the audite yearlie, xij*d.*, wherof vj*d.* beinge the auntient and accustomed fee; and vj*d.* for makinge of the duplicate before remembred, which was not used to be done before; and which is both for the certaintie of the ten'te, and also for the true aunsweringe of the same fines.

As touching this order, few of the ten'ntes dulle obserued it, for there are manie small things; and manie of them pass in one lease 10, 15, 20 seuerall p'cells, and manie know not in whose lease their landes pass; but they holde their landes by couler of that vnknowne lease and assigne, and alien their right one to another, neuer makinge the court acquaynted therwith; so that his Highness doth lose the benefit of those fines, notwithstanding the orders hereafter mentioned.

That noe alienation or assignement be admitted or allowed by Thauditor, Stewarde, Receyuo'r, or Surueyo'r, or anie of them, to be made by anie tenant vntill such ten'nt haue his holdinge by lease, accordinge to the former order for that countrie.

Alienations, surrenders, and assignements of this nature I haue before inserted, namely surrenders since 4 Eliz.; as also diuers copies extra manus, contrarie to the orders followinge, vizt. :

That those of the demesne, as hitherto vnto (namelie before 4<sup>o</sup> Eliz.) hath not been letten by copie at all; and such also as since the death of Hen. 7th haue bene letten by copie, and at noe time before, shall not from henceforth be demised but onlie for terme of 21 yeares in anie one gr'unte. Manie of this kinde I haue also before inserted.

Certaine tenants holdinge meerlie at will at the time of the survey, 4 Eliz., hauing no copies at all, whether they be within the composition demise, for as much as the consideration inducinge the late Q. Eliz. to yelde to couen't with the tennantes for leases for 40 yeares &c., was in regard of their copyholde estates, wherby they claymed a kind of tenant righte, is to

be considered, the moste of whose names doe follow as I haue collected them out of the same survey, wherin euerie mans clayme was entered, and the date of their copies are sett downe meerlie ad uoluntat', which I conceyue to deserue some consideration, of the inequalitye of righte betweene them that had then copies, and them that helde ad uolunt; wherin, as I wish not anie preiudice to such ten'ntes, so I desire to acquaynt the honorable table with such particulars as come within the compas of myne vnderstandinge, though without the compas of my powre to dispose of them.

*Tenentes ad Voluntatem.—Infra Franchesium de Holte.*

Will'us Pate vn' p'cell' vast' in Holt per redd' vd. Edr'us Almer vn' p'cell' vast' iux'a Castr' redd' vjd.

Joh'es Pickeringe 2 sep'al' pastur' iux'a capell' vocat' le Hey per estim' 2 acr' pastur' per redd' vjs. et 4 acr' pastur' iac' iux'a warrork per redd' xs. tenens quousq' melius dimitti potest.

Robertus Rychen vn' per vast' continen' 18 pedes in lat' et 30 in long' iacen' iux' Burgag' s's redd' iiijd.

Thomas Sedgewicke 4 shoppe iac' subt' Aula ville & vjs. viijd. Will'us ap Giuilliam vn' per cont' 20 pedes in lat' et 40 in long' iac' iux'a le bridge ende redd' ijd. ob.

Joh'es Pulforde Launcelot Pulforth et Will'us Pulf' 30 acr' pastur' iac' 5 sep'alib' clauss' in Hugmore p' & xxijs.

Joh'es Pulforth et Will'us Pulforth 2 s'p'ales past' iac' in bor' p'te le gallo-tree lane cont' vj acr' redd' iijs. vjd.

Launcelot Pulford 10 acr' terr' et pastur' in 3 sep'ab' clauss' iux'a Comen wood & xs. et 5 acr' terr' et 8 acr' prat' in 2 clauss' in austral' p'te de Wrex-ham lane & vs. jd. ob.

Joh'es Bayte un' domu' vocat' le Bakehouse & xiijs. iiijd.

*Fale Prepositura ad Voluntatem.*

Ric'eus ap d'd ap Ithell tres p'tes vnus Gauellæ terr' iac' in Errire' cont' 4 acr' terr' et pastur' in vno cl'o redd' xs. vjd. Et vn' acr' terr' redd' xijd.

Jenkin ap dauid ap m'd vnu' tent'm viz't meid' vnus gauellæ terr' nat' ij Jerm' vachan iac' in villa de Gwynfynnon c'm p'tin' 6 acr' terr' pastur' et vn' acr' prat' redd' vijs.

Ric'us Wynn ap Gr' ap d'd dduy Tudder 2 cl'a past' 9 acr' terr' nat' cont' 9 acr' in villa de Gure' & xiijs. iiijd. tenem' p' Cop' Cur'.

Tudder ap Gr' ap Hoell' vn' cott' cum clo' cont' 7 acr' terr' nat' voc' Kay re Abdewy in villa de Grire' & iijs. tenem't' quousq' rectus heres euen'it.

Edwardus lloyde<sup>1</sup> filius et heres Loduici ap d'd duas p'tes villat' de Chyle-rioeg de terr' nat' p' estim' lac' terr' arrabil' et 3 acr' prat' ac 4 ten'ta & xxvjs. viijd.

D'd ap Gr. lloyde vnu' mess' et 8 acr' terr' in Bovigre et duas acr' prat' redd' vijs.

Ric'us ap Gr. Lewis ten't 3 clauss' in villa de Bovhegre 14 acr' et 1 acr' prat' redd' ixs. viijd.

<sup>1</sup> Edward Lloyd of Gelligynan, lineally descended from Llewelyn ab Ynyr of Iâl. He married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and sole heiress of Tudyr ab Elisau ab Gruffydd of Llys Vessi, descended from Osbern Wyddel.

Idem Ric'us tenet vn' cl'm terr' ib'm 8 acr' et vn' ac' prat' redd' iijs. vjd.  
David Rise ap D'd go' vn' mess' 4 cla' ib'm 10 acr' redd' viijs. iiijd. et xij  
acr' ib'm redd' vijs.

*Ruabon ad Voluntatem.*

Robertus ap Hoell ap d'd ap Gr. diu'ss terr' escaet' iac' in Kay Gr. redd' iijs.  
Will'us Eyton ar'<sup>1</sup> 14 acr' redd' xiijs. ac vn' acr' terr' d' iac' in villa de  
Ruabon redd' ijs. ijd. iac' d' ib'm redd' ijs. iiijd.

D'd ap Jo. vn' ten't'm 1 acr' d' terr' in Moreton Angletor' et vn' cl'm et  
gard' in villa de Ruabon vjs. vizt. xvijs. Balli'o de Ruabon et iijs. vjd. Bal-  
li'o de Moreton Anglicorum.

Robertus ap Jo. ap Ric. vn' cl'm subbose' 3 acr' voc' lley redd' iijs.

D'd ap Jerw' ap llew' vn' cl'm in villa de Ruabon voc' Gyrofynnon 2 acr'  
de terr' cert' p' redd' iijs.

Martyn Bromfield.<sup>2</sup>—Edwardus ap Rob. vn' acr' terr' in villa de Ruabon in  
q'b' p'cell' redd' xijd.

Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. ap Jerw' vn' cl'm terr' in Marghwiall 2 acr' redd' xvjd.  
Joh'es ap Randall ap John<sup>3</sup> d' acr' terr' in villa de Ruabon de terr' cert'  
redd' xd.

Joh'es ap Jerm' 3 cla' 12 acr' in Ruabon redd' viijs. vjd.

David lloid ap madocke ap Wm. et Harrie ap Robert ap Maddock vn' mess'  
6 cla' et p'c' terr' 14 acr' in marghwiall redd' xvs.

Will'm ap d'd ap Hoell 3 p'cell' terr' in Ruabon 6 acr' de terr' cert' redd'  
iijs. iiijd.

D'd ap Edward ap Gr. 2 cla' terr' voc' y Kay Cyron in villa de Ruabon 3  
acr' terr' acr' redd' iijs.

D'd ap Jo. ap Jenkin vn' cl'm pastur' 2 acr' d' in Ruabon redd' iiii. iiijd.

Roger ap Jo. ap Jenkin goz' 3 acr' past' et d' acr' vocat' purille de terr' seret  
in Ruabon.

*Abimbery ad Voluntatem.*

Thomas ap Wm. infra etatem 5 cla' terr' et past' cum vna mora in Sonlley  
voc' Kay nest' de ter' escaet' 24 acr' past' redd' xvijs. viijd. per Cop Cur  
de 11<sup>o</sup> E. 3.

d'd Lloyd Sonlly.—Robert ap Jenkin Mourton 2 cla' past' 4 acr' in villa de  
Sonlley redd' iijs. iiijd.

Joh'es Gytton vnu' ten't'm 8 cla' 20 acr' past' et vn' bosc' vocat' Tyr Kybre  
iux'a austr' p'tem p'ci de Eton cont' 20 acr' subbosci iac' in Bistocke redd' xxs.

D'd ap Elyes vn' p'cell' terr' in villa de Eton iux'a Rolley voc' Tyr newith  
j acr' vast' redd' iiijd.

Kynryg ap Jen'n ap ten't'm 4 cla' 9 acr' terr' arr' et vn' mor' in Sonlley  
voc' Tythinge Cuminge ap Apy Gof' redd' xijs.

*Fabruru' et Coyde Xpioneth ad Voluntatem.*

Joh'es ap Enn'a 27 acr' terr' arr' et pastur' vn' acr' prat' et 5 rod' et d' terr'  
in octo cl'is in Fabruru' cum domo et horreo de nono edificat' & xxvs. iiijd.

<sup>1</sup> William Eyton of Watstay, Esq.

<sup>2</sup> Martyn Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq.

<sup>3</sup> John ab Randle ab John of Plâs Madog. He married Janet, daughter of  
Geoffrey Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer.

<sup>4</sup> Roger ab John ab Ieuan Goch of Rhuddallt.

hoc p' Cop' tenet etiam duas sepa'les clauss' iux'a Will. de Ruabon 6 acr' ar' et subbosc' per redd' iijs. xd.

Dauid ap Robert vnu' ten't'm cum horreo edific' cum 7 cl'is pastur' in villa de Ruabon 16 ac' past' redd' xijs.

Martin Bromfeld.<sup>1</sup>—J'n'n ap John madocke mess' cum horr' in villa Ruabon et vn' cl'm 4 acr' et vn' al' cl'm past' 1 acr' & vjs. viijd.

Joh'es ap Hoell' Bangor 2 mess' 6 cla' 16 acr' past' in villa Ruabon redd' xijjs. viijd.

Eden ap Will'm vn' mess' 3 cla' in villa Ruabon et ffabrour' 10 acr' past' et d' acr' prat' y clam' tener' sibi et assign' s's s'cu'd'm conss' Castri villæ Leonu' & xs.

Will'm ap d'd ap Jenn' vnu' ten't'm et vn' cl'm cont' 6 acr' terr' ar' et past' in villa de Dominlle & iijs. iiijd.

Edw. ap Jo. ap Mered' 2 mess' in Denuille 2 cla' 3 acr' redd' ijs.

Dauid lloid ap meredd' vnu' mess' et vn' pec' terr' in Coyde xpioneth 12 acr' past' redd' vjs. iijd.

Eliz. v' Jo. ap mered' et Margaret eius soror vn' gard' et vn' cot' in villa Ruabon redd' ijd.

Gr. ap D'd Abady 6 acr' et d' terr' in Coyd xpioneth et vna' p'nam p'cell' cont' vn' rod' terr' ib'm redd' ijs. iiijd.

D'd ap Hoell' ap ll'en vn' tent'm 4 cla' 9 acr' terr' arr' et in campo ib'm 20 acr' viz. 11 acr' in toto de p'te C. acr' 3 rod' terr' & diuerss' ap Madock & vs. p' cop' determi'.

Will'm Eyton vn' mess' 3 cla' 10 acr' Dinuille redd' vjs. xd.

*Wrexham ad Voluntatem.*

Joh'es Owen vn' gard' in villa de Wrexham & ix. Idem tenet medietat' vnus mess' in alto vico in bor' p'te Cemiterij redd' iijs. vjd.

Joh'es Owen med' gard' in or' p'te Cemiterij cont' vn' rod' terr' cum domo de nouo edific' redd' vjd.

Joh's ap Rob. vn' mess' de nouo edificat' et pomar' cont' 2 rods in austr' p'te mercati au'ioru' Wrexham vaur redd' ijs.

Joh'es ap Roby Hoell 2 ten'ta adiac' in bor' p'te mercat' au'ioru' et 8 seliou' terr' iac' in campo de Wrexham vaur et vachan p' estim' 6 acr' & xijjs. iiijd. p' lo' p'.

Ricus ap Rob. vichan et al' vnu' orreu' et octo seliou' terr' in campo 4 ac' ten't' in Copeinir red' iis. vd.

Hugo d'd in Copeinir cum w'o ap d'd ap Jor' et Edw. eius f're 4 ten'ta ib'm 2 iac' in loco voc' le hopstreet vn' al' in austr' p'te mercat' iux'a Cemiter'm et al' in occ' p'te vie due verss' eod'l'iam 8 cla' terr' arr' et past' in Wrexham vichan et 4 eorund' et vn' p'cell' cont' vj acr' terr' arr' et in Wrexham vaur 5 cla' et 12 seliou' p' estim' 7 acr' redd' xxvjs. iijd. Tenend' quousq' melius dimitti pot'.

Hugo d'd 7 seliou' terr' in campo Wrexham vaur in Cope cum Tho. ap Harrie per redd' xd.

Gyttyn John tenet 2 mess' p' nomen mediet' vnus mess' ab antiquo iac' in Wrexham vachan cont' 4 acr' terr' et vn' acr' terr' & Enan le brose' et med' vnus acr' et mered' rod' et 4 p'tem 1 rod' in campo ib'm redd' vjs. vjd.

<sup>1</sup> Martyn Bromfield of Bryn y Wiwer, Esq.

D'd ap John ap Hoell vnu' mess' et vn' acr' et d' terr' in Campo vocat' Mossedre et vnu' orr' red' xxiij.

Joh'es Gytton vnu' mess' cum orto iux'a Cemiteriu' ex auster' et strat' due' ex'a verss' aulam d'e villa ex'a bor' redd' vjs. iij. per cop.

Idem Joh'es 2 acr' et 1 red' terr' vn' acr' inde iac' etc. redd' xxiij. per cop.

Idem Joh'es vn' acr' past' voc' hir dyr Wrexham in campo voc' mayes Wrexham vaur et vn' gard' in ter' regia in viam ex occ' prat' voc' y giarlloyd vaur exor' ac etiam p'tem vnus placee terr' voc' playes Tomlin iac' in bor' Cemiter' ib'm tenend' sibi p' indent' a trib' in tres ann'.

Matilda ap John vid' quinq' acr' et 4 rods in 2 cl'is in orien' p'te villa inter terr' voc' Werthgrag ex or' et terr' voc' bocherhay ex occ' redd' vjs. jd. ob.

Eadem Matilda 2 gard' adiac' cum quodam orr' edific' in or' p'te Cemiter' redd' iiij. et vn' cot' in vico d'ne versus Newmill iac' inp't eccl'iam et viij. et solebat et vjs. jd.

Franciscus Edwardes vn' selion' et d' terr' in campo Wrexham vaur & viij. et vn' p'cell' terr' et subbose' vocat' p'k y lley p' estim' 12 acr' et tres acr' prat' adiac' & xiijs. iij. et med' unius mess' terr' ant'qua' m'm tenur' Ed'ri Mericke et iiij. et med' vnus mess' escaet' & Adam ap Grono & iijs. iij. per cop.

Joh'es Stokeley gen' valeet d'ne priue' 2 ten'ta in alto vico 2 gards' et 10 p'cell's terr' in Wrexham vaur p' estim' acr' redd' xixs. vd. per cop.

Joh'es Rodon 12 mess' et 10 gard' adiac' in austral' p'te mercat' auioru' et 7 acr' terr' in campo Wrexham vaur redd' xixs. vd.

Rogerus Deeka vnu' tabul' de nouo edificat' in austral' p'te vici voc' street Receyuer de terr' escaet' absq' redd'.

Joh'es Hewes un' mess' in or' p'te alt' t'rne et 7 selion' terr' cont' 2 acr' redd' vs.

Idem Joh'es duas placeas terr' com' dom' edific' in alto vico ac duas seliones terr' ac 8 acr' escaet' in Campo Wrexham vaur redd' iijs. et vn' mess' in austral' p'te aul'a cum 4 p'cell, cont' 1 acr' d' in campo ib'm redd' xs.

Idem Joh'es et Joh'es ap Jen'n ap dauid vn' mess' cum gard' adiac' in orien' p'te ville pred' iuxta mercat' auioru' vnu' p'cum et 6 selion' terr' in co'e campo continen' 2 acr' redd' iijs.

Joh'na ap ll'en vid' vnu' mess' et vnu' orren' in bor' p'te vici voc' Hopestreet cum gard' et pomar' adiac' et 2 selion' terr' in villa et campis de Wrexham vaur redd' ijs.

William ap Madocke et Robt. ap d'd ap Gr. ap Rob. vn' mess' in alto vico et vnu' al' mess' in Hopestreet et vn' al' mess' in mercat' auioru' ac duas sep'al' clauss' in bor' p'te ville voc' Kay wedd 4 acr' et al' in orien' p'te voc' Kai gyddnon 5 acr' et vnu' al' cl'm in eadem p'te voc' Kai pulthur' cont' 2 acr' past' et 14 selion' in Campo ville pred' cont' 3 acr' ac vnu' cl'm terr' ib'm cont' 8 acr' terr' redd' xvijs. jd.

Joh'es Wynres et Jenet mater eius vnu' mess' cum gard' adiac' in alto vico iux'a Cemiteriu' in bor' p'te eiusdem cemiter' redd' xjd.

Joh'es Jen'n vnu' mess' in bor' p'te mercat' auioru' cu' gard' et orreo adiac' et 3 p'cell' terr' iac' in Campo d'e ville et 2 acr' ter' arr' redd' vs. vjd.

Will'us filius d'd ap Jor' duas sep'al' cl's prat' cont' 3 acr' in austr' p'te eccl'ie d'e ville redd' xxijs. viij.

Robertus Pursenall vnu' mess' et vnu' gard' in austr' p'te mercat' ancr' redd' ijs.

Will'us ap Robert 9 shopas subt' coem' aulam & xxvijs. viij.

Joh'es Erthick vn' moram' voc' Acton moare p' estim' 12 acr' subbose' redd' vs.

Thomas ap Harrie ap Madocke vnu' mess' cum gard' adiac' in mercat' auer' redd' iijs. ijd.

Ellis ap Richard vnu' mess' cum gard' et 3 acr' terr' in Campo vocat' Mas-sardre redd' vjs. xd.

Elizens ap Richards et Jo. ap Edw. vn' mess' et gard' adiac' in alto vico cum 3 acr' terr' arr' in campo redd' ixs. ob.

Tudder ap Rise med' vnus ten'ti cum dom' desup' edific' quondam Actkyn ap Ien'n iac' in austral' p'te vici d'm verss' ruinlu' d'e'e ville redd' vjd. nunc ijs.

Idem tenet 2 mess' sup' vastu' d'm desup' edific' ac vn' rud' terr' in Wrex-ham vaur redd' ixd. nunc ijs.

Will'us Roydon vnu' mess' iux'a mercat' anerioru' et 4 selion' terr' escaet' eid'm tost' adiac' ac 3 selion' terr' escaet' p' estim' 5 acr' terr' et vn' acr' past' iux'a Akre hirion et 1 al' acr' terr' arr' ap'd Hyrder y Turnor et vn' opellam subt' novam aulam redd' xvijs. viijd. vnu' tost' in street y rob' in bor' p'te eiusdem & ixd.

D'd ap Griff' ab Rob' et Laben' vx' Jenkin eius v' vnu' mess' cum gard' adiac' in or' p'te Cemiter' ac vn' cl'm in campo voc' Eslom cont' d' acr' past' redd' xijs.

Robert ap Edward Treuor Joh'es ap Hoell et dauid ap Gr' Rob' vnu' tost' 2 acr' d' terr' arr' et tres rod' past' in Wrexham vaur vn' tent'm et 10 acr' past' ac vn' al' tent'm et 5 selion' terr' escaet' in Wrexham vaur redd' xvijs. vjd. p' cop'.

Robertus ap John ap Madocke 11 seliones p' estim' 6 acr' terr' et pastur' in co'ibus campis redd' vjs. vijd.

Joh'es Breerton gen' 2 ten'ta et 2 gard' cont' d' acr' & xixd.

Joh'es ap d'd ap Howell vnu' tent'm in Wrexham vichan et vn' acr' in vn' clo' cum gard' redd' ijs. iiijd.

Idem Joh'es vn' al' mess' in bor' p'te Cemiter' & ijs. nu'c ijs. iiijd. vt die.

Will'us ap d'd ap Jer' vn' moram et duas past' terr' in orien' p'te eccl'ie vocat' wringler vaur p' estim' 3 acr' prat' et 3 acr' mor' redd' xxiijs. viijd.

*Yale Regl'ia ad Voluntatem.*

Tudder ap Rees 3 p'cell' terr' in villa de Attkymb p' estim' 10 acr' past' et subbose' redd' vjs. viijd.

Jen'n ap John vachan vnu' tent'm 3 cla' adiac' in villa de Kymbo cont' 8 acr' past' redd' viijs.

Pys ap John Wynn 3 acr' terr' escaet' et d' acr' prat' iac' in villa de llys-ikyell redd' vjs. viijd.

Joh'es ap d'd ap Gr. ap Ithell vn' acr' past' iac' in villa de Coydrowgh iux'a montem ib'm p' redd' xvd.

Dauid ap Gr. lloid 2 ten'ta et 2 cla' p' estim' 16 acr' et d' ac' p'te redd' vjs. viijd.

Gruff. ap Hoell ap Folling vn' pastur' et d' acr' prat' in villa de Kymo redd' xijd.

Edw. ap Hoell 2 cla' terr' p' estim' 4 acr' escaet' in Chwytheryn redd' ijs. reddere soleb't iijs.

Rogerus ap John Wynn 4 acr' de terr' de escaet' in villa de Bryneglosse in 3 per' de terr' voc' Tyvether ygen Sat's redd' ijs. iiijd. olim xivd.

*Eglosegle ad Voluntatem.*

Jo' v' Kat'nia ap deiciass' vn' cl'm voc' place Iollen in vill' de Escluse cont' 4 acr' pastur' redd' iijs.

Robertus ap Edw. Trauor vn' p'cell' terr' cum dom' edific' et 2 orts adiac' cont' 4 acr' in villa de Broughton redd' ijs. iiij. cop.

Robertus ap Jo. ap ll'n vn' acr' ter' iac' in loco voc' Gauell vocat' Olde Aker redd' xxd. ob.

*Esclusham ad Voluntatem.*

Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. ap Johan vn' p'cell' terr' voc' y Kay iac' jux'a mont' voc' Glasfree cont' 20 acr' & iijs. cop.

Joh'es Griff' et Thomas Powell de Brimbo tenent in Cop'imir vn' p'cell' terr' & d'd ap Ken' in villa de Brymbo redd' ijs. vjd. ac vn' al' p'cell' terr' ib'm & Jor' Sair redd' vs. vn' al' p'cell' & Jor' ap Jee'm & iijs. xd.

Vn' al' p'cell' & hona ap p' & xd. ob.

Vn' al' p'cell' & dauid lloid redd' ijs. ivd.

Vn' p'cell' & ll'n Go' ap d'd ap Ken' vizt. d' p'tem mor' voc' y werne duy redd' ijs. viiij.

Vn' al' p'cell' terr' & Jor' ap Rign' in ead'm redd' ix. 7 acr' 1 rod' terr' & Atha ap hoell' redd' ijs. xd. ob.

Vn' al' acr' terr' & Eign' ap Grono redd' xviiij.

Vn' al' p'cell' terr' & Jero' ap hona ib'm redd' iiij.

6 acr' terr' voc' Codhey Eon' & ll'm Go' redd' iijs.

Vn' al' p'cell' & Keyed ap Medd' redd' xvd.

4 acr' & Eign' Go' redd' ijs.

Vn' al' p'cell' escaet' & Citha vichan redd' xij.

Sex selion' terr' escaet' & ll'yn ap Talgarth & vjs. iiij.

Vn' p'cell' escaet' & Wm. Smale et Alcooke redd' ix. vjd.

19 selion' escaet' & maddock ap ll'en redd' xjs. iiij.

8 selion' & Jo' ap Eign' redd'

D'd ap d'd 2 ten'ta in villa Brymbo et 8 sepa'l' cla' p' estim' 16 acr' past' et 2 acr' prat' & xxvijs. jd. cop.

Will'us ap Maddock ap ll'en gen' vn' mess' et vn' cl'm iac' in villa de Brymbo cum subbos' iux'a terr' Jo. Apleston ex' vn' et mount' ib'm ex austr' voc' Karde glichm'a cont' d' acr' redd' ijs. iiij.

Dauid ap Howell' ap Jerm' ap yollyn tenet ib'm vn' ten't' et vn' cl'm past' p' estim' 2 acr' terr' in Esclusham iux'a mont' ib'm redd' ijs. iiij.

Gr. ap Robt. vnu' orren' cum tribus cl'is adiac' in Esclusham inter terr' Rob'ti Wynn ex austr' et terr' hoell ap Jerm' ap Hoell ex'a bor' et terr' lib' tenur' ip'ius Gr. ex or' et terr' d'd ap d'd ex'a alta per estim' 10 acr' terr' arr' redd' iijs. vjd.

Ed'rus ap Will'm ap John duo ten't' duo sep'al' cla' in villa de Bersham iux'a mont' ib'm cont' 3 acr' terr' & in tenur' Gruff' ap d'd ap Gr' & ijs. vjd. cop.

Dauid ap Robert lloid et Agnes Gruff' vx' eius 4 cla' pastur' subbos' Coop't' voc' Agowbonys per estim' 12 acr' redd' xxiijs. iiij.

Joh'es ap Randall ap John' vn' tent'm voc' playes y Colemendy et Tyer y

<sup>1</sup> John ab Randle ab John of Plas Madog. (V. pedigree.)



Kyneston in villa de xpioneth ken' per estim' xvj acr' past' & xvijs. ijd. ob. cop.

Joh'es Treuor vnu' tent'm vn' clam' terr' in villa de Brymbo cont' 4 acr' terr' arr' redd' iijs.

Gruff' ap Madocke vn' mess' et 6 cla' terr' escaet' cont' 24 acr' et vnu' acr' prat' voc' Tyrmavige in villa xpioneth Kynryge redd' xijd.

D'd ap Edw. vn' mess' et vn' croft ac pom' cont' 2 acr' terr' in villa de xpi-oneth kynryge redd' xijd.

Hugo ap John vn' mess' in villa xpioneth Kynrige cui p'tin' 3 cla' terr' cont' 2 acr' redd' xxjd. ob.

Gruff' ap ll'en ap howell vn' cl'm pastur' cont' 2 acr' voc' playes lolyen redd' iijs.

Edward ap Madock ap d'd vn' tent'm et acr' in villat' de Moreton et Esclusham redd'

*Pickhill et Sestwicke ad Voluntatem.*

Edwarde ap Madocke ap Jeer'n ap Richard et Elizens eius frater vnu' tent'm et 2 cla' cum pomar' per estimar' 4 acr' et 7 le' butts per estim' 2 acr' redd' vijs. jd.

Vnu' cl'm et 4 butts cont' 5 acr' voc' Henred ysa & Eliz. fford redd' xxd.

Gruff. ap Edw. vnu' mesuag' et 4 cla' per estim' et 6 butts 1 acr' 8 redd' vijs. vd.

*Cobham Almer ad Voluntatem.—The Manor of Burton.*

Joh'es Rodon gen' vj acr' pastur' in villa de Grefford redd' iis. cop.

Joh'es ap d'd ap John tenet ib'm per redd' vijs.

*Cobham Iscoyde ad Voluntatem in Holte.*

Edw. ap Howell 3 acr' terr' arr' in loco vocat' Alingdon in vno cl'o redd' ijs.

Joh'es Roydon 9 acr' pastur' vocat' le Gethley & xxvjs. viijd. et 4 acr' vocat' Byston redd' iijs. & 4 sup' Jo. Rob. et Jo. in Iscoïd.

*Hewllington ad Voluntatem in Holte.*

Will'us Smith 2 cla' terr' arr' et past' continen' 6 acr' redd' viijs. iijd.

Joh'es Roydon Sen' 8 acr' pastur' et 1 acr' prati voc' sixe acres enyon' croft dye & Bowmead & xjs.

Thomas Edgeworth vnu' cl'm pastur' continen' ij acr' vn' rod' vocat' Conynges land redd' iijs. vjd.

*Iscoyde ad Voluntatem.*

Ric'us ap d'd vnu' ten't'm ac vnu' cl'm ac 10 acr' in dutton dyna redd' viijs. iiijd. et d'no p'na cla' iux'a viam ducen' versus Wrexham cont' 3 acr' et 1 rod' past' & ijs. ijd.

Hugo ap Griffith vnu' tost' et vnu' cl'm past' cont' 4 acr' voc' Kai John ap ll'en ac' vn' acr' past' adiac' redd' ijs. iiijd.

Will'us ap John vn' p'cell' terr' in sep'alit' voc' Threaker cont' 3 acr' d' terr' arr' redd' iijs. ac etiam vn' al' cl'm voc' Pewstyn cont' 4 acr' 3 rods redd' ijs. vd. et pec' prati cont' 8 acr' in Colston redd' xxijd.

Robert ap d'd ap Richard duas clausse in sep'alit' cum vno domo de nouo edificat' cont' 7 acr' in villa Sutton ac vn' acr' prati ib'm ac 2 acr' terr' arr' in Dutto' dyna in vno cl'o redd' vijs. vijd. ob.

Hugh ap Thomas ap d'd ap Richard vnu' domn' de nouo edificat' ac vn'

cl'm cont' 5 acr' terr' arr' vocat' Wynfeild ac al' cont' 3 acr' ac vnu' pec' et vnu' butt' prati in villa de Sutton et Dutton dyva cont' d' acr' redd' vijs. vijd. ob.

Will'us ap d'd ap Richard vnu' domu' do nouo edificat' et tria cla' pastur' cont' 8 acr' terr' arr' et pastur' in Dutton redd' vijs. vijd. ob.

Joh'es Roydon Jun'r 6 acr' terr' ib'm in 2 p'cells in Akre Werwicke redd' iijs. 2 ac' in al' pec' voc' Ray & xijd.

Ric'us ap Jenkin 3 cla' cont' 6 acr' iux'a ffrane & ixs. cop.

Joh'es ap Hugh Gr. xxjd.

John ap Jen'n ap d'd vs.

Pers' Smith ijs. iijd.

John ap Richard ap Edw. 5 butts ib'm cont' 8 acr' in dolwerneth Checocke redd' iijs. ob.

Agnes ap Jo. ap Medd' 2 acr' et 2 rods' terr' et d'd ap Jo' in villa de Cacca dutton redd' xvijjd. p' cop' quousq'.

Eadem Agnes duas p'uas clausse past' in villa de Cacca dutton cont' 12 acr' et vn' p'ua p'cell' prat' adiac' cont' d' acr' et 1 rod' redd' xvjs.

Robert ap Edw. Treforth 8 acr' terr' vnde 3 et d' sunt p't' et res'us arr' in dutton y Vrayne redd' xxjs. vd. per cop' Hen. 7 in qua reseruatur nisi xvjs.

David lloid ap m'ed' vnu' tent'm et 3 cla' terr' in xpioneth ken cont' vij acr' redd' iijs. iijjd.

d'd ap M'ed' ap Gr' vnu' mess' et 2 cla' in Dinnille cont' 4 acr' redd' iis. vjd.

Joh'es ap d'd Go' vnu' mess' 3 cla' in Ruabon cont' 2 acr' redd' xvjd.

Eden ap d'd ap Eden vnu' tent'm 2 cla' et p'cell' iac' in Dinnille cont' 7 acr' terr' et d' prat' redd' iijs. viijd.

Robertus ap Madoc ap d'd ap Jollyn 1 acr' terr' in Ruiton redd' viijd.

D'd ap Jeen'n ap John vnu' cl'm past' voc' Glyn' Go' p' est' 2 acr' redd' ijs.

Edw. ap Jeen'n ap Hoell d' acr' terr' voc' Rarthraip & iijjd. Fendriste quis tenet et quomodo.

*Burton ad Voluntatem.*

D'd ap Howell vnu' tent'm de nouo edificat' redd' iijs. ixd. 18 selion' terr' p' estim' d' acr' in villa de Gresford p' cop'.

Idem d'd ap Hoell diu'sse terr' escaet' ib'm viz. 18 selion' terr' p' est' 1 acr' d' redd' xvijd.

Petrus Pilston gen' vnu' cl'm vj acr' escaet' voc' Lett land in villa de Gresford redd' vs. ixd.

Will'us Roydon vnu' cl'm p'te in Huntley 3 acr' terr' arr' et 8 al' p'cell' terr' p' estim' 5 acr' redd' ixs.

Joh'es Almer ar' vn' rod' terr' in Allington escaet' & vjd.

Will'us Allington vn' p'na p'cell' terr' in Alington & vijd. et terciam p'tem vnus acr' p'ti & Jo. decka & vjd.

Joh'es ap Edw. ap Jollyn 1 cla' ar' in Allington p' estim' 5 acr' past' et vn' acr' p'ti in Gwergloth Hulkinge redd' ixs. vjd.

Edw. ap Gruff. ap Edw. vnu' tent'm et in noss' 6 cla' cont' 8 acr' terr' ar' et 2 acr' p'ti in Alington & xxvs.

Howell ap Gr. ap Edw. vnu' tent'm 10 acr' terr' in villa de Gwersilt redd' vijs. iijjd.

Idem Howell 4 acr' et 1 rod' de terr' in werselt & iijs. vd.

Rob. ap d'd vnu' tent'm vn' cl'm 4 ac' et vn' mora' de acr' in Allington redd' vijs. viijd.

Edw. Madock 2 cla' in Alington 8 acr' terr' et acr' p'ati redd' viijs. ixd. ob.  
Will'us ap Madock 2 cla' terr' 4 acr' in Alington et acr' p'ati redd' ixs.  
Joh'es ap Edw. ap Jollyn vn' p'cell' vast' d' ac' in Alington & iiijd.  
Joh'es Rodon' gen' duo ten'ta cum 6 clauss' 10 acr' past' & vjs. per annu'  
et 6 acr' terr' voc' Ackayre xiijs. et vn' ac' d' past' iac' ib'm de terr' sert'  
redd' iijs.  
Gr. ap Madock ap Hoell vn' mess' 4 cla' 22 ac' in llay & xjs. ijd.  
David ap John ap Jenkin vn' tent'm et 7 acr' terr' arr' et 1 acr' prati redd'  
xvjs. iiijd.  
Ric'us ap Ric' ap Howell vn' mess' 9 acr' et d' rods' in villa de Gwersilt  
redd' ixs. ijd.  
Madoc ap Gr. vn' tent'm 3 cla' cont' 4 acr' et 8 in wershelt & iijs. xd.  
Madoc ap d'd vn' mess' 4 cla' terr' cont' 6 acr' et iijs. ixd.  
ll'en ap Robt. ap Jono vn' mess' 5 cla' cont' 10 acr' in villa de Wershull.  
D'd ap ll'en ap Hoell vn' mess' ij acr' pastur' redd' ijs.  
Joh'es ap Gr. ap ll'en duo cla' terr' et vn' moro 2 ac' et 2 acr' more in ham-  
let de llay redd' vs. jd.  
Hoell ap John vachan vnu' tent'm 5 cla' 24 acr' past' in hamlet.  
Jo. ap Will'us ap Jollyn tenet ib'm vn' mess' 5 cla' 6 acr' arr' et pastur'  
redd' viijs. vd. ob.  
Edw. Puleston 3 acr' terr' escaet' in Kay manor in Allington redd' iijs. ijd.  
Lodouicus ap Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. vnu' mess' 6 cla' 10 acr' in Wershulte  
redd' xiijs. iiijd.  
Joh'es ap M'ed' vnu' cl'm past' 6 acr' in Alington et vn' acr' ib'm redd' xvs.  
Jo. Almer gen' 3 p'cell' more 3 acr' d' terr' & vijs. vn' rod' terr' in Kilworth  
bleddyn r' xd. et vn' rod' d' issa redd' xvij. quart' p'tem vnus rod'  
terr' escaet' & madock ap d'd redd' ijd. et piscarium aque de dee viz. inter  
Bowbridge et Rydy Ithell bridge r'dd' xij. d.  
Edw. Almer vijs.  
Edw. Puleston ijs. iiij. d.  
Edw. Almer xij. d.  
Idem Jo. Almer vnu' pastur' in Allington redd' iijs. et vnu' p'cell' & Ithell  
ap d'd ap Ithell redd' iijs. et 3 p'cell's terr' ar' redd' xvjd. olim xjs. iiij. d.  
Joh'es Trefor et Jenkin ap Will'm vnu' ten'tm 6 cla' in Alington cont' vij  
acr' terr' et 1 acr' prat' redd' xvijs. ijd. ob.  
Habitantes ville de Burton tenent ib'm de terr' escaet' voc' Tyr Madoc  
Hayen d' acr' terr' satis cognit tamen dicunt quod tenent vlt'a ad quant' 10  
acr' resus inde iac' iux'a terr' Rogeri Puleston mil' in hamlet de llay  
redd' ijs.  
Habitantes ville de Wershulte vnu' pec' vast' vocat' Aker Flintshire iac'  
ib'm cont' d' acr' terr' redd' xvd.  
D'd ap John ab Rob. 3 acr' escaet' in Gresford redd' ijs.  
D'd ap Gr. et Madoc ap Rob. 2 acr' terr' escaet' r' ijs. iiij. d.  
Hugo Pirkett 2 acr' terr' escaet' ib'm redd' ijs. iiij. d.  
Joh'es Myringe vn' acr' terr' escaet' in Gresford r' xiiij. d.  
Will'us Boras 3 rods' terr' escaet' ib'm redd' ixd.  
Thomas Bowlet 3 acr' terr' ib'm redd' ijs. ijd. rector de Gresford.  
Ric'us Langeford vnu' mess' 2 cla' 4 acr' past' et ar' in Gresford redd'  
xviij. d. et 3 p'cell' terr' 2 acr' in Alington redd' ijs. vd.

<sup>1</sup> A blank in the original.

*Dinuille p'posit' ad Voluntatem.*

David ap Jo. ap Jeen'n ap dd' duy 2 acr' prat' de terr' nat' in xpioneth vichan redd' ijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Rob. ap Jo. ap d'd ap Richard 3 cla' et diu'sse pec' terr' in Dinuile cont' 21 acr' terr' nat' r' xvs. jd. cop.

D'd ap Rob. ap Ady 4 acr' terr' in dinuile r' vs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Hoell ap Jo. iijs. vjd.

Martin Bromfield ijs. ijd.<sup>1</sup>

Joh'es Browghton 7 cla' terr' cont' 3 acr' ib'm ix. x<sup>d</sup>. viz. viijs. vjd. pro terr' escaet' et xvjd. p' nat' terr' p' cop.

Idem Jo. Broughton 5 acr' terr' sert' r' iijs. ix<sup>d</sup>.

Regnaldus ap Jo. vn' cla' terr' iux' p'ce' de Dinville cont' 3 acr' pastur' redd' ijs. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Jen' Go' ap Jo. Tudder 3 cla' et p'cell' terr' in villa xpioneth vichan 6 acr' terr' et pastur' redd' vs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. vizt. xiiij<sup>d</sup>. ballio escaet' et iijs. ijd. ballio preposit' de terr' nat'.

Rob. ap Jo. ap ll'en ap Ady t' ib'm vn' acr' in clo' sep'al redd' viij<sup>d</sup>.

David ap Medd' ap Gruff' vnu' sep'al' cl'm 3 acr' terr' nat' ib'm redd' iijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>.

Jo. ap d'd ap Morgan et Hu' ap d'd ap Morgan nat' d'ni R's vnu' mess' vnu' cl'm terr' cont' 5 acr' viz. 4 acr' sert' et 1 acr' nat' redd' iijs. vjd. vizt. Baluo escaet' iijs. xjd. et nat' Balli'o preposit' ib'm viij<sup>d</sup>.

Edr' ap d'd ap Jen'n ap Hova 4 cla' terr' in expioneth vachan de terr' & Jo. ap Rob. ap Madoc ap d'd nat' r' vs. vjd.

Edw. ap d'd xxij<sup>d</sup>.

Jo. ap Aden xxijs.

The whole is set downe xjs. vjd.

Idem Ed'rus ib'm 3 acr' terr' sert' voc' Bran y pours iac' in villa expioneth vaghan redd' ijs.

Margaret v' madoek vnu' tent'm 4 cla' terr' cont' 2 acr' iac' in villa xpioneth vaghan redd' ijs. x<sup>d</sup>.

Will'us ap d'd ap Pillyn et Jo. ap Will'm John vn' mess 3 cla' p' estim' 7 acr' redd' xijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. de quibus redd' ballio ex vjs. ijd.

Rob. ap d'd ap Gr. vnu' mess' et 2 cla' terr' escaet' in villa expioneth vaghan p' estim' 7 acr' past' redd' viijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. et vnu' rod' terr' in dinuile preposit' redd' iij<sup>d</sup>.

Elizabeth ap John ap M'edd et Margaret ap d'd ap Tudder soror eius vnu' cl'm past' p' est' 21 acr' in xpioneth vichan et dinuile de terr' & Gr' ap Ien'n ap Hona r' vjs. jd. cop.

Joh'es ap Mathe ap d'd ap Gr. vnu' mess' et 6 cla' terr' cont' 24 acr' terr' nat' et vn' acr' p'te ib'm redd' xxvijs. ijd. vizt. pro d'e'a ac terr' iijs. cop.

Ric'us ap Jo. vnu' tent'm 5 cla' terr' sert' p' est' xv acr' terr' escaet' redd' vijs.

Edw. ap Howell ap Edw. vnu' mess' 4 p'cell' terr' ib'm p' estim' 15 acr' terr' escaet' in villa expioneth vachan redd' vijs.

<sup>1</sup> Martin Bromfield, of Bryn y Wiwer, was the eldest son of Galfridus or Geoffrey Bromfield of that place, one of the gentlemen of the bedchamber to Henry VIII, who was made Ranger for life of the "Little Park," in the lordship of Chirk, on the 10th April, 30th Henry VII. (Patent Rolls.)

Edw. ap M'dd ap ll'en vn' acr' terr' nat' in xpioneth vachan redd' xiiij.

D'd lloid ap Jo. ap Edw. vnu' mess' 4 cla' terr' p' est 40 acr' terr' et 2 acr' p'ti in xpioneth vachan & de terr' hoell ap Bady ap Houa ap Molde nat' redd' xixs. cum vjd. inc'ro cop.

*Moreton Anglicorum ad Voluntate'.*

Gruff. ap John' vnu' tent'm 20 acr' terr' arr' in villa de Moreton ac vnu' gard' cont' 1 rod' redd' xviijs. vd.

Morgan ap d'd ap Grono vnu' tent'm de nouo edificat' 2 cla' terr' 10 acr' past' redd' vijs. ixd. cop.

Joh'es ap Thomas vnu' tent'm 4 acr' terr' arr' et d' acr' prati in Moreton redd' vjs. viiij.

Robt. ap Will'm ap John vnu' mess' 2 cla' 6 acr' terr' arr' et 4 acr' prat' redd' xiijs. xd.

D'd ap Jen'n ap Jo. vnu' mess' 3 acr' past' et 1 acr' prat' in villa dinuille redd' iijs. iiijd. cop.

Jeen'n ap John Tuddor vnu' tent'm in Moreton 2 cla' 4 acr' pastur' redd' iijs. xd.

Joh'es Sonlley Jun. vn' cl'm pastur' cum gard' p' estim' 3 acr' in villa de Moreton redd' ijs. xd.

D'd ap Madoc ap Robt. cert' terr' iac' in Moreton & in tenur' Ricei ap Jo. ll'en cont' 40 acr' past' voc' Tir Rese redd' xxijs. et 5 acr' terr' et 1 acr' prati vocat' Tir ve redd' iijjs. viiij. cop'. Et vnu' mess' 4 acr' pastur' voc' Tir Gr' r' vs. jd. ob. et d' acr' p'ati austr' p'te campi voc' Tir y vess' redd' vjd.

Robertus ap Jo. ap Jen'n ap ll'enn vn' acr' terr' sert' voc' Aker Helogg redd' xd.

Joh'es ap ll'en ap Ady 5 cla' past' 15 acr' redd' vjs. xd.

Elenor v' d'd 2 mess' cum gard' in Moreton redd' vd.

Kenricke ap Jen'n d' ac' de vast' redd' ijd.

*Bedwall ad Voluntatem.*

Jryon Granstone 2 ten'ta 8 cla' 16 acr' terr' arr' et past' et d' acr' prati in Bedwall redd' xiijs. vjd.

D'd ap Jo. ap Jenkin vnu' mess' 5 cla' 14 acr' terr' adiac' in Bedwall redd' xlvs. vd. ob.

Solebat redd' 10 E. 4 lxxvijs. iiijd.

Elizens ap Richard vn' cl'm past' in villa m'chrohyall redd' ijs.

Jo. Crewe ap ll'en vnu' tent'm 25 acr' terr' et pastur' in Bedwall redd' xxvs. cop.

Engharad v' d'd ap Jeen'n ap ll'en vnu' tent'm 2 cla' terr' 4 acr' redd' iis. ijd.

Engharad wen cert' terr' voc' Tyr danyell 16 acr' in Bedwall redd' xjs. vjd. de ant' redd' sol' xvijs.

<sup>1</sup> Gruffydd ab John ab David, of Cae Cyriog, descended from Cynwrig ab Rhiwallon. *Ermine, a lion rampant sable.* (V. pedigree.)

## WILL OF DAVID AP MEURIC VYCHAN.

DAVID AP MEURIC VYCHAN of Nanney (now Nannau) was the representative, in his day, of probably the greatest family in the county of Merioneth; that alone of Vaughan of Cors y Gedol may have equalled it. He was grandson to Howel Sele of Nanney (see notes to Sir Walter Scott's *Marmion*, 8vo edition, Edinburgh, vol. vii, p. 396), and is now represented by a family which long and deservedly occupied the highest position in the above mentioned county, the Vaughans of Nannau, Hengwrt, and Rûg.

This will is a remarkable instance of to how considerable an extent payments other than pecuniary ones were the custom in Wales in the fifteenth century. It would be an interesting inquiry what these *custodes* of the testator's cattle were. May they not have been occupying tenants upon his estates, to whom were entrusted the charge of his *beasts* upon certain specified conditions?

Since the above was written, the following passage relating to the inhabitants of Dolgelly, so late as 1799, in Wigstead's *Tour in Wales*, printed in that year, has been pointed out to me by a friend: "The value of money has been but lately at all known amongst them."

1872.

W. W. E. W.

"In dei nomine Amen xvij<sup>mo</sup> die mensis Septembris anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo quinto, Ego dau't ap Mevruc Vechan, compos mentis, integre ac sane memorie, Infirmus tamen ac debilis in corpore mortem inde in minire suspicando corporalem, Condo testamentum hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti, beate Marie intemerate Virgini, matri sue, ac omnibus sanctis, angelis, & archangelis eius, corpus quoque meum ad sepeliendum in monasterio beate marie virginis de Kymmer. Item lego Abbati & conventui de Kymmer pro decimis oblitis xijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego domino John ap Howel ap Ethel curato meo xijs. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego fabrice ecclesie de llanvachraith vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. Item lego fabrice monasterii de Kymmer xs. Item lego fabrice ecclesie beate Marie uirginis de Dolgelle quatuor nobilia. Item lego fratribus de Bangoria xs. Item lego fratribus de llan vais xs. Item lego vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ad vitrandum fenestrum in hospitale Sancti Johannis baptiste Goanes. Item lego xli. ad celebrandum<sup>1</sup> per duos annos pro salute anime mee et omnium fidelium defunctorum. Item lego viijs. ad celebrandum duo trigentalia pro anima mea & omnium proanorum fidelium. Item lego vjs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ad reparacionem pontis de Edyrn'. Item lego Ieuan ap Rynallt quatuor marcas. Item lego Engharad filie mee tota grana mea existentia in orio meo, & quinque marcas in pecuniis ad soluenda debita. Item lego ille Engharad omnes bestias meas existentes in custodia quorundam david lloyd ap Ieuan ap llewelyn ap Kadogan, & llewelyn bach, & hoc ad dotandam illam si vixerit & maritata fuerit secundum consilium amicorum & consanguinorum<sup>2</sup> (sic); sin autem illas bestias relinquo Howel filio meo, & sic de omnibus aliis filiabus meis. Item

<sup>1</sup> Query, an omission here?

<sup>2</sup> She was married to John ap Rees ap Griffith of Peniarth.

lego Elen lloyd filie mee lx'ta bestias que sunt in custodia Robert ap Mar-  
edudd. Item quinque bestias existentes in custodia cuiusdam Elen verch  
Robert ap david sub condicione ut supra. Item lego Katrine filie mee xlvij  
bestias que sunt in custodia Robert ap Meredudd ap david, & sex bestias  
que sunt apud howel ap david ap hew. Item decem bestias que sunt in cus-  
todia howel ap dyo ap Ieuan ap Ethel. Item xvj bestias que sunt in custo-  
dia Goephoyar verch Ieuan ap Guttyn, quoad dotandum illam sub condici-  
one in supremum dictum est. Item lego Marie filie mee xl bestias que sunt  
in custodia Ieuan ap david ap Ieuan Goch. Item lego Elysabet filie mee  
xvj bestias que sunt in custodia Gruffith ap Ener ap Howel. Item tres  
bestias que sunt in custodia Guttyn koch. Item quatuor bestias que sunt  
in custodia david ap llewelyn ap atha. Item lego Lowre filie mee xvj bestias  
que sunt in custodia Guttonyn ap Ieuan bul. Residuum uero omnium bono-  
rum meorum superius non legatorum, tam mobilium quam immobilium, do  
et lego howel ap david filio meo, qui (*sic*) ordino facio & constituo meum  
verum executorem ut ipse gratia spiritus sancti inspiratus disponat et ordi-  
nat pro salute anime mee & omnium defunctorum fidelium, prout ille melius  
videbit in x'o (Christo). Item volo & ordino ac constituo howel Vachan ap  
Howel ap Gruffith ap Jankyn Tutorem filii mei, & superuisorem ac defenso-  
rem testamenti mei. Hiis testibus, Magistro Iodouico Glyn' Rectore' de  
Dolgelle, domino Johanne ap howel ap Ethel, dauid ap howel ap Gruffith ap  
Jankyn, cum multis, die mense & anno supradictis.

"Et ego Iudouicus Glyn, in decretis Baccalarius, officialis domini archidi-  
aconi Myrioneth, hoc presens testamentum vidi probati ac insinuau, & ad  
eius executionem, executorem in eo relictum liberaliter admisi: in rei testi-  
monium sigillum officii nostri presentibus apposui, vicesimo die mensis Sep-  
tembris Anno domini M'ciii'c nonagesimo quarto."<sup>1</sup>

L. S., of which little is left.

## DENBIGH RECEIPTS.

Extracted from Harl. 128, fo. 37.

Valor Benefe' in Wallia.

*Denbighe Receytes. Com' Denbighe viz:*

Rector et Decim' xc. Infra Offic' Joh'is Osborne Auditoris Joh'is Salys-  
bury mi' Receptoris.

### NORTHWALL'.

Comitat' Denbigh'.—Valor om' & sing'lar' rector' eccl'ia' xa' oblacion' pen-  
cion' porcion' ac al' consil' in com' pred' on'at in reuenc' Regie Ma' cum vni-  
uersis & singulis suis deduccion' & repriss' p'ut inferius p'tic'lar' p' infra  
offic' Joh'is Osborne Aud' et Joh'is Salysbury Mi' Recept'.

Terr' & possession' nup' Monaster de Valle Crux:

Rector de Chirke in tenur' Joh'is Edwards p' annu' xli. Rector' de Wrex-  
hame in tenur' Will'mi Pycheringe p' annu' lli. Rector' de Ryvabon in tenur'  
d'c'i Will'mi p' annu' xxixli. xvjs. viijd. Rector' de llangollen in tenur' d'c'i

<sup>1</sup> There must be some mistake in the date of the will or of the probate.  
The former is dated later than the latter.



Will'mi p' annu' xxli. vjs. viijd. Capell' de llansanfrayde in tenur' d'c'i  
Will'mi p' annu' vijli. xijjs. iiijd.—cxvijli. xvjs. viijd. Inde

Stipend' vnus presbiter' divina celebran' in d'c'a Capella de Llansafreyde  
p' annu' cs. ffeod' Joh'is Eiton p'curatore eccl'ie de Ruyabon p' sigillum  
Conuent' p' tenur' vit' s' de p'fic' eiusd' Eccl'ie Ant' p'cipiend' xls.—vijli.

Et reman' cxli. xvjs. viijd.

Capell' de llandesilio in tenur' d'c'i Will'i Pykeringe p' annu' xijli. ijs. iiijd.  
Inde stipend' Capellan' diuina celebran' in d'c'a Capell' p' annu' cs.

Et reman' clare vijli. ijs. iiijd.

Capell' de Bryneglois in tenur' d'c'i Will'i p' annu' vijli. xjs. iiijd. Inde  
stipend' vnus Capellan' d'c'a celebran' in d'c'a Capell' p' annu' cs.

Et reman' clare lxxjs. iiijd.

S'm' to'lis premiss' in Com' pred' cxxxvijli. xs. iiijd. Inde  
Repriss' p'ut sup'ius p'tic'larit' p' xvijli. Reprisseciam p' curac' & lec-  
tuar' sol' Ep'o Assaven' t'na' ex'm Rector de Vaug'h & Eglois ros in Com'  
Caernervan q'm ex'm Rector de llanverne in Com' Mountgom'y ac ex'm Rec-  
tor' de Chirke Wrexham Rwabon llangollen' llansanfroyd & Bryngloys in  
pred' Com' Denbigh p' annu' xxli. vijjs. ob.—xxxvijli. vijjs. ob.

Et reman' cli. ijs. iiijd. ob.

Terr' cu' x'is insumill' Dimiss' qua' Redd' non diuidunt'.

Colleg' S'c'i Petri infra Vill' de Ruthyn :

Terr' et tenem' x'm & oblac' Colleg' pred' p't'm Dimittunt ad firm' Rob'to  
Salysbury Armig' p' Reddis xxxixli. xijjs. iiijd. Inde

Stipend' Thome Hughes nup' Stipend' in Eccl'ia Collegiat' s'c'i Petri in  
Ruthyn in Com' Denbigh modo appunctuat' ad offic' cur' ib'm p' annu' vijli.  
Stipend' Rob'ti ap Madd' nup' ..... Stipend' d'c'i nup' Eccl'ie Collegiat' de  
Ruthyn modo appunct' ad offic' cur' in Eccl'ia de llanruth p' annu' cs. Redd'  
Resolut' Ep'o & Arch' Bangoriens' ex'e nu' de Colleg' p'd' vs. vd.—xijli.  
vs. vd.

Et reman' xxvijli. vijjs. xjd.

M. C. J.

## INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM.

27 Edw. I, 139.

THE following inquisition contains an account of the trial relative to the  
lands of Owen ap Meuric in the cantred or lordship of Builth, referred to in  
the paper "On Welsh Records during the Time of the Black Prince."

(I.)

"Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie  
dilecto et fideli suo Rogero Extraneo salutem. Quia super modo et causa  
captionis terrarum et tenementorum que fuerunt Oweni ap Meurich in Buelt  
per vos in manum nostram tempore quo fuistis balliui noster ibidem qui-  
busdam certis de causis volumus cerciorari vobis mandamus quod de modo  
et causa predictis nos apud Eboracum in crastino Sancti Martini proximo  
futuro sub sigillo vestro distincte et aperte reddatis cerciores. Remittentes  
nobis tunc hoc breve Teste me ipso apud Ledes xxii<sup>o</sup> die Septembris anno  
regni nostri vicesimo s....."

(II.)

"Rogerus Extraneus cepit terras et tenementa contenta in brevi in manum Domini Regis pro discordia in partibus illis euitando ita tamen quod iusticia fieret partibus calumpniantibus dictas terras et tenementa hereditarie secundum leges et consuetudines partium illarum. Quia plures parentes dicti Oweni dictas literas et tenementa iure hereditario calumpniabant et ante quam jus inter illos parentes de dictis terris et tenementis discussum fuerat idem Rogerus castrum de Buelt cum terra Domino Johanni Giffard per mandatum Domini Regis liberauit."

(III.)

Reuerentissimo viro Domino Johanni de Langeton vel ejus locum tenenti Domini Regis Cancellarii sui si placet Rogerus de Burchull et Walterus Halilutel reuerenciam et honorem mandatum Domini Regis recepimus in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Aquitanie dilectis et fidelibus suis Rogero de Buchull et Waltero Halilutel salutem. Cum Rogerus Extraneus dudum Ballius noster de Buelt quasdam terras et tenementa que fuerunt Oweni filii Meurici in Lanavan<sup>1</sup> Lystynan<sup>2</sup> Cuwehvri,<sup>3</sup> Trenan, Kylewrah, Maesselig, Lanbiaghel<sup>4</sup> et Goerasant<sup>5</sup> occasione cujusdam discordie inter Anianum filium Madoci et participes suos et heredes predicti Oweni tunc suborte cepisset in manum nostram Nos pro eo quod iidem heredes vnanimis nunc existentes nobis attente supplicarunt vt eis de terris et tenementis predictis que sunt de hereditate sua vt dicunt iusticiam secundum legem et consuetudinem parcium illarum fieri faciamus assignauimus vos Justiciarios nostros ad querelam et rationes ipsorum heredum inde audiendum et ad plenam et celerem iusticiam secundum legem et consuetudinem predictas vltius faciendum. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos diem et locum quos ad hoc provideritur querelam et rationes predictorum heredum in premissis audiat facturi inde quod ad iusticiam pertinet secundum [egem] et consuetudinem predictas saluis nobis amerciamenis et aliis ad nos inde spectantibus mandauimus enim Balliuo nostro de Lonel.... quod ad certos diem et locum quos ei scire facias venire faciat coram vobis heredes predictos ad jus suum in hac parte si voluerint exigendum et prosequendum et aliquos de fidelibus nostris parcium illarum ad cerciorandum vos super jure nostro si quod in terris et tenementis predictis habeamus nec ne et tot et tales probos et legales homines de Cantredo de Buelt per quos rei veritas in premissis melius sciri poterit et inquiri. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Sanctam Radegundam .xv. die Junii anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo. Et pretextu istius mandati nos assignauimus tam Balliuo de Buelt et partibus clamantibus quam eciam aliis probis et legalibus hominibus parcium illarum ad hoc summonitis diem Mercurii proximum post festum Natiuitatis Beate Virginis apud Webbley audituri facturi et recepturi secundum quod in mandato nobis directo plenius continebatur. Quo die omnes sufficienter coram nobis venerunt et proposita quadam exceptione ex parte Domini Regis per Balliuos suos quod heredes predicti Oweni non fuerint

<sup>1</sup> Llanavan vawr.

<sup>2</sup> Llysdinam.

<sup>3</sup> Cwmchwefru.

<sup>4</sup> Llanvihangel Brynpabuau.

<sup>5</sup> Gwarafog (?).

auditori eo quod fuerunt illegitimi. Et ad hoc fuit responsum quod adeo bene in partibus illis illegitimi quam legitimi succedunt in hereditatem antecessorum suorum et sic semper consueverint et hoc petunt quod inquiratur. Alia etiam proposita sunt exceptio quod eos qui post mortem predicti Oweni in predictis terris et tenementis intravit quidam Griffinus apud Howel et predicta tenementa tenuit quoadusquam propter forfacturam quam fecit suspensus fuerat et sic nemo habet jus in predictis tenementis nisi Dominus Rex. Ad hoc fuit responsum quod predictus Griffinus nullo jure intravit in predictis tenementis sed se intravit et hoc petunt quod inquiratur.

Inquisicio super omnibus querelis et responcionibus jurata et onerata venit et dicit quod Dominus Rex nullum habet jus in predictis tenementis nisi in dominio sed dicit quod Agharat Eua et Taglustel filie predicti Oweni propinquo heredes sunt et dicit ulterius quod illegitime sunt sed dicit quod in partibus illis adeo bene illegitimi quam legitimi succedunt in hereditatem antecessorum suorum et quod sic semper consueverint et dicit quod prenomiatus Griffinus apud Howel multum jus habuit in predictis tenementis nisi quod vi ea occupavit.

Sed quia Dominus Rex est in seysina predictorum tenementorum et etiam quia heredes sunt illegitimi difficile nobis videbatur accedere ad iudicium. Hinc est quod dominacioni vestre humiliter imploramus quatinus caritatis intuitu communi in premissis sit agendum nobis per latorem presencium quam cicius poterit rescribere velitis.

## (IV.)

Edwardus D[ei] gratia Rex Anglorum Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitanie dilectis et fidelibus suis Rogero de Burghull et Waltero Hakelute salutem. Quia ex querela Angharath filie Oweni apud Menric Eue et Tanglustel sororum eiusdem Angharath accepimus quod vos proponitis quasdam difficultates que subsunt super reddicionem indicii de loquela que est coram vobis per breve nostrum de terris et tenementis que fuerunt predicti Oweni in partibus de Buelt ad iudicium predictum reddendum: procedere hactenus distulistis ad dampnum ipsarum Angharath Eue et Tanglustel non modicum et gravamen. Nos super recordo et processu loquela predictae habite coram vobis et etiam utrum illegitimi in partibus illis in terris et tenementis que sunt tam de hereditate quam perquisito antecessorum suorum sicut et legitimi succedere debent post mortem eorundem et si terre et tenementa supradicta sint de hereditate predicti Oweni vel perquisito nec ne cerciorari et eisdem Angharath Eue et Tanglustel ulterius iusticiam fieri volentes in hac parte vobis mandamus quod inquisita per sacrum proborum et legalium hominum parcium illarum per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit iuxta assignacionem vobis prius inde factam super articulis predictis plenius veritatem vos prefate Waltere cum recordo et processu loquela supradicte et etiam cum inquisitione supra articulis illis facta sub sigillis eorum per quos facta fuerit sitis coram nobis apud Eboracum in crastino Sancti Martini proximo futuro ad exerciciandum nos plenius in premissis. Et habeatis ibi hoc breve. Teste me ipso apud Ledes .xxiii<sup>o</sup>. die Septembris anno nostri regni vicesimo septimo. Per ipsum Regem.

(V.)

Processus habitus inter Dominum Regem et heredes Oweni filii Meurici super terras et tenementa que fuerint ipsius Oweni in Buelt.

Dominus Rex mandavit Rogero de Burchull et Waltero Hakelutel literas suas in hec verba, "Edwardus" [etc. Then follows another copy of the King's writ and the subsequent proceedings, as in § III, as far as the words "vi ea occupavit."] Sed quia Dominus Rex fuit in seisina dictorum tenementorum et etiam quia eorum consuetudo fuit legi contraria quia quod Bastardi adeo bene succederent in hereditatem antecessorum suorum sicut et legitimi difficile eis videbatur accedere ad iudicium. Ideo predicti Rogerus et Walterus mandaverunt istum processum Domino Cancellario vt ipsos super premissis consuleret quid esset faciendum. Ita quod partes tulerunt aliud mandatum Domini Regis in hec verba, "Edwardus" [etc., as in No. IV].

Et sic pretextu istius brevis iterato vocata fuit predicta inquisicio die Jouis proximo ante an.... Ewanglisti anno supradicto loco quo prius et super articulis in brevi contentis jurata et onerata ..... quod tam illegitimi quam legitimi succedunt in hereditatem antecessorum suorum et etiam in perquisitis si habeant ..... predictus Owenus nullas terras habuit de perquisito nisi de hereditate antecessorum suorum. In cujus rei testimonio ..... juratores sigilla sua apposuerunt.

## ROLL OF FEALTY AND PRESENTMENTS ON THE ACCESSION OF EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE TO THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

*Ministers' Accounts, Early Series, 16 and 17 Edw. III, No. 16.*

WALLIA.—Rotulus de fidelitate et attendencia presentatis coram Ricardo de Stafford et sociis suis tunc anno xvij<sup>mo</sup>.

Dominus Rex mandavit Willielmo de Emeldon clerico suo breve suum patens in hec verba. *Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie dilecto clerico suo Willielmo de Emeldon salutem. Cum per cartam nostram dederimus et concesserimus Eduardo Principi Wallie Ducis Cornubie et Comiti Cestrie filio nostro primogenito Principatum predictum habendum et tenendum de nobis sibi et heredibus suis Regibus Anglie imperpetuum cum omnibus dominiis et terris nostris Northwallie Westwallie et Suthwallie ac dominio castro villa et comitatu de Kaernarvan dominio castro et villa de Coneweys dominio castro et villa de Crukith dominio castro et villa de Bello Marisco dominio castro et villa de Hardelagh dominiis et comitatibus de Anglesey et Meryonyth dominio castro villa et comitatu de Kermardyn dominio castro et villa de Lampadervaur dominio et senescalcia de Cantremaur dominio castro villa et comitatu de Kardigan dominio castro et villa de Emelyn dominio castro et villa de Buelt dominio castro et villa de Haverford dominio castro et villa de Monte Gomery ac omnibus dominiciis terris et tenementis que fuerunt Resi ap Mereduk et que ad manus inclite memorie Domini Edwardi quondam Regis Anglie avi nostri devenerunt una-*

cum omnibus aliis dominiis civitatibus castris burgis villis maneriis membris hamelettis terris tenementis feodis militum vacationibus episcopatum advocacionibus ecclesiarum cathedralium taliarum quarumcunque necnon abbatum prioratum capellarum hospitalium et aliarum domorum religionarum mineris regalitatibus libertatibus liberis consuetudinibus custumis pris et exercicio omnis justiciatus et cancellariatus homagiis serviciis redditibus proficuis pratis pascuis pasturis wreco maris piscariis moris mariscis turbariis forestis chaceis parcis boscis warennis hundredis commotis ragleriis ringeldiis wodewardiis constabulariis ballivis forestariis coronatoriis reversi-onibus feriis mereatis wardis maritagis releviis eschaetis et serviciis tenen-tium tam liberorum quam nativorum ac omnibus aliis tam ad dictum Prin-cipatum quam ad nos in dictis partibus spectantibus quoquo modo adeo plene et integre sicut nos ea tenuimus seu tenere deberemus vel possimus faciendo nobis pro dicto Principatu et premissis omnibus tale servicium quale invenietur celebris memorie Dominum *Edwardum* nuper Regem Anglie predecessorem nostrum dicto avo nostro pro predictis omnibus dum ea tenuit ex concessione dicti avi nostri fecisse prout in carta nostra predicta plenius continetur Nos de fidelitate et circumspectione vestris plenius confi-dentes assignavimus vos ad Principatum civitatis castra maneria dominia senescalciam comitatus villas feoda advocaciones terras et tenementa pre-dicta et omnia alia tam ad dictum Principatum quam ad nos in eisdem par-tibus spectantia in manum nostrum capiendum et seisiendum et ad ea omnia et singula prefato Principi vel ejus in hac parte attornatis quos ad hoc per literas suas patentes deputaverit liberandum habendum juxta tenorem carte nostre supradicte necnon ad supervidendum defectus in castris et maneriis predictis ac armaturas et victualia et alias res nostra in eisdem existencia et ad indenturas inter vos et predictum Principem vel attornatos suos de defe-cubus armaturis et victualibus illis que quidem armature et victualia eidem Principi aut dictis suis attornatis similiter per vos liberari volumus et de precio eorundem victualium et armaturarum faciendi et ad partes indentu-rarum illarum penes vos remanentes ad scaccarium nostrum deferendum Thesaurario et Camerario nostris ibidem liberandum. Et ideo vobis man-damus quod circa premissa intendatis et ea facere in forma predicta nolu-mus enim quod vos de compoto aliquo erga nos ratione premissorum onere-mini ullo modo. In cujus rei testimonio has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxviii die Junii anno regni nostri Anglie decimo septimo regni vero nostri Francie quarto. Pretextu cujus mandati preceptum fuit tam Vicecomitibus et Constabulariis castro-rum quam Majoribus et Ballivis civitatum Burgorum et villarum per totum predictum Principatum quod venire facerent coram prefato *Willielmo* ad certos dies et loca prout inferius contentum tam Episcopos Abbates Priores Comites Barones et milites quam omnes alios de Principatu qualitercunque tenentes de ballivis suis. Ac eciam quod omnes Vicecomites Constabularii Camerarii Majores et Ballivi et omnes alii ministri quicunque essent ad pre-dictos dies et loca ad faciendum et recipiendum ea que ex parte dicti Domini Regis ad predictum *Willielmum* eis fuerint injungenda. Virtute cujus pre-cepti iidem Vicecomites Constabularii Majores et Ballivi predicti sic fecerunt prout patet per panellum. Qui quidem *Willielmus* virtute mandati sui pre-dicti totum predictum Principatum cum omnibus castris civitatibus burgis et villis ac omnibus terris et tenementis predictis in predicto Principatu existentibus in manu predicti Domini Regis cepit et seisivit &c. Et super

hoc Dominus *Edwardus* filius illustris Domini Regis Anglie et Francie primogenitus *Princeps Wallie* Dux Cornubie et Comes Cestrie mandavit *Henrico de Ferraris*<sup>1</sup> *Ricardo de Stafford*<sup>2</sup> *Petro de Byldesburgh* Thesaurario suo *Ricardo de la Pole*<sup>3</sup> et *Hugoni de Berewyk* literas suas patentes in hec verba : *Edward* eisnez filz au noble Roi Dengleterre et de France Prince de Gales Ducs de Cornewaille et Counte du Cestre a touz ceux que cestes lettres verrount ou orront saluz. Come nostre tres redoute seigneur et piere le Roi de sa tres noble et gracieuse seigneurie eit graunte et done a nous la Princiaute de Gales od toutes les appurtenances si come en sa chartre a nous faite en cele partie et plus au plein contenuz. Et sur ce eit mande par ses briefs souz soun grant seal a ceux qi ount la garde des chasteaux terres et autres choses apurtenautes a la dite Princiaute de faire a nous ent la deliveraunce et auxint as Evesques Abbes Priours Countes Barouns Chivalers et touz autres foials et souzgez de *Gales* que en leur homages et autres services a nous soient obeissantz et entendauntz si come les ditz briefs plus pleinement contienent. Nous fiantz du grant sen avisement et loialte de noz chers et foials Monsire *Henri de Ferrers* Mons. *Richard de Estafford* et Sire *Pierres de Gildesburgh* nostre Tresorier *Richard de la Pole* et *Hugh de Berewyk* avons establi et assigne eux tous cink quatre treys on deux de eux des quels nous voloms que le dit Mons. *Henri* gest chief de eux ou en cas que le dit Mons. *Henri* soit destorbez par maladie ou en autre manere que adonques le dit Mons. *Richard de Estafford* soit un a demander et recevoir pour nous et en nostre noum plener seisine et possessioun des toutes les choses contenues es chatres et briefs dessusditz. Et auxint a demander et prendre pour nous et en nostre noum reconissance de touz noz foials et souzgez de la dite Princiaute et a faire toutes autres choses que lur semblera que necessaires et covenables serrount es busoignes de suis ditz. Eauntz ferm et estable tout ce que les ditz Mons. *Henri* Mons. *Richard* Sire *Pierres* *Richard* et *Hugh* cink quatre treis on deux de eux des queux nous voloms que le dit Mons. *Henri* quest chief de eux ou en cas que le dit Mons. *Henri* soit destorbe par maladie ou en autre manere que adonques le dit Mons. *Richard de Estafford* soit un ferrount es dites busoignes. En tesmoignaunce de queu chose nous avons faites faire cestres noz lettres overtes. Done souz nostre prive seal a nostre Manoir de *Kenynghon* le xxvj jour de Juy n lan du regne nostre trescher seigneur et piere le Roi Dengleterre dis et septisme et de France quart.

Quibus literis visis et auditis predictus *Willielmus* virtute mandati sui predicti predictis *Ricardo de Stafford* *Ricardo de la Pole* et *Hugoni* nomine predicti *Edwardi* Principis tam de predicto Principatu castris civitatibus burgis villis feodis quam de omnibus aliis terris et tenementis predictis &c. plenam seisinam liberavit. Unde quesitum est per prefatos *Ricardum* et socios suos predictos ab Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Militibus Constabulariis Majoribus et Ballivis ministris ac omnibus aliis de

<sup>1</sup> Son of William Lord Ferrers of Okeham. Was engaged in the French war, 16 Edward III, and died the following year.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Richard Stafford, Knt., second son of Edmund Lord Stafford by Margaret daughter of Ralph Lord Basset. In French wars, 30th to 35th Edward III, when he was made Seneschal of Gascony,

<sup>3</sup> Eldest son of William de la Pole, merchant, of Kingston on Hull, and uncle of first Earl of Suffolk.

predicto Principatu tenentibus ad prefatos dies et loca existentibus si fidelitatem et attendenciam ac de tenenciis et officiis eis nomine predicti Principis facere et attornare voluerint. Qui quidem Episcopi et omnes alii tenentes et ministri predicti ea gratie facere concesserunt prout patet inferius.

Fidelitas Episcopi *Assavensis*.—Unde Episcopus *Assavensis*<sup>1</sup> fecit fidelitatem et attendenciam coram prefatis *Ricardo* et sociis suis apud Sanctam *Assavam* die Jovis in vigilia Sancti *Petri* ad vincula anno regni Regis Anglie xvij<sup>mo</sup> regni vero sui Francie iv<sup>to</sup>.

Fidelitates attendencie et sacra ministrorum facta apud *Coneweye* die Veneris in festo Sancti *Petri* ad Vincula anno predicto Domini Regis Anglie xvij<sup>mo</sup> et Francie iv<sup>to</sup>.

*Wallia. Conevey*.<sup>2</sup>—*Thomas de Upton* Constabularius castri de *Conewey* fecit sacrum coram predictis *Ricardo* et sociis suis predicto Domino Principi de officio Constabularii fideliter exercendo et ad dictum castrum de *Conewey* ad opus dicti Domini Principis observando quousque aliud de predicto Principe habuit in mandatis etc. Item idem *Thomas* fecit sacrum suum et de officio Majoratus ejusdem ville in forma predicta. *Johannes Godynogh* et *Ricardus Wyther* ballivi ejusdem ville fecerunt sibi sacrum suum de officio suo etc. Dominus Episcopus *Bangorensis*<sup>3</sup> *Thomas de Upton Johannes Godynogh Ricardus Wyther Johannes de Hosom Willelmus Adinet Johannes de London Simon Cardigan Thomas Mareschal Ricardus Wyther Thomas Shermon Thomas Devias Walterus de Eton Rogerus de Wolashale Robertus de Wyrleye Willelmus de Haurdyn Robertus de Sprotton Johannes de Bukkeby Johannes de Morton Thomas ap Wille Willelmus le Taillour Johannes clericus Sen[eschallus] Ricardus de Flynt Thomas Fisher Robertus de Erdeslowe Rogerus Balle Willelmus de Watford Robertus de Trillegh Henricus de Trillegh Johannes del Shoppe Ricardus Coke Henricus de la Walle cum tota communitate ville de *Coneweye* singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam coram prefato *Ricardo* et sociis suis predicto Domino Principi &c.*

Quesitum fuit hic ad hunc diem per prefatum *Ricardum* et socios suos de burgensibus et tenentibus ville de *Conewey* predictae id quod iidem burgenses et tenentes predicto Domino Principi ad castrum ac villam suam in predictis partibus reparandum et proficiendum in initio novi dominii sui in auxilium voluerint exhibere qui quidem burgenses et tenentes sic responderunt quod Dominus *Edwardus* nuper Rex Anglie proavus Domini Principis nunc post conquestum Principatus predicti ordinavit et statuit burgenses suos predictae ville esse suos garnesturos in eadem villa et nichil ab eis ultra hoc exigebat et postea Dominus *Edwardus* avus predicti Domini Principis nunc statum suum predictum absque aliqua exactione vel demanda confirmavit. Et similiter Dominus *Edwardus* Rex Anglie pater ejusdem Domini Principis eundem statum eis in forma predicta confirmavit et dicunt quod per diversas guerras et misas super illos in partibus illis ante hec tempora facta ita depauperantur quominus se ipsos sustinere potuerunt per quod aliquod auxilium in presenti dicto Domino Principi dare non possunt.

Memorandum quod omnia armatura victualia et alias res in castro de *Conewey* inventas ad certum precium appreciatas per xij juratores qui Domi-

<sup>1</sup> David ap Bledlyn.

<sup>2</sup> See fabric roll of Conway Castle, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. v, New Series.

<sup>3</sup> Matthew de Englefeld.



nus *Willelmus de Emeldon* clericus Domini Regis liberavit dicto Domino *Ricardo de Stafford Ricardo de la Pole et Hugoni de Berewyk* per indenturam inter dictum *Willelmum* et predictos *Dominum Ricardum Ricardum et Hugonem* factam prout in eisdem indenturis plenius continetur iidem Dominus *Ricardus Ricardus et Hugo* immediate liberaverunt *Thomam de Upton* Constabularium dicti castrum constitutum per alias indenturas inter ipsos *Ricardum Ricardum et Hugonem* et dictum *Thomam* inde factas prout in eisdem plenius continetur &c.

M. 1 dorso.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis factis coram prefatis *Ricardo* et sociis suis &c. apud *Bellum Mariscum* die Dominica proxima post festum *Sancti Petri ad Vincula* anno supradicto.

*North Wallia*. Villa de *Bello Marisco*. Sacrum Ministrorum.—*Johannes de Warrewyk* Constabularius castrum de *Bello Marisco* fecit sacrum pro officio constabularii &c. quousque &c. de compoto &c. Idem *Johannes Major* ville predictae fecit sacrum de officio majoratus &c. quousque *Robertus Smalewode* et *Johannes de Neuburgh* ballivi ejusdem ville fecerunt sacrum singillatim de officio suo &c. quousque &c. *Johannes de Baddeslegh* et *Thomas de Helpston* Coronatores ejusdem ville fecerunt sacrum de officio coronatoris quousque &c. *Johannes Kokeye* aldremanus dicte ville fecit sacrum de officio suo &c.

Fidelitas.—Dominus *Robertus de Hambury*<sup>1</sup> *Petrus Russel Eignon* ap *Jevan Gronow* ap *Madoc Johannes Cokey Johannes de Benteleye Adam de Sondbach Ricardus le Baker Walterus Russel Petrus Salemon Galfridus le Mercer Adam Hayn Willelmus Adinet Johannes de Baddesleye Johannes Crokeoke Thomas Nesse Johannes de Bredon Walterus le Mercer Nicholas Frend Gronow* ap *Jevan Ingrame* le Diester *Thomas de Helpston* et omnes alii tenentes de dicta villa singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis *Ricardo* et sociis suis &c.

Anglesey.—*Johannes de Warrewyke* Vicecomes de *Anglesey* fecit sacrum de officio Vicecomitis &c.

Sacrum Ministrorum.—*Johannes de Hosom Senescallus Domine Isabelle Regine Anglie* de Commoto de *Meney*<sup>2</sup> fecit sacrum essendi intendentis predicto Domino Principi &c.

Fidelitas.—*Rees* ap *Griffith Miles Jevan Wythel Howel* ap *Henry Lewelin* ap *Iorwerth Griffith* ap *Wyn Howel* ap *Iorwerth Vaghan Madoke* ap *Philip* ap *Leulin David* ap *Gethin Jevan* ap *Iorwerth Howel* ap *Madok* ap *Leulin Leulin Moil Teudyr* ap *Kyn Howel* ap *Griffith Griffith Dun Madoc* ap *Griffith Vaghan David Thloyt* ap *Ken[ric]* ap *Gronow Rees* ap *Iorwerth David* ap *Iorwerth Howel* ap *Tudyr Ede[nevet]* ap *David Thloyt Howel* ap *Madok Thloyt Jevan* ap *Mereduk Jevant* ap *Jevaf Iorweth* ap *David Thloit Howel* ap *Kenwric Howel Lippa Iorwerth* ap *Kendric Kenwric Duy Madoc* ap *Tudyr William* ap *Griffith Leulin Vaghan Gronow* ap *David Routh David* ap *Wyn David Thloyt Griffith* ap *David* ap *Iorwerth* et omnes alii tenentes de dicto comitatu singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis *Ricardo* et sociis suis &c.

Memorandum quod omnia armatura victualia et alias res in Castro de *Bello Marisco* inventas que Dominus *Willelmus de Emeldon* clericus Domini

<sup>1</sup> Late Chamberlain of North Wales. (*Rec. Carn.*, 32.)

<sup>2</sup> Under a grant for her life, 4 Edw. III.

Regis dictis Domino Ricardo et Ricardo liberavit per indenturas inter eosdem factas prout in eisdem plenius continetur iidem Dominus Ricardus et Ricardus immediate liberaverunt Johanni de Warrewyk constabulario dicti Castri constituto per alias indenturas inter ipsos Ricardum et Ricardum et predictum Johannem inde factas prout in eisdem plenius continetur, &c.<sup>1</sup>

Kaernarvon.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis: &c. apud Kaernarvon die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno supradicto.

Sacrum Ministrorum Ville.—Johannes de Burton constabularius Castri de Kaernarvon fecit sacrum de officio constabularii, &c. Idem Johannes Major ville de Kaernarvon fecit sacrum de officio Majoratus, &c. Johannes de Haunton et Thomas de Oredale Ballivi ville predictae fecerunt sacrum de officio Ballivi, &c. Johannes de Mere Coronator ejusdem ville fecit sacrum de officio Coronatoris, &c.

Fidelitas Ville.—Johannes de Haunton Thomas de Crelelegh Rogerus de Acton Regine Camerarius Willelmus de Wolley Simon de Farlegh Henricus le Taillour Thomas de Whytechirche Reginaldus de Trentham Willelmus Laweles Robertus de Flamstede Philippus Faber Robertus de Helpeston Reginaldus le Sklatiere Hugo James Hugo le Mercer Thomas de Harberive et omnes alii burgenses ville de Kaernarvon fecerunt singillatim fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis.

Sacrum Ministrorum Comitatus.—Thomas de Upton Vicecomes de Kaernarvon fecit sacrum de officio, &c. Adam Heynes Wodeward de Cruythyn Willelmus Bitterlegh Wodeward de Isshaf Howel ap Davyd Wodeward de Ughaf et Robertus de Parys Wodeward de Ughoor fecerunt sacrum de officio, &c.

Fidelitas Comitatus.—Madoc Glotheith (Griffith ap Rees ap Leulin Griffith ap Howel Vaghan Kenric ap Kenric Iorwerth Dieu David Thloyt ap Jorwerth Grono Thloyt ap Jorwerth Lowargh Duy Madoc Duy Griffith ap Ygof Ednevedd ap Meredudd Tudyr ap Howel Griffith ap David ap Tudyr Madoc Duy ap Madoc Willelmus ap Jorwerth David ap Gwrgen Jevan ap Jorwerth Rees Thloyt Griffit ap Ednevet Leulin ap Griffit Jevan ap Griffit Eignon ap Leulin Vaghan Leulin ap Gwyn Atha ap David Vaghan Leulin ap David Ednevet ap Heil Jevan Thloyt ap Jevan et omnes alii de comitatu predicto singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis.

Sigillum novum Officii Camerarii liberatum.—Postea idem Dominus Edwardus Princeps Wallie, &c., mandavit hic ad hunc diem Domino Johanni de Pyrye literas suas patentes de officio Camerarii Scaccarii de Caernarvon sub dato apud Byflet primo die Augusti anno supradicto virtute quarum literarum lectarum et auditarum novum sigillum de stanno officii predicti quod venit sub sigillo Domini Henrici de Ferrariis prefato Domino Ricardo et sociis suis in presentia Domini Episcopi Bangornensis et totius communitatis comitatus de Caernarvon ad predictum diem predicto Domino Johanni de Pyrye coram eisdem Ricardo et sociis suis ad officium predictum fideliter exercendum jurato fuit liberatum. Et super hoc immediate ibidem procla-

<sup>1</sup> See the accounts for repairs to the Castle, 10, 13, Edward II and 4 Edward III, "Original Documents," *Arch. Camb.*, xix to lxxij; also Extent of lands assigned to the Castle, *ibid.*, xiv.

matum fuit quod nullus minister nec aliquis alius de cetero antiquo sigillo dicti Domini Regis nec alieni alio sigillo autentico fuit obediens aut intendens nisi tantummodo novo sigillo officii predicti, &c. Et dictum sigillum Domini Regis antiquum liberatum fuit predicto Domino Willelmo de Emeldon hic ad hunc diem ad Cancellarium Domini Regis deferendum, &c. Et super hoc dictum est eidem Domino Johanni quod de Ringildis Ragloriis et omnibus aliis subministris qui de officiis suis compotum ad scaccariam predictam reddere tenentur reciperet sacrum super tali securitate per qua respondere voluerit.

Clameum Rogeri de Hayton.—Quia omnia castra civitatis maneria et omnia alia terras et tenementa que de dicto Principatu tenentur in capite in manu predicti Principis sunt seisisa venit quidam Rogerus de Hayton<sup>1</sup> coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c., hic ad hunc diem et dicit quod ipse tenet manerium de Aberfrawe cum pertinentiis ad terminum vite sue ex concessione Domini Edwardi Regis Anglie, &c., et petit quod carta et concessio predictae ei allocentur. Et quia predicti Ricardus et socii sui nondum avisentur ad premissa faciendum, &c. Ideo dictum est ei quod inveniat sufficientem securitatem ad respondendum dicto Domino Principi de exitibus manerii predicti usque festum sancti Michaelis proxime futurum pervenientibus et quod interim sequatur dicto Domino Principi et consilio suo de confirmatione carte sue habendi si sibi viderit, &c. Qui quidem Rogerus ad premissa faciendum istos invenit manuceptores videlicet Willelmum de Shaldeford Simonem Dragonem Willelmum de Upton et Johannem patrem ejus qui pro exitibus illis usque, &c., in forma predicta manuceptione, &c.

Auxilium Petitur.—Postea quesitum est per prefatum Ricardum et socios suos de hominibus totius communitatis comitatus de Kaernarvon et Anglesey id quod iidem homines predicto Domino Principi ad castra ac villas sua in predictis partibus reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi dominii sui in auxilium voluerint exhibere. Unde tam magnates quam omnes alii de comunitate predicto ceperunt diem cum eisdem Ricardo et sociis suis predictis quod de probioribus hominibus comunitatis predicti coram Domino Principe et consilio suo mittere voluerint in tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis proxime futuras ubicunque fuerit, &c., et secundum statum et prope suum premissa tunc ibidem gratis facere debent, &c.

Sacrum Operariorum.—Magister Robertus de Helpeston mason fecit sacrum de officio suo, &c. Johannes de Mere carpentarius et custos ingeniorum fecit sacrum de officio suo, &c. Walterus Smale plumbator fecit sacrum de officio, &c. Willelmus de Pedewarden attiliator fecit sacrum de officio, &c.

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<sup>1</sup> Roger de Heyton, the King's physician, was summoned to answer a writ of *quo warranto* before the Prince's J. J. itinerant in North Wales, how he claimed the right to have fairs and markets in his town of Aberfrawe. He produced, in support of his claim, a grant of King Edward III to hold fairs and markets for his life within the manor; to which it was objected that Edward I, after the conquest of Wales, ordained that no fairs or markets should be held in North Wales save in the towns of Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Harlech, and Bala; and as it appeared by the grant that the King was not then aware of such an ordinance, the grant was void. The hearing was adjourned, and the decision does not appear. (*Record Carn.*, 190, 1.)

Johannes de Halne armurer fecit sacrum de officio, &c. Hova de Chirk faber fecit sacrum de officio, &c.<sup>1</sup>

Auxilium petatum de Clero.—Quesitum fuit hic ad hunc diem per prefatos Ricardum de Stafford et socios suos, &c., ab Episcopo Bangorensi ibidem existente abbatibus prioribus archidiaconis et omnibus aliis de clero de tota Northwallia id quod idem Episcopus et omnes alii de clero predicto Domino Principi ad castra ac villas sua in partibus predictis reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi dominii sui in auxilium voluerint exhibere. Qui quidem Episcopus et omnes alii de toto clero petierunt diem apud Salop coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c., in festo Nativitatis beate Marie nunc proxima futuro super premissis tunc responsionem, &c. Qui quidem dies datus est eis, &c.

Memorandum quod Dominus Johannes de Burton locum tenens Comitiss de Arundell nuper Justiciarii Northwallie nullos rotulos seu memoranda de officio Justiciarii predicti prefato Ricardo de Stafford nec sociis suis nec alieno alio ex parte dicti Domini Principis liberavit licet ad hoc faciendum per eosdem Ricardum et socios suos sepius fuit requisitus, &c.<sup>2</sup>

M. 2.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus attendenciis et sacris ministrorum coram prefatum Ricardo et sociis suis apud Crukyth die Jovis proximo post festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno supradicto.

Northwallia. Villa de Crukyth. Sacrum Ministrorum.—Willelmus de Hopton Constabularius Castri de Crukyth fecit sacrum suum Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis de officio Constabularii, &c., Willelmus de Hopton Major ville predictae fecit fidelitatem et sacrum de officio Majoratus, &c. Johannes Pykard Coronator ville predictae fecit sacrum de officio Coronatoris. Ricardus de Holond et Ricardus de Offelegh Ballivi ville predictae fecerunt sacrum de officio ballive sue nomine dicti Principis &c.

Fidelitas.—Rogerus de Eccleshale Willelmus Chaneux Willelmus de Manchester Ricardus de Manchester Willelmus Wygan Johannes del Merssh Johannes filius Hugonis Thomas de Haselden Radulfus de Offele Lodowycus de Fyfeld et omnes alii tenentes de villa de Crukyth singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c., apud Hardelagh die Sabbati in vigilia Sancti Laurentii anno supradicto.

Hardelagh.<sup>3</sup> Sacrum Ballivi et Ministrorum.—Bartholomaeus de Salle Constabularius Castri de Hardelagh fecit sacrum et attendenciam de officio suo Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c. Idem Bartholomaeus Major ville de Hardelagh fecit sacrum de officio Majoratus, &c. Thomas Vaghan Ballivus ville predictae fecit sacrum de officio, &c. Thomas Brice Ballivus et Coronator ville predictae fecit sacrum de officio, etc.

Fidelitas Ville de Hardelagh.—Thomas Vaghan Willelmus le Tailleur

<sup>1</sup> See Fabric Rolls, Edward II, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. i, 3rd Ser.

<sup>2</sup> Rich'd Fitzalan Justiciar' 11 Edw. III.

<sup>3</sup> Walter de Manny had a grant of the constablership of this castle and of the office of sheriff for Merionethshire for his life, 6 Edward III. B. de Salle was probably his lieutenant (*Reg. Carn.*, 139). See the interesting collection of documents relating to Harlech Castle, vol. i, *Arch. Camb.*, p. 246.

Johanes de Andele Gilbertus Baynard Thomas le Colier Johannes Pelle Ricardus Prat Gilbertus Skot Robertus le Colier Johannes Faber Johannes le Colier Ricardus Gune et omnes alii tenentes de villa de Hardselagh singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Sacrum Vicecomitis.—Howel ap Gron[ow] Vicecomes de Meryonyth fecit sacrum de officio Vicecomitis, &c.

Fidelitas.—Abbas de Kymmer<sup>1</sup> fecit fidelitatem dicto domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo, &c. Abbas de Thanegwstel<sup>2</sup> Abbas de Strathmaghel et Abbas de Basingwerk et Griffith de Glyndordo nondum venerunt. Ideo, &c.

Fidelitas Baronum.—Rees ap Madoc Griffith ap David ap Elise Madoc ap Elise Teg Madoc Oweyn ap Davyd ap Griffith<sup>3</sup> Thlewelyn ap David ap Griffith<sup>4</sup> Barones de Edyrnion fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam singillatim dicto Domino Principi coram prefato, &c. Barones de Abertanand nondum venerunt. Ideo, &c.

Fidelitas Communitatis Comitatus de Merionyth.—Ievan ap Thlewelyn Thlewelyn Vaghan Griffith ap Vryen David ap Gwrgen Atha Goch ap Eynion ap Thlewelyn Griffith ap Jorwerth Edn(evet) ap Vrien Griffith ap Atha Jevan Vaghan ap Jevan ap Gwyr Riric ap Ken Oweyn ap David ap Griffith Leulin Vaghan ap Leulin ap Cad(wgan) Griffith Vaghan Griffith ap Gwoeyn Edn(evet) ap Leulin Jevan ap Ennon Vaghan Griffith Gochyn Map Eynion Eynion ap Aron Davyd ap Cadugan ap Ith(el) Eynion ap Griffith Jorwerth ap Jevan Kenric ap Eynion Jevan ap Ada Howel ap Riric Gwyn Thloit Gwynagh et comunitas comitatus de Meryonyth singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Sacrum Wodewarde.—Johannes le Hoson Wodeward de Ardudo Petrus de Overton Wodeward de Estunum et Petrus de Overton Wodeward de Talepont fecerunt sacrum de officio, &c. Rogerus de Heyton<sup>5</sup> Wodeward de Penthlyn et Gween ap Madoc Coronator de Penthlyn nondum venerunt. Ideo, &c.

Auxilium petatum.—Et quesitum est per prefatum Ricardum et socios suos hic ad hunc diem de baronibus et hominibus tocus istius comitatus id quod prefato Domino Principi in auxilium ad castra ac villas sua in predictis partibus reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi domini sui voluerint exhibere qui quidem barones et homines predicti sui responderunt quod tres vel quatuor de probioribus hominibus comitatus predicti mittere voluerint coram prefato Domino Principe et consilio suo in tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis proxime futuras ubicunque fuerit, &c., et de premissis, &c., tunc ibidem respondere voluerint, &c.

Lampadervaur.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum factis apud Lampadervaur coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Laurencii anno supradicto.

<sup>1</sup> See account of Cymmer Abbey, vol. i, *Arch. Camb.*

<sup>2</sup> See account of Valle Crucis and Basingwerk Abbeys, vol. i, *Arch. Camb.*

<sup>3</sup> See proceedings on "Quo warranto", *Rec. Carn.*, 151, 169.

<sup>4</sup> Probably descendants of David ap Griffith ap Owen Elisie, mentioned as one of the prisoners to be given up to the King, in the articles of peace concluded with Llewelyn at Aberconway in 1277, and whose homage the King granted to Llewelyn for his life. (Rymer, ii, p. 89.)

<sup>5</sup> See before, Aberfrawe.

**Sacrum Ministrorum.**—Johanes de Mawardyn locum tenens Johanis de Monte Gomery Militis Constabularii Castri de Lampadervaur fecit sacrum et attendenciam de officio suo Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c. Robertus de la Tour et Robertus de Northern Ballivi ville predictae fecerunt sacrum de officio, &c.

**Fidelitas Ville de Lampadervaur.**—Robertus Skydemor Willelmus Lloyt ap Jevan Vachan Robertus Wroth Johanes ap Richard Ricus ap Richard Ricus ap Jevan ap Dikon Jevan ap Adaf ap Devynalth Ricardus Cherd Jevan ap Walter ap David Philippus ap Jevan Vaghan David ap Jevan ap Roppert Ricardus ap David ap Walter Radulfus Morgan Johanes Mile et omnes alii tenentes de villa de Lampadervaur singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

**Cardiganshire.**—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum de Senescalcie de Cardiganshire factis die et anno predictis coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis.

**Sacrum Ministrorum.**—Willelmus Denys Senescallus de Cardiganshire fecit sacrum de officio Senescalcie, &c. Idem Willelmus Coronator Senescalcie predictae fecit sacrum de officio Coronatoris, &c. Griffith ap Thlewelyn ballivus itinerarius Senescalcie predictae fecit sacrum de officio, &c. Et omnes alii ministri qui ad scaccariam Domini Principis debent computare fecerunt sacramentum de officiis suis coram Domino Johane de Pyrie Camerario, &c.

**Fidelitas.**—Robertus Clement Rees ap Jevan Vaghan Grenou ap Meiller Owayn ap Meredith Jevan ap Hewelin ap Gourgenne Leulin ap Adaf ap Rees Madoc Duy ap Hewelin ap Gourgenne Leulin ap Adaf ap Rees Madoc Duy ap Hewelin ap Gwaltol Atha ap Thelyn David Loyt ap Jevan Vaghan Leulin ap Griffith Loyd William ap Hent Rees ap Madoc Griffith ap David ap Jevan Rees ap Lewelyn Vaghan Howel ap Adaf David ap Jevan ap Cadogan Leulin ap Meredith Jevan Loyd ap Jevan Ringilth Leulin ap Cadogan Rees ap Griffith ap Rees Griffith Vaghan ap Griffith ap Rees Jevan Loyd ap Griffith ap Madoc Lewelyn ap Kechyn Madoc ap Lewelin Lewelin Loid David ap Griffith Goch Jorwerth Vaghan ap Jevan ap Gourgan Jevan ap Madoc Vaghan Jevan Moil ap Howel ap Owayn Jevan ap Howel ap Llewelyn Jevan ap Griffith Moil Jevan Loyd ap Evan ap Griffith Philippus Madoc David Bougam Madoc Loyt Griffith ap Jevan Jevan Boul Jorthergh ap Jevan ap Meredith Lewelyn ap Madoc Meredith ap Griffith ap Gwyon Eynon ap William Griffith Gogh David Vaghan Lewelin ap William Griffith Gogh David Vaghan Lewelin ap David Vaghan Griffith Loyd ap Howel ap Gwion et tota communitas Senescalcie de Cardiganshire singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

**Fidelitas.**—Abbas de Stratflour<sup>1</sup> fecit fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Et quesitum est hic per prefatos Dominum Ricardum de Stafford et socios suos tam a predictis hominibus ville predictae de Lampadervaur quam de hominibus totius civitatis Senescalcie predictae id quod prefato Domino Principi in auxilium ad castra ac villas sua in partibus illis reparandum et per-

<sup>1</sup> See account of Abbey of Strata Florida, *Arch. Camb.*, vol. iii, pp. 111, 191.

ficiendum in initio novi dominii sui voluerint exhibere. Qui quidem homines sic responderunt quod de probioribus hominibus ville et Senescalcie predicatarum mitterent coram prefato Domino Principi et consilio suo in tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis ubicunque fuerit, &c., et quod tunc versus ipsum Dominum Principem sic facere deberent per quod ab ipso Domino Principe et consilio suo gratis merito habere debent, &c.

M. 2 dorso.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum de villa dominio et Castro de Emelyn die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Laurencii anno supradicto coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Emelyn. Sacrum Ministrorum.—Thlewelyn ap Wyllim locum tenens Domini Gilberti Talbot<sup>1</sup> constabularii et receptoris denarii Castri de Emelyn fecit sacrum de officio Constabularii, &c. Idem Thlewelyn Ballivus ville predictae fecit sacrum de officio &c. Idem Thlewelyn receptor denarii de dicto dominio pervenientis fecit sacrum de compoto, &c.

Fidelitas.—Willelmus Wroth Robertus Martyn Lewelin ap Cadogan Johanes Jolle Willelmus Coke Jevan Gethyn Philippus Coreston Jevan ap y boula Galfrid Cissor Nicholus Monet Johanes Wyne Gilbertus Cadogan David ap Madoc Walterus ap David Robertus ap David Walterus ap Griffith Lewelyn ap Griffith Gogh Eynon ap Gronow ap Adaf Madoc Vaghan Griffith Loith ap Griffith Gogh Griffith Vaghan ap Griffith ap Howel Ricardus ap Jevan Eynon ap Cradoc David ap Jevan ap Kenric David ap Madoc Benboul David Voiaf de Mertherkelen Griffith ap Willim Madoc ap Jevan Gogh Willim ap Eynon ap David David Vaghan ap David Ys Griffith ap Meillir Rees ap Philip Seys Griffith ap David Ys Jevan Gogh ap Jorwerth David Leyaf Jevan Wyn ap Jorwerth Howel ap Meillir et tota comunitas domini predicti singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Cardigan. Iskoyd.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum de villa de Cardigan et Commoto de Yskoyd factis apud Cardigan die Jovis in vigilia Assumpcionis beate Marie dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Sacrum Ministrorum.—Willelmus Denys Constabularius Castri de Cardigan et Custos Commoti de Yskoyd et Constabularius de Cardiganshire fecit sacrum de officiis predictis, &c. Johanes Matheu prepositus ville de Cardigan fecit sacrum de officio, &c., et de computando fideliter, &c.

Fidelitas. Yskoyd.—Philippus Coyt Johanes Vadre Willelmus Warlagh Rogerus ap Reynald Rogerus Judkyn Johanes Madur Johanes Prout Walterus le Deyer Johanes ap Eynon Johanes Geraud Thomas Seys Ricardus Donnyng Griffith ap Gwylin Rees ap Lewelyn ap Rees Jevan ap Rees Wyth Jevan ap Jorwerth ap Lewel Madoc Loyd Griffith ap Rees Emlyn Rees Vaghan ap Rees Emlyn Willelmus ap Phelip Hagre et tota communitas tam ville de Cardigan quam commoti de Yskoyd singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Haverford.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus et attendenciis et sacris ministrorum apud Haverford die Veneris in festo Assumpcionis beate Marie coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

<sup>1</sup> First Baron Talbot by writ, Justiciary of West Wales and South Wales, was in the retinue of the Black Prince in Gascony, and was with him in France.



**Sacrum Ministrorum.**—Willelmus Harald Senescallus Constabularius et receptor denarii Castri de Haverford fecit fidelitatem et sacrum de officiis predictis, &c. Johannes de Gobagh Willelmus Fossard Hamond le Gras et Ricardus Clamery Ballivi ville de Hareford et Johannes le Cok Walterus Dawe et Henricus Rensian Ballivi forinseci domini predicti fecerunt sacrum de officio, &c.

**Fidelitas Ville et Domini.**—Thomas Dousten Thomas Northwode Johannes Dousten senior Johannes Wysman Willelmus Joce Robertus Tankard Johannes Drihille senior Nicholus Gosseline Robertus de la Roche Johannes Joce Henricus filius Henrici Ricardus de la Porte Willelmus de Nassehe Willelmus Gourda Willelmus de Russe Willelmus Harold Willelmus Robelyn Stephanus Nest Willelmus de Hoton et tota comunitas tam ville de Hareford quam de toto dominio singillatim fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

**Fidelitas.**—Prior de Haverford<sup>1</sup> fecit fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

**Auxilium petatum.**—Postea quesitum est hic ad hunc diem per prefatum Ricardum de Stafford et socios suos de hominibus totius communitatis de Haverford et totius domini id quod iidem homines predicto Domino Principi ad castra et villas sua in predictis partibus reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi domini sui in auxilium voluerint exhibere. Qui quidem homines sic responderunt quod in casu quod idem Princeps in partes illas accedere voluerit quod tunc versus ipsum sic facere voluerint quod ab ipso Domino Principe gratis merito habere debent et aliud responsum non dederunt.

**Caermerdyn.**—Adhuc de fidelitatibus attendenciis et sacris ministrorum apud Caermerdyn die Dominicale proximo post festum Assumptionis beate Marie anno supradicto factis coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

**Sacrum Ministrorum.**—Resus ap Griffith<sup>2</sup> nuper locum tenens Domini Gilberti Talbot Justiciarius Westwallie et Suthwallie et Senescallus de Cantremaur venit hic ad hunc diem coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis et fecit sacrum de officiis Justiciarii et Senescalli, &c., et de intendencia dicto Domino Principi, &c.

Walterus atte Bergh Senescallus de Caermerdyn et Constabularius Castri ibidem venit hic ad hunc diem et fecit sacrum de officio predicto et de attendencia dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c. Bernardus Dun Vicecomes ibidem venit hic ad hunc diem et fecit sacrum de officio, &c., et de attendencia dicto Domino Principi, &c.

**Demand' Rotulorum.**—Memorandum quod Dominus Resus ap Griffith Chevalier locum tenens Domini Gilberti Talbot nuper Justiciarius Westwallie et Suthwallie et Senescallus de Cantrefmaur nullos rotulos seu memoranda de officiis Justiciarii et Senescalli predictis prefato Ricardo de Stafford nec sociis suis nec alieno alio ex parte dicti Domini Principis liberavit licet ad hoc faciendum per eosdem Ricardum et socios suos fuerit requisitus, &c.

<sup>1</sup> Order of St. Augustin. The grant of Robert, son of Richard, was confirmed by a grant of King Edward III, 8 Jan. 1331-2. "Terram Leprosam", in Haverford, is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the land granted. (*Mon. Angl.*)

<sup>2</sup> Nephew of Gilbert Lord Talbot. (Dugdale, Bar.)

M. 3. Fidelitas.—Thomas Rede Bernardus Saunder Johannes Hygon Johannes Andreu junior Willym ap Llewelin Thomas Piers Stephanus le Walsche Henricus Row Henricus Thony Johannes Veyf Laurencius Hygon Ricardus Russel Ricardus Jordan Thomas Visch Johannes Malros Thomas Baret Willelmaus Caprich Ricardus Caprich Johannes Canatu de Sancto Claro Philipus Skorlag Philipus Canan Johannes Adam de Landestefan Willelmus Davi Johannes Wyn et tota communitas tam de comitatu de Caermerdyn quam dominio de Cantermaur venit hic ad hunc diem et fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo de Stafford et sociis suis, &c.

Abbates Priores.—Johannes Prior Ecclesie Sancti Johannis Evangelisti de Caermerdyn Abbas de Alba Landa Resus ap David Abbas de Talleghu<sup>1</sup> Abbas de Strata Florida et Pontius Prior de Sancto Claro venerunt hic ad hunc diem et fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo de Stafford et sociis suis predictis, &c.

Fidelitas Baronum.—Resus ap Griffith ap Howel Guido de Briona senior<sup>2</sup> Ricardus de Penros Ricardus de Stakepol David ap Llewelyn ap Philip tenentes per baroniam venerunt hic ad hunc diem et fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo de Stafford et sociis suis predictis, &c.

Laurencius de Hastings Comes Pembroke Willelmus de Clynton de Hontyngdon<sup>3</sup> et Jacobus Daudelee<sup>4</sup> qui tenent per baroniam nondum venerunt. Ideo, &c.

Kaermerdyn. Liberacio Seisine Comitatus Derby.—Quibus quidem fidelitatibus et attendenciis ac seisina Castri ville et Comitatus de Caermerdyn ac domini et Senescalsie de Cantrefmaur ac aliorum terrarum et tenementorum in partibus illis existencium per prefatos Ricardum et socios suos nomine predicti Principis in forma predicta captis et receptis venit quidem Walterus ap Berugh Senescallus Domini Henrici de Lancaster<sup>5</sup> Comitatus Derby de Caermerdyn et dicit quod Dominus Rex nunc concessit et dimisit predicto Comiti Castrum villam et Comitatum de Caermerdyn dominium et Senescalsiam de Cantrefmaur simul cum aliis dominiis terris et tenementis in villa et comitatu predictis ad terminum annorum pro certa firma eidem Domino Regi inde annuatim reddenda et profert literas predicti Domini Regis patentes quarum datum est apud Westminster xvij<sup>mo</sup> die Februarii anno regni ejusdem Domini Regis Anglie sexto decimo et regni sui Francie tercio que hoc testantur, &c. Et petit quod Castrum villa Comitatus dominia senescalsia terre et tenementa predicta sibi nomine predicti Comitatus liberantur tenendum in forma predicta, &c. Et super hoc idem Dominus Princeps

<sup>1</sup> Tallach, Talley, Benedictine.

<sup>2</sup> Lord of Laugharn. See *Reg. of Kemeys*, p. 70. The name is run through with the pen.

<sup>3</sup> W. de Clynton, Earl of Huntyngdon, married the widow of John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, and in her right was seised of one-third of the manor of St. Clere, the town and Castle of Kilgerran, and commote of Emlyn.

<sup>4</sup> James Lord Audley, in 26 Edward III, was charged to find fifty men-at-arms, with lances, in the King's service, for his land of Kemmeys and the commote of Perneth. (*Dugd., Bar.*)

<sup>5</sup> On the death of his father, in 1345, second Earl of Lancaster, grandfather of King Henry IV.

mandavit Henrico de Ferrariis Militi Domino Ricardo de Stafford militi et Hugoni de Berewyk literas suas clausas in hec verba. Edward eisnez filz au noble Roi Dengleterre et de France Prince de Gales Ducs de Cornewaille et Comte de Cestre a noz chers et foials Monsire Henri de Ferrers Monsire Richard de Estafford et Hugh de Berewyk salut. Nous vous envoions par le portour de cestes encloses souz notre seal vues noz lettres overtes faites par notre trescher cousin le Counte de Derby touchautes les terres chasteux et seignuries de Kaermerdyn et Cantrefmaur et les autres choses queles notre dit cousin tient a ferme du graunt nostre dit Seigneur et piere le Roi en celes parties. Et vous mandons que si tost come vous averetz et receuz par nous et en notre noum plenere seisine des terres chasteux seignuries et autres choses queles le dit Counte tient illoques et que vous eiez receu de ses conestables baillifs et touz ses autres ministres par nous et en notre noum serment dentendaunce adonques liveretz a celui qi serra illoques par le dit Counte noz lettres overtes desuisdites ensemblement od les terres chasteux et seignuries desuisditz a tenir selonc la forme des dites lettres desquels nous voloms que vous overetz et apres qe vous les averez leu que vous les liveretz a eux et les facetz lire sils voelent. Et ceste lettre vous ent serra garaunt. Don souz notre prive seal a Claryndon le xxxij jour de Juyl lan du regne notre trescher seigneur et piere le Roi Dengleterre dis et septisme et de Fraunce quart. Ac etiam literas suas patentes per predicto Comite in hec verba: Edwardus illustris Regis Anglie et Francie primogenitus Princeps Wallie Dux Cornubie et Comes Cestrie omnibus ad quos presentes literas pervenerint salutem. Cum carissimus Dominus noster pater et Rex decimo septimo die Februarii anno regni sui Anglie sexto decimo per literas suas patentes commisisset dilecto consanguineo nostro Domino Henrico de Lancastrie Comitis Derby custodiam Castri ville et comitatus de Kaermerdyn ac domini de Cantrefmaur una cum forestis commotis ballivis senescalcis et omnibus aliis ad predicta castrum et villam comitatum et dominium qualitercunque spectantibus Habendum a predicto decimo septimo die usque ad terminum decem annorum tunc proxime sequentium plenarie completorum Reddendo inde dicto domino nostro patri et Regi per annum ad scaccarium suum tantum quantum ministri sui sibi inde per annum ad dictum scaccarium tempore suo de claro responderunt et ultra hoc quadraginta libras unam videlicet medietatem ad scaccarium Pasche et aliam medietatem ad scaccarium suum Sancti Michaelis. Ac postea idem Dominus noster pater et Rex secundo die Maii anno regni sui Anglie decimo septimo regni vero sui Francie quarto per literas suas patentes concessisset quod idem Dominus Comes habeat et teneat custodiam Castri ville comitatus et domini predictorum una cum forestis commotis ballivis senescalcis et omnibus aliis ad predictum Castrum villam comitatum et dominium qualitercunque spectantibus a predicto decimo septimo die Februarii usque ad finem termini predicti Reddendo inde dicto domino nostro patri et Regi per annum ad scaccarium suum centum quatuor viginti et decem libras et duodecem denarios et ultra hoc quadraginta libras unam videlicet medietatem ad scaccarium suum Sancti Michaelis et aliam medietatem ad scaccarium suum Pasche solvendo eoiam Constabulario Castri Vicecomiti et omnibus aliis ballivis et ministris infra villam comitatum ac dominium predicta existentibus feoda et vadia sua debita et consueta faciendo insuper omnia alia omnia in hac parte incumbencia. Ac jam idem Dominus noster pater et Rex per cartam suam nobis dederit et concesserit tocus terre Wallie Principatum cum

omnibus ad dictum Principatum spectantibus quoquo modo prout in dicta carta plenius continetur. Nos ob reverentiam dicti Domini nostri patris et Regis et perpetuam affectionem quam habemus erga predictum consanguineum nostrum dictum terminum sibi in forma predicta concessum quantum in nobis est ratificamus approbamus ac etiam confirmamus dum tamen idem Comes durante dicto termino predictam summam nobis integre solvat vel solvi faciat annuatim terminis supradictis et omnia alia onera incumbencia videlicet tam in solucionibus feodorum et vadiorum Constabularii Vicecomitis ac aliorum ballivorum et ministrorum ac in aliis prout supradictum est faciat et supportet. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum sub privato sigillo nostro apud Claryndon xxiiij die Julii anno regni dicti Domini nostri carissimi patris et Regis Anglie decimo septimo Francie vero quarto. Quibus literis tam patentibus quam clausis per prefatos Dominum Ricardum de Stafford et Hugonem visis lectis et auditis iidem Ricardus et Hugo de Castro villa comitatu de Caermerdyn ac dominio et senescalcia de Cantrefmaur cum aliis dominiis terris et tenementis ad predictum Castrum villam comitatum et dominium in partibus illis spectantibus dicto Waltero atte Berugh nomine predicti Comitis plenam seisinam et possessionem liberaverunt virtute tam literarum clausurarum quam patentium predictarum tenendum de predicto domino Principe ad terminum predictum faciendo inde annuatim servicia redditus et omnia alia onera in eisdem literis patentibus Domini Principis contenta, &c.

Auxilium petium.—Quesitum est hic ad hunc diem per prefatum Ricardum de Stafford et socios suos de hominibus tocius comitatus de Caermerdyn et Cantrefmaur id quod iidem homines predicto Domino Principi ad castra ac villam suam in predictis partibus reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi domini sui voluerint exhibere qui quidem homines sic responderunt quod sunt plures magnates de comitatu predicto videlicet Laurencius de Hastings Comes Pembroke Willelmus de Clynton Comes Huntyngdon Jacobus Daudeleghe et plures alii qui nondum venerunt hic absque quibus responsionem in certo super premissis non possunt exhibere et petunt quod possint habere diem usque in tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis proxime futuri ut interim colloquium cum predictis magnatibus habere possint et quod mitterent tunc prefato Domino Principi et consilio suo ubicunque fuerit, &c., de probioribus et discreciorebus hominibus comitatus predicti et tunc ibidem prefato Domino Principi et consilio suo pro posse suo satisfacere gratis voluerint, &c., qui quidem dies per predictos Ricardum et socios suos in forma predicta eis est concessus, &c.

M. 3. dorso. Dies.—Postea quesitum est hic ad hunc diem ab Episcopo Menevense<sup>1</sup> si fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi facere voluerint coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c., qui dicit quod Dominus Rex mandavit sibi litera clausa essendi coram ipso Domino Rege et consilio suo apud Westminster die Mercurii proximo post festum Nativitatis beate Marie proxime futurum et quod ipsemet in propria persona sua tunc ibidem prefato Domino Principi accedere voluisset et omnia que eidem Domino Principi de jure facere tenetur cum mera voluntate facere debet, &c.

Auxilium petium de Clero.—Quesitum est etiam a prefato Episcopo Abbatibus Prioribus et communitate cleri Suthwallie tunc ibidem existente id

<sup>1</sup> Henry Gower.

quod predicto Domino Principi ad castrum et villam sua reparandum et perficiendum in partibus predictis in initio novi dominii sui voluerint exhibere qui quidem Episcopus et omnes alii de Clero rogaverunt eundem diem Mercurii apud Westminster super premissis eidem Domino Principi et consilio suo tunc ibidem responsurum, &c., et idem dies datus est eis ibidem per prefatum Ricardum et socios suos, &c.

**Liberatio Sigilli.**—Quia idem Dominus Princeps alias apud Caernarvon mandavit Johani de Pyrye literas suas patentes de officio Camerarii Northwallie Westwallie et Suthwallie virtute quarum literarum novum sigillum dicti Domini Principis de officio suo predicto suo fuit ibidem liberatum prout patet superius, &c.<sup>1</sup> Proclamatum fuit hic ad hunc diem per predictos Ricardum et socios suos quod nullus minister Domini Principis nec aliquis alius foret obediens intendens nec respondens alicui alio sigillo nisi tanto modo novo sigillo Domini Principis predicto. Et postea sigillum Domini Regis antiquum unius pecie de officio Camerarii de Caermerdyn cum catena de argento liberatum fuit dicto Domino Ricardo et sociis suis per Dominum Thomam de Castro Godrich ibidem nuper Camerarium quod quidem sigillum cum catena predicta una cum sigillo officii Camerarii de Caernarvan in quadam бага sub sigillo predicti Domini Ricardi et sociorum suorum liberatum est Domino Willelmo de Emeldon clerico Domini Regis ad Cancellarium dicti Domini Regis ad deferendum prout in indenturis inter eosdem Ricardum et socios suos et dictum Willelmum plenius continetur, &c.

**Liberatio Diversorum memorandum.**—Et similiter liberati sunt hic predictis Domino Ricardo et sociis suis, &c., per predictum Dominum Thomam de Castro Godrich super Camerarium, &c., rotuli memoranda et alie res ad officium Camerarie predictae spectantia subscripta videlicet Camerario predicto una cista cum ferro ligata cum duabus serruris et duabus clavibus ad eandem una бага de canabo in qua continentur quatuorviginti et quindecim rotuli de diversis placitis quam Corone quam aliorum placitorum in viginti novem afflaciis et sex rotuli de attachiamentis Corone in duabus afflaciis et duo rotuli in una afflacia de retornis Vicecomitis et transcriptis inquisitionem. Et centum quinquaginta et quatuor pedes finium levatorum inter diversas partes de temporibus diversorum Justiciarorum in comitatu de Caermerdyn et tres rotuli de compoto exituum terrarum de comitatibus de Caermerdyn Cardigan et Emelyn de annis Domini Edwardi nuper Regis Anglie avi dicti Domini Principis octavo sexto decimo et decimo septimo. Et unus liber continens statuta et registrum de legibus Anglie in uno volumine prout in indenturis inter prefatum Dominum Ricardum et socios suos, &c., et predictum Dominum Thomam inde factis plenius continetur. Que quidem rotuli memoranda et alie res ad officium Camerarie predictae spectantia superscripta predicti Ricardus de Stafford Ricardus de la Pole et Hugo de Berewyk immediate liberaverunt Domino Johani de Pyrye nunc Camerario per alias indenturas inter ipsos et eundem Johannem factas ut patet in eisdem indenturis, &c.

Adhuc de fidelitate et attendencia et sacris ministrorum apud Drosseloign die Martis proximo post festum Assumptionis beate Marie anno supradicto coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

**Sacrum Ministrorum.**—Dominus Resus ap Griffith Constabularius Castri

<sup>1</sup> See under head of Caernarvon.

de Drosseloign fecit sacrum de Constabularii et de attendencia dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Edmundus Morice ballivus ville predictæ fecit sacrum de officio, &c.

Fidelitas.—Robertus le Bakere Johannes Portere Edmond Blout Johannes Blout Radulphus Portere Willelmus Cartere Willelmus Wolf Rogerus de Blorton Johannes Pipard Willelmus de Frikelynton Aron Tegh Ricardus Yonge et tota communitas ville predictæ fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Dynevour.—Adhuc de fidelitate attendencia et sacris ministrorum apud Dynevour eodem die Martis anno supradicto coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Sacrum Ministrorum.—Georgius de Chabenor Constabularius Castri de Dynevour fecit sacrum de officio Constabularii et de intendendis dicto Domino Principi, &c.

Willelmus de Peek Ballivus ville predictæ fecit sacrum de officio suo dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo, &c.

Fidelitas.—Johanes de Peek Thomas Rowe Willelmus de Peek Philippus de Neeth Willelmus le Cartere Johannes Gower Philippus Skorlag Jevan Wellte Johannes Skottyn Thomas Skorlag Ricardus Skynner Willelmus Smyth et tota communitas ville de Dynevour predictæ fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Buelt.—Ex parte Domini Regis preceptum fuit Owayn ap Jevan locum tenenti Philippi ap Rees Constabulario et custodi domini et castri de Buelt quod venire faciat coram prefato Willelmo de Emeldon clerico Domini Regis ad premissa in commissione sua contenta ad faciendum. Qui quidem Owayn executionem procepti predicti omnino facere recusavit sed ad diem predictum a predicta villa se absentavit inhibens cuidam David Gogh janitori ejusdem Castri ne permitteret predictum Willelmum seu predictos Ricardum de Stafford et socios suos seu alios ex parte dicti Domini Regis seu Principis in predictum Castrum ingredi seu intrare. Et super hoc venit idem Dominus Willelmus simul cum predicto Ricardo et sociis suis predictis et petierunt ex parte Domini Regis in predictum castrum ingressum habere qui quidem David janitor et ..... nullo modo permittere volebat per quod iidem Willelmus et Ricardus et socii sui predicti predictum David ceperunt et imprisonaverunt quousque per ipsum in predictum Castrum ingressum habebant, &c. Et super hoc idem Dominus Willelmus predictum castrum simul cum toto dominio in manum predicti Domini Regis cepit et seisivit et postea predictum Castrum simul cum omnibus suis pertinenciis prefato Domino Ricardo et sociis suis nomine predicti Principis liberavit virtute commissionis sue predictæ, &c. Super quo iidem Ricardus et socii sui custodiam predicti Castri ac domini ejusdem Domino Rees ap Griffith<sup>1</sup> militi commiserunt ad opus predicti Principis conservandum quousque, &c. Et postea predictus David ad requisicionem predicti Domini Rees et aliorum proborum de dominio predicto dimissus est a prisona, &c. Et postea predictus Oweyn ap Jevan per predictum Dominum Rees ap Griffith attachiatus est et dimissus per predictum Dominum Resum ad manucapcionem vide-

<sup>1</sup> Probably Rees ap Griffith of Carmarthen, *locum tenens* of Gilbert Talbot, the justiciary.

licet Meredith ap Jevan et Rees ap Morgan, &c., qui ..... ad respondendum tam Domino Regi quam Domino Principi de contemptu quando, &c.

Fidelitas et attendencia et sacra ministrorum facta ibidem coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis die et anno supradictis.

Sacra Ministrorum.—Dominus Rees ap Griffith Constabularius Castri et custos domini de Buelt fecit sacrum de officio, &c., Domino Principi. Johannes le Ferour ballivus ville predictae fecit sacrum de officio nomine dicti Principis coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis.

Fidelitas.—Resus ap Jevan Cadogan ap Meredith Madoc ap Leulyn Jevan ap Kenric Jevan ap Cadogan David Vaghan Oweyn ap ..... Cadogan ap Rees Madoc ap Leulyn ap Eynon Jevan ap Kenric ap Howel Meredith ap Griffith ap Cadogan Jevan ap David Gogh Meredith ap Leulyn ap Gwilyn Philippus Willet Jevan ap Adam Thlewelyn ap Ringild Ricardus Deyere Jevan ..... Philippus ap Meurik Willim ap Phelp Eynon ap Cecile Robertus Wilkoe Madoc ap Jevan et plures alii tam de villa de Buelt quam de dominio venerunt hic ad hunc diem gratis et bona et mera voluntate fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Auxilium petitum.—Quesitum est ad hunc diem per prefatum Ricardum et sociis suis de hominibus communitatis predictae id quod ipsi eidem Domino Principi in auxilium ad castra ac villas sua in partibus predictis reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi domini sui in auxilium voluerint exhibere. Qui quidam homines petierunt diem usque in tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis proximo futuri ad premissa faciendum et respondendum sicut et illi de communitate comitatus de Carnarvon responderunt, &c.

Mons Gomery.—Adhuc de fidelitatibus attendenciis et sacris ministrorum apud Montem Gomery coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis factis die Sabbati in vigilia Sancti Bartholomei Apostoli anno supradicto.

Sacra Ministrorum.—Rogerus de Annwyk Senescallus Domini de Monte Gomery fecit sacrum de officio predicto dicto Domino Principi coram predicto Ricardo, &c. Walterus Bakon constabularius et forestarius constitutus fecit sacrum de officiis predictis.

Fidelitas Ville forinsece.—Prior de Chyrbury<sup>1</sup> venit hic ad hunc diem et fecit fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis. Willelmus Moyle Philippus Alisaundre Philippus de Middleton Walterus Howelsone Johannes le Grace Stephanus filius Willelmi Nicholus Brisebon Johannes Howelsone Willelmus Howelsone Willelmus Kayrewent Philippus Bady Hugo Phelipp Willelmus Alisander Thomas Moyle David ap Cadowalader Johannes de Sydenhale Walterus de Hokelton Hugo de Sidenhale Robertus de Boudlers Oweyn ap David Griffith ap Grufery Eynon ap Countre Adaf ap David David ap Meurik Philippus ap Meurik David ap Cadogan Jevan ap Howel Johannes de Stotton et tota communitas tam ville de Monte Gomery quam de dominio ejusdem forinseco venerunt hic ad hunc diem et fecerunt fidelitatem et attendenciam dicto Domino Principi coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis, &c.

Auxilium petitum.—Quesitum fuit hic ad hunc diem per prefatum Ricardum et Hugonem tam de hominibus ville predictae quam totius domini forinseci id quod ipsi eidem Domino Principi in auxilium ad castra et villas sua reparandum et perficiendum in initio novi domini sui exhibere volue-

<sup>1</sup> Benedictine. Grant, 9 Edward I, on removal from Snede. (Dugd.)



rint. Qui quidam homines petierunt diem usque in tres septimanas Sancti Michaelis proxime futuras ad premissa faciendum et respondendum sicut et illi de communitate comitatus de Caernarvon responderunt, &c.

M. 4.—Presentaciones facte coram Ricardo de Stafford milite et sociis suis deputatis predicti Domini Principis ad recipiendum seisinam de Principatu Wallie nomine predicti Principis, &c., per totam Walliam anno supradicto.

Inquisicio capta hic super articulis subscriptis de omnibus maneriis feodis et ballivis terris et tenementis quibuscunque tam ad predictum Principatum quam ad castra villas vel comitatus pertinenciis adjacentibus et existentibus et quo illa modo tenent et per que servicia qualiter et quo modo et quantum valet nunc per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem ac eciam si aliqui aliqua terras seu tenementa ad Principatum Wallie spectantia, quoquo modo seu pertinencia sibi usurpaverint vel adquisierint et quibus terre et tenementa illa fuerint et quantum valent per annum et quantum ante hec tempora pro eisdem reddere consueverunt et qualiter dicta officia et ballivos modo tenent et ad quod tempus ea tenere debent et ex cujus concessione seu dimissione et eciam de Constabulario et aliis ministris qui aliqua feoda pro officiis suis exercendis modo capiunt et quantum ante tempora in officiis illis capere solebant et quidem in officiis illis facere debent, &c.

Conewey.—Inquisicio capta apud Conewey die Veneris in festo Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno supradicto.

Presentatum est per juratores de Coneweye quod Constabularius Castri de Coneweye capit per annum centum marcas pro feodo suo pro custodia dicti Castri et garnestura ibidem et debet tenere unum capellanum unum vigilatorem et sexdecim homines pro garnistura de quibus aliquando non tenet nisi decem aliquando octo aliquando sex.

Item dicunt quod non sunt aliqua terre nec tenementa prata molendina nec piscarie neque aliqua alia ad dictum Castrum pertinencia nisi solo modo unum gardinum.

Bellum Mariscum.—Item presentatum est per juratores ville de Bello Marisco quod Constabularius ville predictae percipit per annum pro custodia Castri predicti centum marcas et debet invenire in eodem Castro sexdecim homines pro garnistura unum capellanum et unum vigilatorem et aliquando sunt ibidem duodecim homines pro garnistura predicta cum uno viglatore et aliquando decem.

Anglesey.—Item presentatum est per omnes juratores de Anglesey apud Bellum Mariscum die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula quod Magister Rogerus de Hayton<sup>1</sup> tenet de Domino Rege manerium de Aberfrawe cum pertinenciis videlicet villa de Treef villa de Berned villa de Bodwewenyk villa de Trecastell villa de Trewaswapadrik<sup>2</sup> villa de Kentrefwyn villa de Tremerfy cum tribus molendinis videlicet molendinum de Elont molendinum Trayth et molendinum et Indronott que quidem ville et molendina cum pertinenciis supradictis continentur in compoto Vicecomitis quantum valent et per que servicia tenentur. Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Thomas de Whytchirche<sup>3</sup> est Raglotus in cantreda

<sup>1</sup> The King's surgeon. (*Rec. Carn.*, 190.)

<sup>2</sup> Trefwasparik. (*Ib.*, 48.)

<sup>3</sup> He was also janitor of the gates of Carnarvon, and held those offices for life, under grant, 9 Edward III. (*Ibid.*, 202.) The offices of raglot and

de Berford qui solvit in scaccario pro firma ejusdem xv libras et capit per annum ultra firmam de Griffith ap Howel x libras, &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Petrus de Ordon est raglotus de commoto Taleboleon qui reddit in scaccario per annum pro firma ciijs. iiij*l*d. et capit per annum ultra firmam de Jorwerth Vaghan vij*l*i.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod dictus Petrus est ringildus in eodem commoto qui reddit in scaccario pro firma cs. et capit ultra firmam de Howel ap Jorwerth vij*l*i.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod manerium de Kemmeys cum suis pertinenciis est in eodem commoto de Thaleboleon quod quidem manerium Thomas de Missynden<sup>1</sup> nunc tenet per cartam cum tribus molendinis videlicet molendinum de Melyn Gemmeys molendinum de Bantronen et molendinum de Abzealagh quorum extenta ignorant sed dicunt quod extenta eorundem est in compoto Vicecomitis in scaccario, &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Thomas de Colly<sup>2</sup> tenet ragloteam de commoto de Turkyllyn qui dat in scaccario pro firma per annum cs. Et dicit quod Henricus de Salford est subraglotus suus et capit per annum ultra firmam de Griffith ap Leulyn xv*l*i.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod dictus Thomas est ringildus de commoto de Torkellyn qui dat in scaccario per annum pro firma cxs. et dicit quod Henricus de Shalford est subringildus suus et capit ultra firmam vj libras de Kenewrik ap Lewelyn.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Johannes de Ravenesholm tenet manerium de Penros cum pertinenciis per cartam Regis videlicet duo molendina Bringoche et molendinum Adaf quorum extenta ignorant sed dicunt quod extenditur in rotulo Vicecomitis in scaccario, &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Henricus de Salford est porcarius in eodem manerio et dat per annum in scaccario pro firma xxs. et dicit quod Griffith ap Leulyn est subporcarius suus et dat ultra firmam xs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Willelmus de Shalford tenet villam de Nanthemawr in commoto de Terkyllyn de Domine Regis ut dicit cujus extenta respondet dicto Willelmo in omnibus xx*l*i. et nichil Domino Regi, &c.

rhingyll, after the Conquest, were farmed at a rent, the bailiffs receiving the accustomed fees of their office on amerciements, brewings of ale or mead, relief to the prince, amobr, and from suitors at the sheriff's town, and collecting and accounting for all the prince's dues. Each of the prince's villeins gave the raglot and rhingyll of his commot one peck of oats, straw and hay for a horse, and food for a boy, for one night and a day yearly. The raglot's duties were similar to those of an undersheriff, and he kept a roll of all strangers who placed themselves under the prince's protection, and regulated their rents. The rhingyll, or apparitor, is mentioned in the Laws of Howel Dda.

<sup>1</sup> He was butler (*pincerna*) of the royal household, and had a grant of the offices of raglot and ringild of the commot of Eivionydd for life, under grant 17 Edward III, confirmed by the Prince. (*Ibid.*, 153.)

<sup>2</sup> He held those offices under a grant of Edward III, confirmed by the Black Prince, for his life, in the same manner as Ednevet Goch before held them. (*Rec. Carn.*, 170.)

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Tudur ap Gronogh tenet raglociam commoti de Dyndaecho de scaccario et reddit ibidem per annum cxs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Griffith ap David Loyt est ringildus ibidem et reddit per annum scaccario cs. et ultra nichil.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Willelmus Trussel<sup>1</sup> tenet duo maneria in commoto de Cantred Berford videlicet manerium de Clynyok ij hameleta videlicet Geyrne et Cylgwyn et valet per annum xxli., &c.

Presentationes de comitatu de Kaernarvan per primam inquisitionem captam ibidem die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula anno supradicto.

Presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Huysgyn Guior tenet manerium de Treffriwe et molendinum ejusdem ville et molendinum de Dollordellan et piscariam de Conewey et in toto valeant vj marcas, &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Willelmus de Shaldeford tenet raglociam commoti de Conewey et magistracnem Havotarii<sup>2</sup> et molendinum de Penmachno et terram subtentam ibidem et valent in omnibus per annum xvjli. vjs. viijd., &c. et ille Willelmus tradidit dictam balliam aliis ad firmam.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod raglotus de Nantowy<sup>3</sup> valet per annum ij marcas et nullus tenet, &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod woodward ejusdem commoti valet per annum iijli. et Tyrbry tenet per cartam Domini Regis, &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Madoc Glodyth tenet raglociam ejusdem commoti et valet per annum xxs. et idem Adam (*sic*) exercet idem officium.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Adam Heyn tenet ringildum ejusdem commoti et valet per annum xijjs. iijjd.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod idem Adam tenet wodewardiam ejusdem commoti et valet per annum vjs. viijd. et idem Madoc exercet illud officium.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Walterus de Manny<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sir William Trussell, Knt., was one named in a commission to Ralph Lord Stafford and others, to Flanders, to make regulations as to the staple of wool and coinage of Flanders and England. (Dugd., Bar.)

<sup>2</sup> "Havod", a summer dwelling-house or dairy, like the Swiss "chalet". (See *Rec. Carn.*, viii; also *ibid.*, 10, "Doloythelan"): by virtue of his office he claimed the profits of the agistment of cattle in the prince's "frythes" or enclosed portions of his forest used as deer or game parks. In the Extents mention is made of the number of animals which each "havod" would keep.

<sup>3</sup> Nant Conwy or Nanconwy.

<sup>4</sup> Walter de Manny, a Knight of Hainault, who came over with Queen Philippa; afterwards K.G., Baron by writ, under grants 6 and 15 Edward III; held for life the custody of the Castle of Harlech and office of sheriff in North Wales for his life. In consideration of his services, and of his release of four thousand marcs, part of £8,000, in which the King was bound to him, he had a grant of the office of sheriff of Merioneth and fee farms of Harlech and Bala, including the commots, raglots, rhingylls, woodwards, hafods, of Talpont, Estimanner, Ardudwy, and Penllyn; chase of otters, and all other chases,

tenet villam de Aberwod et raglociam libere ejus firma et extenta valet per annum xlii.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod tenet wodewardiam que valet per annum ixli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod tenet raglociam que valet per annum vli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Hosyin Gower tenet raglociam ejusdem commoti per cartam Domini Regis et valet per annum iijli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Wilhoe Bucherley tenet wodewardiam ejusdem commoti et valet per annum iijli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod raglocia ejusdem commoti valet per annum xxxs. et nullus tenet.

M. 5 Dorso.—Adhuc de presentacione apud Kaernarvon per secundum juratum anno supradicto.

Presentatum est per secundos juratores quod Johannes de Hanton tenet raglociam commoti Digorney sub firma xxs. et valet ultra firmam iijli. xvjs. viijd.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Rogerus de Acton tenet raglociam ejusdem commoti per firmam iijli. iijs. iijid.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Willelmus de Alerton tenet wodewardiam ejusdem commoti per firmam vli. xlijd. et valet ultra xxs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Howel ap David ap Ken tenet in manu Lowaley de Dolladern sub firma xxs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod molendina de Kaernarvan sunt in manu Johannis de Hosom<sup>1</sup> sub firma in scaccario notata.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod novum molendinum et duo partes molendini de Pentyr sunt in manu Willelmi Hopton et valent per annum vli. crescentes xs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Thomas de Chwechechers raglotus de Uchgormoy tenet per cartam Domini Regis sub firma vli. et valet ultra xxs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Johannes de Hanton tenet ringildam ibidem pro ixli. xijjs. iijid.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Thomas de Harber tenet wodewardiam ibidem pro ixli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod molendinum de la Croice est in manu (*sic*) le Clemaunt per allocacionem extenti per cartam Domini Regis pro xxs. et valet ultra iijli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod manerium de Balendelyn est in manu Roberti de Hambiry sub firma iijli. &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod est in manu de Willelmi de Shalford per cartam Domini Regis pro xli. xs. et valet ultra xxs.

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forests, etc., in the same county, with other privileges, for his life, without payment of rent, and free from liability to provide Welshmen at his expense for the King's wars. (*Rec. Carn.*, 139.)

<sup>1</sup> John de Housum, under grant, 12 Edward III, had a grant of the offices of raglot and woodward of Ardudwy, in Merionethshire, for his life. (*Rec. Carn.*, 156.)

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod piscaria anguillarum in fluvio de Thlyfny est in manu Rogeri de Acton sub firma *vs.* et valet ultra *xxd.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod molendinum de Ab-dwyner et molendinum de Penrith sunt in manu Willelmi de Hopton pro *vli.* per annum et valet ultra *ijli.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod molendinum de Gest est in manu Vicecomitis pro *ijli.* per annum et valet ultra *xjs.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Raglocia ibidem valet per annum *vijli.* et valet ultra *xls.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Ringilda ejusdem Com-moti est in manu Thome de Mester pro *vli.* per annum et valet ultra *ijli.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Robertus de Hambury tenet Wodewardiam ibidem pro firma *ixli.* et valet ultra *ijli.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Thomas de Blanche-frounte tenet manerium de Purchely per cartam Domini Regis.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Adam de Haye est Rag-lotus ibidem et respondet *iiijli.* et valet ultra *ijli.* *xvs.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Ringilda et Wodewardia sunt in manu Vicecomitis.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod molendinum de Gevith et molendinum de Werchire sunt in manu Eynon ap Griffith sub firma *iiijli.* *xs.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod manerium de Neuwglyn est in manu Eynon ap Griffith sub firma *xli.* cum exitu molendini infra.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Raglotus ibidem est Adam de Haye qui dat per annum *vli.* et valet ultra *xxs.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Ringilda est in manu Vicecomitis.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod manerium de Neuyt et manerium (*sic*) sunt in manu Thome Blankfrount et valent per annum *iiijli.* *xs.* in crescentia *xs.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Edmundus Haklut habet Bodman ad firmam per cartam Domini Regis pro *xvli.* annuatim et valet ultra de incremento *xxs.* et sic in toto *xvjli.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Hirdref est in manu Rogeri Silte qui inde respondet ad scaccariam *vli.* et valet ultra *xls.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod molendinum de Geyrth molendinum de Neuyt sunt in manu predicti Thome Blaunhfrount.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Adam Haye est Raglotus ibidem qui rendit *vli.* et valet de incremento *iiili.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Robertus de Hambury est Ringildus ibidem qui rendit *vli.* *xs.*

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Thomas le Honte est Wodewardus ibidem qui rendit inde ad scaccarium *vli.* et de incremento *xls.*

Hardelagh.—Adhuc de presentationibus apud Hardelagh die Sabbati in vigilia Sancti Laurencii anno supradicto coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis &c.

Presentatum est per juratores ibidem qui dicunt super sacrum suum quod villa de Hardelagh de Domino Rege tenetur per cartam Domini Regis ad feodi firmam que consuevit reddere ad scaccarium per annum *xxijli.* que modo redduntur Domino Waltero de Manny &c. Et quod burgenses ville

predicte tenent omnes terras escaetas in commoto de Ardudo per cartam Domini Regis per annum infra summam predictam.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod est ibidem unum gardinum quod vocatur Kynges gardyn quod pertinet Constabulario et Garnesturario pro necessariis eorundem et inde nichil reddit per annum.

Merionith.—Adhuc de presentationibus de comitatu de Merionith die Sabati coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis &c.

Presentatum est per juratores ibidem quod Ringildus commoti reddit per annum xij*li*.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Raglotus ibidem reddit per annum iij*li*.

Item presentatum est quod Wodewardus ibidem reddit per annum x*li*.

Item presentatum est quod Ringildus de Commoto Thalbont reddit per annum x*li*. xs.

Item presentatum est quod Wodewardus predicti Commoti reddit per annum vj*li*. Et Raglotus ejusdem Commoti iij*li*.

Item presentatum est quod Raglocius Commoti de Estun reddit per annum iij*li*. xjs. viij*d*.

Item presentatum est quod Ringildus ejusdem Commoti reddit per annum viij*li*.

Item presentatum est quod Wodewardus ejusdem Commoti reddit per annum iij*li*. xiijs. iij*d*.

Item presentatum est quod Yeull Ringildus ejusdem Commoti reddit per annum x*li*.

Item presentatum est quod Raglotus ejusdem Commoti reddit per annum iij*li*.

Item presentatum est quod Wodewardus ejusdem Commoti reddit per annum vii.

Lampadervaur.—Adhuc de presentationibus apud Lampadervaur coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis factis die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Laurencii anno supradicto.

Presentatum est ibidem per juratores de Lampader quod nulla maneria terre vel tenementa adjacent Castro de Lampader nisi servicia videlicet cariagium de Aberbaghan et Treffnlleyn.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Camerarii Domini Regis capiunt prisam allecii<sup>1</sup> de piscaria de Lampader (videlicet) de qualibet navicula j meysa<sup>2</sup> allecii ad valenciam xs. per annum et plus et spectat ad Castrum de Lampader.

M. 6.—Presentatum est per juratores ville de Lampader vaur quod piscaria de aquis que vocant Reydel et Uscoith<sup>3</sup> spectat ad Castrum et valet per annum xij*d*. Et Constabularius Castri reservat sibi dictam piscariam virtute officii sui.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod terra de Leuffnewith in Commoto de Menemuth<sup>4</sup> spectat ad Castrum ad valorem ij marc per annum.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod xx acre prati in Commoto de Generglyn spectant ad Castrum et valent per annum cs.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod magnates de Commoto

<sup>1</sup> Herrings.

<sup>2</sup> "Meisa", a barrel in which herrings are packed.

<sup>3</sup> Rheidol and Yatwith.

<sup>4</sup> Mevenydd.

de Cardiganshire usurpant sibi ipsis omnia montana et boscos nomine foreste et faciunt ibidem tenementa domos et prata que spectant ad Principatum ad valorem xxli. per annum et plus &c.

Cardiganshire.—Adhuc de presentationibus ibidem per juratores de Senescalcia de Cardiganshire factis die et anno supradictis coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis.

Presentatum est per predictos juratores quod ad Senescalciam de Cardiganshire sunt quatuor constabularii precium cujus liberat xls.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod quedam particula terre que vocatur Smetdent est appropriata et usurpata a Principatu videlicet de Commoto de Meneyt que est nona pars illius Commoti et valet per annum cs. et Willelmus Bowon est tenens et Rogerus de Mortuo Mari<sup>1</sup> dudum Comes March appropriavit et usurpavit illam terram tempore quo fuit Justiciarius Suthwallie.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod quondam fuit sedes principalis dominorum et baronum Wallie apud Cardigan et ibidem solebat placitare et terminare querelas per legem Wallie et non per Anglo et illa sedes vocabatur Com[itu]s de Cardigan.

Emelyn.—Juratores de Emelyn super articulis predictis nichil presentant.

Adhuc de presentationibus factis coram prefatis Ricardo et sociis suis apud Cardigan per juratores ville predictie die Jovis in vigilia Assumpcionis beate Marie anno supradicto.

Presentatum est per juratores ville predictie quod terra de Geyadeston est de dominio de Principatu et valet per annum xls. Et Eygnon ap Willim tenet illam ad firmam ex concessione Domini Regis.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod terra de Wartrehull est de dominiis Domini Principis et valet per annum viijs. Et Johannes Turberville tenet illam terram ex concessione Domini Regis.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod insula que est in mari et de dominio Domini Principis et valet per annum vjs. viijd. De quibus Bedellus forinsecus debet respondere ad scaccarium Domini Principis Suthwallie.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod terra de Netpollis est in manu Thome de Blakeney ex concessione antecessorum Domini Regis pro ijs. solutis ad scaccarium Domini Principis.

Item presentatum est quod Insula que est in Riparia de Teivy est de dominiis Domini Principis et valet per annum iijs. De quibus predictus Bedellus respondet in scaccario &c.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod villa de Cardigan pertinet ad dominica Domini Principis et communitas ville predictie illam tenet ad firmam et reddunt per annum xli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod dicta communitas tenet tria molendina aquatica cum placitis et perquisitis ejusdem ville et reddit per annum xijli.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod Gilbertus Turberville tenet Constabularium de Cardigan ex concessione Domini Regis et capit pro feodo suo xli. per annum.

Item presentatum est per eosdem juratores quod comitatus Anglicus de

<sup>1</sup> Roger Mortimer, first Earl of March, Justiciary of Wales, 2 Edward III.



Cardigan teneri solebat apud Cardigan per diem Martis et fuerunt sectatores ad eundem comitatum Galfridus Clemens Johannes Cnovill<sup>1</sup> Abbas de Strata Florida Abbas de Alba Landa<sup>2</sup> Abbas de Tallercu Abbas de Comhir Abbatisa de Lanller Rogerus de Mortimer Owynus ap Lewelyn ap Oweyn Thomas ap Howel ap Oweyn Meredith ap Rees Resus ap Meredith Johannes Baret Philippus Donne.

Yskoyt.—Adhuc de presentationibus factis ibidem per juratores de Com-moto de Yskoyt die Jovis in vigilia Assumpcionis beate Marie anno supra-dicto coram prefatum Ricardum et socios suos &c.

Presentatum est per juratores Commoti de Yskoyt. En droit de maners le Roi navoit nul fore solement le Chastel de Cardigan et la vile. Terres que furent en la meyn le Roi cest a savoir. Trees Gerand qest une place sanz meson et est en la meyn Eynon ap Wylm per graunt du Roi pour xls. et unques ne valoit plus par an al Escheker.

Item John Turbervill tient une place de terre qest appelle Wartrehull par commission nostre Seigneur le Roi pour viijs. et unques ne valoit plus par an et unques ne fuist plus de rente sur la dite terre ne ataunt come le dit John ore donne come piert par les Roules del Escheker.

Item terre que fuist a Lewelyn ap Archen cest a savoir xxx acres la quele terre devynt en la meyn le Roi par forfeiture et la dite terre est en la meyn Moidel par commission le Roi.

Item la terre de Nettepoil est en la meyn Thomas de Blakeney par quel garaunt il ne scient. La rente de Yskoyt amonte par an cest a savoir xxvjs. viijd. par oweles porciouns as termes des Seintz Philip et Jacob et al Noel.

Item dune altre terre qest appelle Landw que amount par an iijs. La terre Egnon ap Willim rend per an vs. le jour de Saint Michel.

Item une idle<sup>3</sup> en la meer que respoigne de vjs. viijd. par an et le Bedel de Yskoyt est charge de la dite summe par le Tresorer. Et une de acres de terre a Cummarsh est en la mein le Roi et respont ob per an.

Item endroit des baillifs Monsire Gilbert Turbervill Conestable del Chastel. Le fee du Conestable cs. Bedel de Yskoyd. Ievan ap Willim et donne pour son office xiijs. iiijd. per an a nostre Seigneur le Roi. Et le dit Monsire Gilbert Countrerollour de Cardiganshire et perent cs. per an. Altres baillifs unques ne furent en Yskoyt.

Nomina sectatorum ad comitatum de Cardigan Levesqe de Seint David Monsire Rees ap Griffith les heirs Monsire Roger de Mortumer Labbe de Stratflour Labbe de la Blanchelaunde Labbe de Talleghu Labbe de Cum-hire Labbesse de Nanlle Oweyn ap Oweyn Oweyn ap Thomas Les heirs Gronow ap Tudyr Roger de Mortimer Le Mestre de Slebeche<sup>4</sup> Ricardus Garand Johannes Gerand les heirs John Bared Le heir William Dyer Priour de Cardigan et Robert Clement.

Adhuc de presentationibus coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis factis apud Haverford per juratores ville predictae die Veneris in festo Assumpcionis beate Marie anno supradicto.

<sup>1</sup> Probably a descendant of Bogo de Knovill, baron by writ, who held lands in South Wales.

<sup>2</sup> Whitland Abbey. Cistercian.

<sup>3</sup> Isle (?).

<sup>4</sup> John de Frouwick, miles, Preceptor there of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

17. Edw III -  
By the Island Priour

Presentatum est per juratores ville de Haverford quod in intrinseco Haverford est castrum lapideum plumbo coopertum quod juratores nesciunt extenta quia de alio deservire non solebat nisi pro habitacione Domini et ministrorum suorum et defensione patrie et custodia incarcerationum. Et sunt in circuito Castri duo curtillagia que valent per annum xvij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. una cum herbagio fossati ejusdem Castri. Item Goudwyn his dictis in intrinseco Haverford sunt sex acre terre et prati de dominiis de Haverford que valent per annum xiij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. Item est ibi unum pratum dictum Frogwell quod valet per annum xvij<sup>s</sup>. Item sunt ibi tria molendina aquatica sub uno tecto que cum prato dictorum molendinorum valent per annum xli<sup>s</sup>. ita quod compententer reparentur. Item est ibi quarta pars unius burgagi de escaeto que valet per annum ijs.

Inquisicio forinseca.—Item presentatum est ibidem per juratores forinseci domini de Haverford quod Camerarius valet per annum xvij<sup>s</sup>. iijs. viij<sup>d</sup>. ob. quarta. Item dicunt quod Liweliston Pekka Adaridhille Auncolmslade valent per annum xvi<sup>s</sup>. ix<sup>s</sup>. x<sup>d</sup>. Item dicunt quod Sanctus Ismael cum menlis de Shalmeye et Schoneholme valent xxvi<sup>s</sup>. xjs. Item dicunt quod Willemus Gourda tenet de Domino Jacobo Ketyng unum feodum militare et reddit per annum in festo Pentecoste xls. propter minorem etatem filii et heredis dicti Domini Jacobi. Item dicunt quod Johannes Joce reddit jd. de libero redditu. Item de la Hille jd. Item Johannes Geraud jd. Item Walterus Baddyng iiij<sup>d</sup>. vel unam partem calcariam. Item Johannes Wolf vjd. Item dicunt quod sunt in dominio de Haverford xij feoda militaria que tenentur per servicium militare.

M. 6, dorso.—Adhuc de presentationibus coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis apud Kaermerdyn die dominico proximo post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie supradicto.

Presentatum est per juratores ville de Caermerdyn quod nesciunt aliquod manerium tenetum de dominico. Est tamen quedam Hameletta que vocatur Landthloghe quantum valet ignorant. Dicunt etiam quod quantum ad feoda et ballivas ignorant. Item dicunt quod Prior de Kaermerdyn tenet xij acras terre cum pertinentiis in predicta Hameletta de Landthlogh in quodam certo loco qui vocatur Kiltbleour et reddit inde per annum Domino Regi xs. x<sup>d</sup>. ob. et per estimacionem fide dignorum non plus valet. Item dicunt quod Dominus Rex habuit in manu sua quandam terram in Kaermerdyn que vocatur Ercedekneslond et Gruffinus de Canntiton predictam terram de predicto Domino Rege coram Justiciariis assignatis per Dominum Regem specialiter ad hoc deputatis recuperavit ad archidiaconatum de Kaermerdyn in pura et perpetua elemosyna. Item dicunt quod Rex habuit in manu sua apud Kaermerdyn unum messuagium et xij acras terre que deventerunt in manu sua per escaetum eo quod Nicholus Simound fecit feloniam per quam, &c. Et predictus Griffinus de Cauntiton predicta tenementa de Domino Rege sibi et heredibus suis adquisivit qui solebant respondere Domino Regi de xls. Item dicunt quod Dominus et liberi tenentes de Yskennon Dominus et liberi tenentes de Kemmeys Dominus et liberi tenentes de Buelt omnes Domini et liberi tenentes tam infra libertatibus quam extra tenentes infra limites subscriptos videlicet de Pulchcanan<sup>1</sup> ex parte australi et aqua que vocatur Deue<sup>2</sup> ex parte boreali et totum dominicum de Buelt ex

<sup>1</sup> Pwll Cynan.

<sup>2</sup> Dyfi.

orientali parte usque ad Marcas occidentales tenentur venire ad comitatum de Kaermerdyn pro summa octo dierum ad essendum in assisis et juratoribus quibuscunque excepto Domino Comite Pembrok et tenentibus ejusdem Comitatus.

Adhuc de presentacionibus coram prefato Ricardo et sociis suis apud Kaermerdyn die et anno supradictis.

Presentatum est ibidem per juratores forinsecos domini quod Dominus Rex nuper habuit in manu sua apud Kaermerdyn viginti duas acras terre cum pertinenciis que vocantur Ercedekneslond unde Dominus Rex percepit xls. per annum. Et Griffinus de Cauntiton Archidiaconus de Kaermerdyn perquisivit unum breve de Cancellario Domini Regis ad inquirendum si dicta terra amortizata fuit ad Archidiaconatum de Kaermerdyn vel non. Et computatum fuit per duodecem de Comitatu de Kaermerdyn coram Justiciariis per breve Domini Regis ad hoc apud London deputatis quod predicta terra fuit amortizata ad predictum archidiaconatum de tempore unde non exstat memoria, &c.

Juratores de Drosselaigne nichil presentant super articulis premissis.

Juratores de Dynevor nichil presentant super premissis.

Juratores ville de Buelt nichil presentant.

Adhuc de presentacionibus coram prefato Ricardo et sociis apud Buelt die Jovis proximo post festum Assumpcionis beate Marie anno supradicto.

Presentatum est per juratores domini forinseci de Buelt quod quidem eorum sunt totaliter liberi et quidam alii nobiles tenentur reddere Leyrwit et molere blada sua ad molendina Domini et dabunt tak pro porcis. Et dicunt quod curia tenenda est in predicta terra et hundredo. Item dicunt quod quedam terra per Lewelinum ap Griffith quondam Principem Wallie concessa fuit Aniano ap Madoc et heredibus suis videlicet Haverod Vyreich per quod servicium prout hiccusque tenuerunt et solverunt. Et dicunt quod pratum cum uno fundo pertinet ad Castrum. Et dicunt quod tota terra de Buelt respondet de treth Kalanmay prout hiccusque responder debuerunt. Abbas Brechon est tenens de Buelt. Et dicunt quod ballive non dimittuntur ad firmam in dominio predicto.

*Note.*—The text of this Roll has been extended from a transcript made by Mr. Stuart Moore. R. W. B.

## CHARTERS RELATING TO GLAMORGAN.

THE three charters here for the first time printed, are preserved in the Public Record Office. They relate to the manor of Lecquid or Leekwith, near Cardiff, which they show to have been granted by Richard Earl of Gloucester to Nicholas de Sanford; and soon after, probably in the lifetime of the Earl, by Nicholas to his brother Laurence; and finally by Laurence to Philip Basset. Probably it was the acquisition of this manor by Philip that led his daughter and heir, Alina Countess of Norfolk, to take for a term the contiguous lordship of Dinas Powis, as shown in a recent page of the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*.

These deeds are not dated; but Sir Stephen Bauceyn, who is a witness to

the first, was killed towards the middle of 1257 (41 Henry III), to which year Mr. Floyd attributes the deed. Walter de Sully of Sully married before 55 Henry III, Mabel, third daughter of Roger de Somery, and a coheir of her mother, Nichola d'Albini. Sibilla, one of Walter's daughters, married Guy de Brian of Devon, who died 35 Edward I. Walter was dead in 1286 (14 Edward III). *Cal. Geneal.*, 151, 366, 734.

The terms in which Earl Richard, who died 1262, is mentioned in the second deed, seem to imply that he was then alive, and that this deed was but little later than the first.

Philip Basset, the grantee of the third deed, died in October 1271 (56 Henry III), about a year before the King; and in the county inquisition, probably of 46 Henry III (1262), Fulco de Santford holds a quarter of a fee in Leckwith; so that it would seem that the date of the third deed, conveying to Basset, lies between 1262 and 1271. That the transfer from Nicholas to Laurence was not simultaneous with the Earl's grant to the former, is clear from the difference in the witnesses; the Earl's being all county men, except, perhaps, Fancourt; and those of Nicholas being, except Philip Basset, all strangers.

It will be observed that the Earl grants the manor, "exceptis Judæis et viris religiosus"; a droll combination from the man who is said by Dugdale to have first brought into England the Friars Augustines. His dislike to the Jews is recorded in the well known anecdote of the Jew of Tewkesbury, who falling into a sewer on the Saturday, refused to be lifted out because the day was the Jewish Sabbath; on which the Earl kept him there all Sunday, to his death, because it was the Christian Sabbath. A grim sort of humour, showing a fine misapprehension of the spirit of his own religion.

The Sanfords, who here bear the prefix of "Dominus", were considerable people for a short time in the county. The first known here was Thomas de Sanford or Samford, who appears in the *Compotus* for the honour of Gloucester, then in the King's hands, as owing thirty-five shillings. He had crossed the seas in the King's service. (*Mag. Rot. Pipæ*, 9 Richard I.) He is probably the Tomas, son of Jordan de Samford, who appears in the roll for Wiltshire, 1 Richard I. He was a justiciary in King John's reign, and much employed, and in posts of great confidence, by that King. He died 6 Henry III (1221-22), having married Amabel, elder daughter and coheir of Sir Richard de Cardiff of Newton Nottage. Of his sons, Richard, the eldest, died childless, and Warner was his heir. He was Custos of Braden Forest, and held various appointments in Wiltshire; and Jordan is frequently mentioned in the Pipe Rolls. A Hugh de Sanford was killed in Richard Mareschal's insurrection at Grossmont, 1233.

The match with De Cardiff gave them considerable property in the honour of Gloucester, to which they seem already to have belonged. It is a curious coincidence that the name is preserved at Newton in "Sanford's Well"; and the arms, now for the first time ascertained from the seal attached to one of the deeds, are two bars undy, the usual heraldic expression for water.

The family, or rather the Newton line, seems to have ended in Johanna de Samford, who married Henry de Coggeshall, of whom it is known that he was of Newton, 19 Edward III, and bore for his arms a cross between four scallops. He and his wife sold Newton to Jenkin Turberville.

# CELTIC REMAINS.

BY

LEWIS MORRIS.



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## PREFACE.

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AFTER the lapse of upwards of a century after his death, the principal literary labour which occupied the greater part of the lifetime of Lewis Morris is now for the first time made public. With the exception of a few pages, by way of specimen, appended to a short account of the work and its author, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, no portion of the *Celtic Remains* is known to have been printed, though not unfrequently referred to, and often eulogised, by some of our antiquarian writers of a past generation.

The MS. from which the edition is taken (which may be called the Penmaen MS.) is not an autograph, but a copy, which is stated to have been "transcribed from the original MSS. by me Richard Morris, son of the author's Brother, in the year of our Lord 1778", and which bears the following lengthy title :

"Celtic Remains ; or the Ancient Celtic Empire described in the English Tongue. Being a Biographical, Critical, Historical, Etymological, Chronological, and Geographical Collection of Celtic Materials towards a British History of Ancient Times. In two Parts. The



First containing the Antient British and Gaulish Names of Men, Places, Actions, &c., in an Alphabetical Order ; wherein not only the true and real Celtic Names are discussed in the ancient and modern Orthography, but also the Mistakes and Errors, whether Wilfull or Accidental, of the several Writers who have treated of the Ancient Affairs of Britain in any language, are explained and rectified. The Second Part containing the Latinized Celtic Names of Men and Places used by Latin Writers who have modell'd and twisted them to their own language ; with an Attempt to shew what they were in the Original Celtic by comparing them with Ancient History and the Languages of the several Branches of that people, vizt., the British or Welsh, the Irish, the Armoric, the Cornish, and Manx. 1757. By LEWIS MORRIS, a Cambro-Briton. The Labor of 40 Years."

Lewis Morris (according to his own account, *s.v. Bardd*) was born in 1701, O.S. ;<sup>1</sup> and his death, as is

According to the entry in the Register of his native parish, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, Anglesey, "Lewis, the son of Morris ap Richard, Cooper, and Margaret his wife", was baptised March 2, 1700, while most of our biographical dictionaries give 1702 as the date of his birth. According to the same Register, the baptism of Richard Morris, generally, but erroneously, regarded as an *elder* brother of Lewis, occurred on Oct. 7, 1702 ; while William, the youngest of the three, is therein stated to have been baptised on the 6th of May, 1705. In the latter entries the father's name is given as Morris Prichard. The same Register records also the burial of a "Lewis Morris, Husbandman", on the 9th of June, 1706, and a slab to his memory is preserved in the parish church. No place of abode is, in any of these cases, given in the Register ; but there can be no doubt as to the family intended.

well known, occurred in 1765. If then, as here stated, the compilation was completed in 1757, and forty years were spent upon it, he must have commenced collecting his materials while he was only a youth of sixteen.

The second part referred to in the title, the Editor has never had an opportunity of consulting; but the original MS. is said to be preserved in the Cymmrodorion collection in the British Museum; and in the same depository will be found the *Introduction*, which does not occur in the Penmaen MS., and which is here printed from a copy obligingly lent for the purpose by the Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

The nephew's transcript, which is carefully and legibly written, was apparently made for the patriotic Owen Jones (*Owain Myfyr*), from whom it passed, by purchase, to the late Rev. Walter Davies (*Gwallter Mechain*), who at one time intended to publish it with large additions and corrections. This intention, however, was never realised; but the MS. has here and there some notes by him, as well as a few by his contemporary, Iolo Morganwg, through whose hands it appears to have passed. Coming from such men, these notes, few and brief as they are, it was thought desirable to retain; and to distinguish them from the original matter they are inserted between square brackets, with the initials of their respective writers (*W.D.*, *I.M.*) attached to them. In a very few instances the Editor supplied in a similar way an occasional blank left in the copy, or

corrected an obvious literal error ; while in some cases the sequence of the articles has been departed from in order to make the alphabetical arrangement more complete.

The author generally refers to Welsh writers, especially in the quotations from the bards, by the initials of their names, after the fashion adopted by Dr. Davies in his Grammar and Dictionary. Most of these names have been printed in full, or sufficiently full, to obviate the inconvenience of referring to the explanatory lists in the now scarce volumes of that eminent scholar. On the contrary, the terms *nomen loci*, *nomen proprium viri*, *nomen proprium feminæ*, and the like, which in the original are sometimes written in full, and sometimes more or less contractedly, will almost uniformly be found here represented by *n. l.*, *n. pr. v.*, and *n. pr. f.* The initials *J. D.*, which frequently occur after place-names, appear to denote John Davies, the author of *Display of Herauldry* (1716). A few of the contractions met with in the MS. the Editor was not able to decipher, as the author nowhere explains any of his abbreviations.

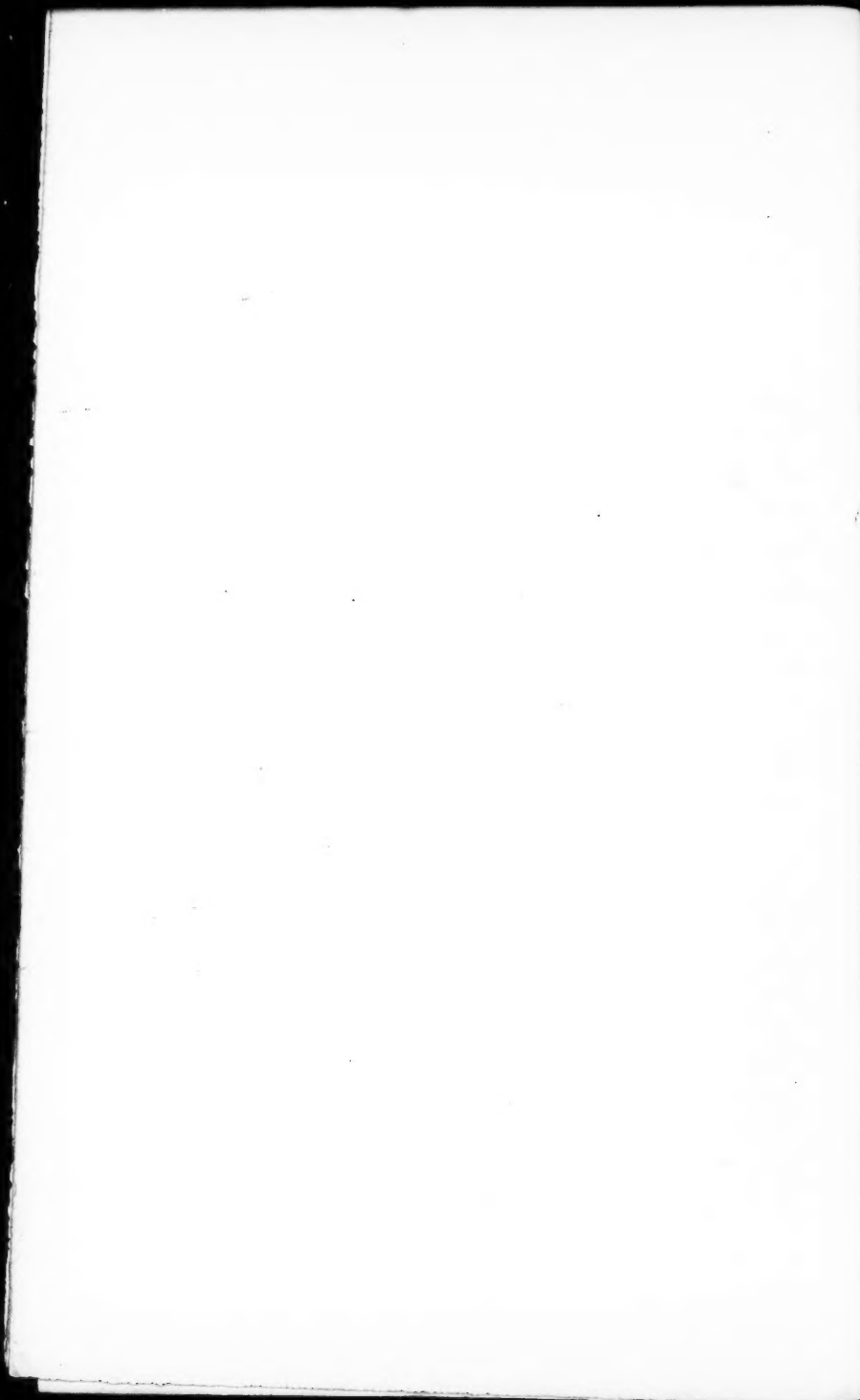
With these exceptions, and the omission of a sentence or two in one of the articles, the MS. has been followed with fidelity, no attempt having been made to revise either the language or the matter. Any attempt of the kind would have marred the character of the work, and have amounted to not much less than writing the whole anew. The work should in all respects

be considered in the light of the period in which it was written, when archæology was little understood, comparative philology unborn, and guesswork the order of the day.

It only remains for me to tender my sincere thanks to Miss Davies of Penmaen Dyfi, Merioneth, the worthy daughter of Gwallter Mechain, by whose kindness in allowing me for several years the constant use of the MS. which once belonged to her distinguished father, the Cambrian Archæological Association has been enabled to present the public with the *Celtic Remains* of Lewis Morris.

D. SILVAN EVANS.

*Llanawrin Rectory, Machynlleth :*  
*August 1, 1878.*



## INTRODUCTION.

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SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF  
BRITAIN, AND ON THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO  
COMPOSE SUCH A HISTORY, WITH AN ENQUIRY  
WHETHER THE COLLECTION NOW BEFORE US IS  
NOT THE RIGHT METHOD TO BE PURSUED IN  
PROVIDING SUCH MATERIALS.

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### CHAP. I.

OF THE NECESSITY OF HAVING THE TRUE AND REAL NAMES OF PERSONS  
AND PLACES RECORDED IN HISTORY; IF OTHERWISE, THE STORY IS  
FALSE.

ALL men who have the use of letters and of their reason know that in reading of history, or an account of any transactions ancient or modern, unless they have the true names of the persons acting, and the places where they acted, it is no account at all, and is but like an apothecary that gives you Ipecacuanha in the room of Jallap. Is not this exactly the case of an historian who gives you Walganus instead of Gwalchmai, Breighmons instead of Eryri-mons, Rududibras for Rhun Baladr Bras, Halterenes for Allt yr Ynys, Kentigern for Cyndeyrn Garthwys, Gannoc for Dyganwy, Dannonium for Dyfnaint, Nuevin for Aneurin, etc., etc.? Is there anybody then that takes a pleasure in reading the actions of his ancestors, or the ancient inhabitants of Britain and Gaul, in the ancient books that treat of

Britain, but what would willingly have the real and true names of the people and places that he reads of? The occasion of the errors of authors in this respect being either their want of knowledge in the Celtic tongue, or owing to the ignorance of transcribers, or to the publishers of ancient manuscripts in printing, or else to that vicious custom of modelling or Latinizing Celtic names, whereas the names of men and places in all nations should be transmitted as they are used in the language that imposed them.

It vexes me to see the renowned King of the Britains, Caswallon, nicknamed in Cæsar's *Commentaries* Cassivellaunus; and several of the like, as Cynfelyn, Cuno-belinus. To see Cynog Las in that patched piece of Gildas called Cuno-glassus; and Esgolaind, *Lanio Fulve*, a yellow butcher—a plain mark of forgery; and in the same author, Maelgwn Gwynedd transmographed into *Maglo Cunus*. I am sorry to see the lands of *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, in Glamorganshire, transformed in different corrupt copies of Nennius to *Guiher cet Gwely*, *Guher tee Guili*, *Guir Gecgadi*, *Guircat Gueli*, and *Guhir cet gwely*.

I pity the fate of poor Silius, who Galfrid in his Latin translation of the British History hath nicknamed Silvius, whereas the British Silius, as it is in the British MSS., should have been Latinized Julius.

The inhabitants of Ireland are under no obligations to Ptolomy or his transcriber for calling their Island *Iovepnis* instead of *Iovepdivis*, or, as the Britains wrote it, *Y Werddynys*, i.e., the Green Island; and at this day, *Y Werddon*.

The ancient city of Derwennydd, on the river Derwennydd, hath with several others undergone the same



fate in Antoninus's *Itinerary*, where it is called Der-ventio.

I shall now pass over Bede, Math. Paris, Westminster, William of Neuburg, and all the Saxon and English authors that succeeded them, being all swarming with errors where they have touched any British names of men and places, which are rectified in the following treatise.

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## CHAP. II.

THAT THE INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS ARE A MIXTURE OF CELTÆ, TEUTONS, AND ROMANS, AND HOW THEY BECAME SO; AND THAT MOST OF THE ENGLISH HAVE ANCIENT BRITISH BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS.

In the light that I look on the inhabitants of Britain and its islands, after I have closely considered the several conquests of these islands and the languages of the conquerors, I dare affirm there are few among them but what have a mixture of ancient British blood in them, and that therefore this performance has a claim to the attention of all the people of Britain and its islands in general, of what language soever they are.

Men reckon it always a glorious and an honourable thing to be of the race of the first possessors and maintainers of a country, who valiantly fought in defence of their rights and liberties, and for their wives and children, and successors in that country; *i.e.*, *pro aris* and *focus*.

As far as our histories and traditions reach, we find from age to age some new colonies brought to these islands from the Continent; and it could not be otherwise, for an itch of dominion and conquest has possessed

men in all ages. But as these colonies, whether Gauls, Teutons, Greeks, Phœnicians, Romans, Norwegians, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., or whatever other people settled and governed here for a while, after leaving behind them a few marks of their languages and customs, they were swallowed up in the great body of the nation, which were always infinitely predominant in number to that handful of armed men that conquered them. Thus the river Thames takes in a vast number of brooks, and yet is called the Thames. Thus, for instance, the Romans, who governed in Britain for above 400 years, have left but very few tracks of their language behind them, which shows the ancient natives to be the body of the people to this day. Nobody can be so dull as to imagine when the Britains, on the decline of the Roman empire, *threw off the Roman yoke*, that they turned out or destroyed all the Roman people then in the island. It was never done by any nation in the like case; and it is certain that many hundred Roman families who had incorporated themselves with the Britains, and went by the name of Roman Britains, remain in Lloegr (now that part of Britain called England), and their posterity are there to this day mixed with the Saxons and Britains, as well as some of their language, which must, of course, stick to them and their neighbours.

North Britain and Wales and Cornwall were less mixed with Romans; and Ireland and the small islands very little, but still a little. For, as the ingenious Sir Thos. Brown observes, the Romans holding a standing militia in all countries, as in Britain, Egypt, Armenia, Spain, Illyria, &c., had mixed the languages of all nations.

The country now called England having been above 400 years in the hands of the Romans, the inhabitants of that country must needs have been after this a mixture of Britains and Romans, who called themselves civilised Britains, and their neighbours barbarians. Britain and its islands was then and before an *empire of free princes*, and the Romans either were not able to conquer them all, or else in policy left some of them to their ancient customs, to be a curb one to another. There was once a prince in Dyfnaint (Cornwall and Devon) that wore a coronet or diadem, another in Gwent (Monmouthshire), another in Dyved (Pembrokeshire), another in Powys, another in Gwynedd (North Wales), others in North Britain and the islands. But the chief King, that wore the crown of gold, and was supreme over the rest in the time of the Britains and Romans, was the King of *Lloegr* (England); and his title, in the British tongue, was *Brenhŷn*, q. d. Y Breiniol hynaf; literally in English, the privileged elder. It is now wrote *Brenhin*, and signifies king or supreme ruler, as it did then, and the poet knew its etymology :

Ceinllun teccaf Brenhin hynaf y Brenhinedd.

How idle then is the derivation of Brennus from *brenin* in Camden, when this etymology gives such a plain account of it. The Romans under the Emperors Constantine, Maximus, &c., having drained that part of Britain called *Lloegr* of its warriors and youth, that fine country, destitute of men in arms, fell a prey to the neighbouring princes.

The Northern Britains, among whom were the Picts incorporated (people always in arms against the Roman province here), clapped their paws on the country now

called North of England, then called *Deifr a Brynaich*, and by the Romans, Deira and Bernicia. Gwrtheyrn, the Prince of *Gwent* in Wales, having some claim by blood to the crown of Lloegr, as descended from Eudaf, father of Helen, the wife of Maximus, thought it a proper time to dethrone an Armorican family married into a Roman, who had got the Loegrian dominion on the death of Gratian Municeps, which he compassed by the then usual arts in those cases, and wore the crown.

The Pictish Northern Britains had also a claim to the crown, as descending from Maxen Wledig, the late Emperor. Any kind of claim served where there was a superior force, and when the Loegrian kingdom as well as all other Roman provinces was like a shipwreck. Gwrtheyrn, in this strait, had nothing to do but to hire the Saxon pirates, who had been long a plague to the Roman Britains, and who were well enough acquainted with the coast, to defend him in his empire, and to quell the Northern Britains, and to keep off the Armoricans and Cornwall men. Had not this Welshman as great a right to keep the crown of London, if he could, as the Armoricans and other Britains had to claim it? It was a Roman country in effect, and had been long so, for which they quarrelled, and everybody that was able did then cut slices out of the Roman's loaf.

Gildas, who gives some account of the misery of the Britains at this time, speaks feelingly and favourably of the *Roman power*, which shows what party he was of; and this gives a reason for his bitterness against the other princes of Britain then reigning. And it is impossible to see the drift of that author without being acquainted with these different interests as laid down here, and the different powers then in Britain.

The Saxons, with whom joined all the people of the North, Jutes, Angles, Frisians, Danes, Norwegians, etc., being then masters of the sea, poured in so fast when they once got a footing in the island, that they grew too hard for the *Loegrian Britains* under Gwrtheyrn; and when they once got a footing, settled themselves on the sea-coast of Kent, Sussex, etc., under their different princes; and by degrees got to be masters of all that fine country which had been in the hands of the Romans, but which is now called England,—a name given it by Egbert, one of their princes, who about 400 years after their first settling in Britain conquered all the rest of these his fellow invaders, and brought them under one head.

Now to come to the point which occasioned me to premise this account of the Saxon conquest. Can it be even supposed that the Saxons got this country without fighting? No. Who fought them on their first coming on the spot? Who but an army of soldiers, like themselves, raised among the *Loegrian Britains*? who were afterwards dispersed, and went to seek for shelter to the neighbouring princes of Cornwall, of Cymry, and of Prydyn, which last was the name then given by the *Britains* to North Britain (now Scotland).

The helpless inhabitants of *Loegria*, that manured the land, and followed manufactures of all kinds, and whole cities of men yielded their necks to the conqueror's yoke; and this is owned by Gildas. But this was to those people only a change of masters, and (except their religion) perhaps for the better; for their late Roman masters had left behind them all their vices of oppression and pride, so that the British rulers deserved what befel them.

Without doubt the Saxons, to settle themselves, destroyed all the British places of Christian worship wherever they came, being then infidels; and in their room, in every city, put priests of their own religion, as was natural to them; and this brought that glut of clergy into Wales in that age, who were founders of vast numbers of Welsh churches, and who also set up schools of literature, in the nature of colleges, in divers places, and by that means kept learning and the Christian religion in its purity in Wales and Ireland when quite drove out of England.

It is plain that the Saxons were obliged to keep up the same conquering army on foot for the first age after their conquest, composed of their own people from the Continent; and they had no time to spare from fighting, either to till the ground or to carry on manufactures, for the islanders from the north, south, and west, under their brave princes, Emrys, Uthur, Arthur, Maelgwn Gwynedd, etc., kept them in constant action notwithstanding all the vast supplies they had from the Continent. But as the Saxons had not the sense to agree among themselves to put themselves under one general head, they by their private quarrels prolonged the war with the natives of Cornwall, Cambria, and North Britain, who held out to dispute their title, and to fight them for some hundreds of years. The Britains running into the same madness with the Saxons, of falling out among themselves, made them incapable of making a proper head against their enemies, and at last could barely keep their own, being overpowered by numbers. In the first age (as I said before) there were but few Saxons here that were not warriors, and in constant employ. The rest of the inhabitants of Loegria were

*Roman Britains*, who remained in the land with the Saxons' consent as their subjects, and some of them probably had the liberty of exercising their own religion; so that in the next age it became the interest of the *Roman Britains* under the subjection of the new conquerors to fight for their country, and so keep off the *barbarous Britains*, as they called them, from invading their possessions; which had been their game for many ages before, and indeed since the Roman conquest of Britain.

Doth it not plainly appear then that the main body of the people of the country now called England are chiefly of Roman and British extraction, but mixed with Saxons; and that the reason of their falling in with the Saxons in their language, and losing their own, was their being a mixture originally of the Belgæ and some other Northern Teutons (witness Tacitus) as well as of Romans and Celtæ, and were the more ready to receive a language nearly allied to their own dialect as the Loegrian British dialect was, which I shall prove by and by?

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### CHAP. III.

OF THE DIFFERENT DIALECTS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE IN BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS AT FIRST; AND OF THE MIXTURE OF THE PEOPLE AFTER THEIR DISPUTES SUBSIDED, ON THE SAXON CONQUEST.

THE clergy of Lloegr, on the Saxon conquest, and some of the laity that ran over to Wales, finding the British tongue purer and better kept there than in the Loegrian province, fell in with the dialect of that country, and recovered their ancient language. But those of them that ran over to Armorica for shelter from the Saxon fury, found there, among their own



countrymen, the Loegrian dialect in its full perfection ; and so it hath to this day the very marks of the Roman language deeply grafted in it. For, from Lloegr, the Roman province in Britain, they had gone over there with their countryman Constantine, the son of Elen and Macsen Wledig (Maximus), and they have retained the Loegrian dialect to this day, plainly distinguishable from the dialects of the *Cambro-Britains* and the *Pictish* Britains, but better agreeing with the Cornish dialect.

Every prince in Britain had some marks of dialect to distinguish his people by their tongues from his neighbours, though all spoke the same language in the main. And even to this day the people of North Wales, on the north side of the river *Dyvi*, may be known by their dialect from the people of South Wales, on the other side of the river ; though the reason of keeping up that distinction has ceased these 500 years ago ; and so the people of Gwent differ from them, and from the people of Dyved. And this certainly accounts for the different dialects in the English tongue in different parts of the island to this day, owing to the ancient Saxon Heptarchy, where they kept the same distinction.

After a struggle of about 400 years between the Saxons and Britains, and sometimes between Saxons and Britains against Saxons, and sometimes of Saxons alone against Saxons, and very often of Britains against Britains, Egbert, the valiant king of the West Saxons, about the year 829, brought all the Saxon Heptarchy under one head, but they did not hold it long thus, for about a hundred years afterwards, the people of the country called then *Danemark*, being masters of the sea, and being descendants of the ancient Cimbrians of the Cimbrick Chersonese, who had sent a colony of

Picts formerly to North Britain, and having also a claim to dominion in Britain, as their kings were descended from *Cynfarch*, a prince of North Britain about the time of the Saxon Conquest; and seeing that the Saxons had no greater right to the country than any other neighbour that could win it and keep it, they plundered the coast of Britain and Ireland, and the isles, for many years, and at last, under Canute, their king, got possession of the crown of London. But during the Danish dominion here, which was not thirty years, the body of the people remained without any great alteration in their language or customs, there being a great affinity between the languages of all those northern people, the Danes, Saxons, and all the branches of the Teutonic or German race. (Insert Canute's Grant, etc.)

The Saxons again recovering the dominion, the Normans were the next people that, about a hundred years after the Danish conquest, got the dominion here over the English, and in effect demolished all the English nobility through the whole kingdom, setting up Norman noblemen in their room. But the main body of the people through all Britain still remained almost the same; in England a mixture of ancient Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; in Wales Cambro-Britains and some Irish (who settled among them at the time of the general fusion on the Saxons' first coming, as did also some North Britains) and a few Normans; in North Britain ancient Britains mixed with Picts and some Irish<sup>1</sup> (called first by way of derision, Scots), who settled themselves on the

<sup>1</sup> That there we are to look out for the genuine remains of the Saxon tongue, and not in England.

western skirts against Ireland on the same general confusion on the Saxons' first coming, with some Saxons in what we call now the Lowlands (part of the kingdom of Northumbria), where they in vast multitudes retired on the coming of these Norman masters. In Cornwall there remained then some ancient Britains subject to the crown of London, who yet kept their language till of late years, and some of them can still speak it.

All the people of the north on the Continent were, in very early times, called by the Britains by a Teutonic word *Normyn*, and their country *Normandir*—i.e., the Northmen's lands, from which the word Normandy was formed after their settlement in Gaul, by melting the *r*.

These Normans, afterwards inhabitants of Normandy, in France, and subjects to the Duke of Normandy, who held under the crown of France since their first Duke, Rollo, A.D. 912, came to England, as aforesaid, with a claim to the crown of London, which cannot be properly called a conquest of the English. The Norman language was a mixture of French and ancient Gaulish, for the Franks, a German people about the river Rhine, on the conquest of that country of Normandy, so called from their being Northmen, about the same time that the Saxons settled in Britain, mixed with the old Gauls—which mixture of language was brought here by the Normans and grafted on the Saxon. But still the Saxon language as to the main body of it kept its ground here, especially in the Lowlands of Scotland. And, as it is observed by a very learned Englishman, "From the French (meaning the Normans) we have borrowed many substantives and adjectives, and some verbs; but the great body of numerals, auxiliary verbs,

articles, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, which are the distinguishing and lasting parts of a language, remain with us from the Saxon." (Sir Tho. Brown's *Hydriotaphia*, c. 2.) Therefore the English borrowed with the French a mixture of the ancient Gaulish; and he might have added, if he had thought of it, that a great deal of the body of the language of the English was had from the Loegrian Britains, the native people that remained in the land on the Saxon conquest. And by that means abundance of words, agreeing with the Welsh and Latin, are now found in the English tongue, which were naturally incorporated into the Saxon language on the Saxon conquest of Loegria, and not borrowed from the Welsh or Latin since.

Doth not everybody see, when he hath read thus far, that all the inhabitants of Britain and its islands are only a mixture of Celtæ, Teutons, and Romans, and also of Greeks, if our ancient traditions don't mistake?

That the Celtæ and Teutons mixed here in very early times is plain, from Tacitus, if we had no other authority, for the Belgic Gauls were originally Germans. But the Triades also says it.

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#### CHAP. IV.

THAT THE WELSH OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE IS THE CHIEF REMAINS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE, PROVED FROM A COMPARISON BETWEEN IT AND THE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE CELTIC, VIZ., THE ARMORIC, THE IRISH, THE CORNISH, AND THE ERSH IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

I SHALL not engage here in the dispute whether Ireland received a colony from Spain near its first plantation, though I believe something of that kind has happened,

which hath made the Irish tongue differ vastly from the British.

As Ireland must have been, as is most probable and natural, originally peopled from North Britain, and Britain from Gaul, the Irish and British tongues would have agreed, excepting a variation of dialect, if some strange powerful colony, which was neither Teutonic nor Celtic, had not mixed with the Irish, and which we find hath altered it surprisingly, and much more than I expected till I tried.

I find in the Irish Dictionary, on a transient observation	
of words which agree with the Welsh, and which the	
Armoricans have not - - - -	815
Of Irish words which agree with the Armoric and Welsh	489

In all 1304

These 1,304 words are, without doubt, the remains of the ancient Celtic in the Irish, but all the rest of the language is *something else*, that has no affinity with the Celtic, or very little with any of the modern languages of Europe.

Some few words of the Teutonic got into it, I suppose, by their intercourse with the *Fion* and *Dubh Lochlon-ach*—i.e., the white and black Lochlin men, some of the German nations from the coast of the Baltic, who found it their profit to join the Irish, and sometimes the Picts against the Roman Provincial Britains. These people the insular Britains in their own language called *Llychlynwyr*—i.e., men of the *sea lake*, *Llychlyn* being the name of the Baltic Sea in the old Celtic, from *llwch*, the sea, and *llyn*, a lake.

But if it should be insisted on, that the whole body of the Irish language is the ancient, original Celtic tongue kept in Ireland in its purity, and that they re-

ceived no colony from Spain or elsewhere since they were at first planted there from Britain, but that the people of Great Britain have since received many colonies of Teutons, Greeks, and Phœnicians among them, and so formed a new language, much different from the Irish or old Celtic, which carries with it a great probability, it would be difficult to prove the contrary; for we have so few words of the ancient Gaulish tongue remaining, retained by Roman authors, that we cannot determine whether they agree best with the Irish or the British.

Yet this is plain, that the present Cambro-British agrees far better with the Armoric British (which was the Loegrian dialect) than it doth with the Irish. For by comparing these languages, I find that the Welsh and the Armoric languages agree in about 1,300 words, which are not to be found in the Irish; and if ever they were there, what should have become of them, unless they have been thrust out by the language of some new colony?

But what makes strong for the British, to prove it the ancient and original language of the Celtæ, is

That it agrees with the Irish in words which the Armors have not, as I said before	-	-	815
In words which the Irish and Armors have	-	-	489
With Armoric words which the Irish have not	-	-	1299

In all 2603

These 2,603 words may be fairly called Celtic, which makes it probable that the British tongue is the principal branch and chief remains of the ancient Celtic tongue, and that the Irish, the Ersh, and Armoric have issued from the British.

What is to be inferred from this comparison of these

languages, but that the Irish have retained in their language about 1,300 words of the ancient Celtic tongue, the language of their first planters, and that the rest of it is made up of some other strange language, or at least, strange to me? That the Armoric and British agree in 1,788 words, and that the rest of the Armoric is a mixture of the Roman and Teutonic: some it had borrowed from the Romans and Belgæ when it was the Loegrian dialect in the Isle of Britain, and some since from the Romans on the Continent and the Franks.

That the present Cambro-British or Welsh language is for the most part the ancient Celtic tongue, once spoke by the Gauls and Britains, with a little mixture in it of the Latin brought into it by an intercourse with the Romans, and by the teachers of the Christian religion since, but that those Latin words are for the most part distinguishable from the Celtic.

That there is also a small mixture in it of the English tongue, terms of arts and new inventions, and a few verbs which have crept into it among the common people of late years, and not into books, but are as distinguishable in it, and will ever be, as oil and water in the same vessel, which will never incorporate. But this mixture [which] is chiefly verbs having no verbal nouns or participles belonging to them shows they are foreign words, and it is against the rules of the poets to receive them into their writings.

That there is also a few Greek words in the British, which might creep in with a Trojan colony which is said to have come here very early; the Trojan language being supposed to be either Greek or a dialect thereof, unless such words which are like the Greek be really Celtic, and according to Pezron's opinion were borrowed by



the Greeks from the Celtæ when under the name of Titans, who gave the Greeks their religion and learning ; as were also, according to him, most of the words that appear in the Celtic like the Latin, borrowed from the same people.

Let these things be as they may, the British tongue, as things stand here, has a better claim to explain ancient Celtic names in Gaul and Britain than any other language hath, especially taking to its assistance the Irish, Ersh, Armoric, and Cornish, the other branches of the Celtic ; for each of them have retained some Celtic words which the British hath lost, or are grown obsolete in it, or preserved only in compounds. See D. Malcolme's Scheme of Explaining Hebrew Words by the Ersh.

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#### CHAP. V.

OF THE TITLE OF THIS TREATISE, AND WHY IT IS CALLED CELTIC REMAINS,  
AND HOW IT HATH A REGARD TO THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN  
AND ITS ISLANDS.

It may not be improper to give some readers who are not used to the study of ancient history a reason for the title of this book. Such readers are to know then that in the first confusion of languages (for the event shows that such a confusion hath happened, if Holy Scripture had not told us) some of the most powerful tribes or families had more followers than others, and numbers produced power ; among whom were the children of Noah's eldest son Japhet, who kept together in greater numbers than others who disagreed in interest. But most of these tribes, following their own inclinations, and looking only for the readiest road to

power, forgetting or neglecting the manner of worshipping the true God delivered to them by their father, contrived such manner of worship as best suited their policy of government; and to encourage a military spirit they fell to the art of deifying their princes.

Among about seventy-two parties, as it is said, of the people at the confusion, each had their particular language. Gomer, eldest son of Japhet, is said to be one who was chief of a party in which were many followers; and it is probable that he and his wise men, either out of religion or policy, fixed on the Sun as the principal seat or house of the supreme God, and therefore called it in their language *Titan*, i.e., the House of Fire; and this is the meaning of the word *Tytan* to this day among their descendants, the insular Britons and Armoricans; for *ty* with both these nations is a house, and *tan*, fire; and what strengthens this argument is that the Irish *Tiotan* was the ancient word for the sun. The Greeks and Romans, who afterwards adored the sun as a god, called him *Titan*, but were quite ignorant of the meaning of the word, having borrowed this god from the Celtæ. This might be the reason that these descendants of Gomer were afterwards called by the name of *Titanes*. Others think from *Tut*, the earth. Others from Titan, eldest brother of Saturn. Under this name they performed some great actions in war, which are so involved in Grecian fables that we can only guess at them. They had princes called Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, etc., whose names can be accounted for in the British tongue, and in no other language so well.

Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Charmoye in France, has traced these people from Babel to Britain, under the several

names of Sacæ, Titans, Comerians, Gomerians, Cimbrians, Cimmerians, Galatæ, Celtæ, and Gauls; and several branches that sprung partly out of them, as Parthians, Persians, etc.

If there was no authority of ancient writers for this, the very names of the people, their language, names of their cities, mountains, and rivers, prove all this. But there are authors in abundance that prove it besides. See Pezron's *Antiquities of Nations*, translated into English from the French by David Jones, 17[06]. Under the name of Celtæ they performed very great things, and had an empire of vast extent, as Mr. Pezron hath shown.

These Celtæ, and another people called *Teutons* (the ancestors of the Germans), were pretty much mixed afterwards, and were the most powerful nations in Europe. These Celtæ were the people who first brought the Greeks (another ancient nation) under subjection, and gave them their gods out of their own princes, and also their learning and manner of worship. And from these Celtæ the ancestors of the Romans, the Sabines, and Umbrians, that inhabited Italy, had also their religion and a good deal of their language, as plainly appears to any one that can compare the several Celtic dialects, viz., the Irish, Ersh, British, Cornish, and Armoric, with the Latin and Greek. Pezron has found about 1,200 words of the Celtic in the Roman language, and about 800 Celtic words in the Greek, though he understood but one branch of the Celtic, which was his native language, the Armoric.

When these Gomerians settled in the western parts of Europe, from the Alps to Britain, they called themselves *Ceilthaid* or *Ceilthaid* (Celtæ), which in their language signifies *herdsmen*, because they were great

rovers and were rich in cattle, grazing from place to place ; and afterwards *Galluaid* (Gauls), which signifies in the Celtic tongue men of strength, power, etc. So this day *Gallta* and *Gall*, in the Irish, signify a Gaul or a Frenchman, and *gallu* in Welsh is strength or power. But the name of Celtæ seems to be the most general and best known at present among writers, and is also very ancient, and comprehends Britains as well as Gauls, and all the other descendants of Gomer.

From these great people, the Celtæ, came the inhabitants of Britain and its adjoining islands, Ireland, the Hebrides, Orcades, etc. And the chief view of the following collection is to trace and mark out these REMAINS which are to be found existing of the names, language, posterity, and country, of these people as the real ancestors of the body of the people of Britain, Ireland, and Gaul, and to explain their history, and to clear it from the cavils of the ignorant and the designs of the enemies of the Celtic name. How well this is done will appear by the sequel.

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#### CHAP. VI.

THAT THE PRESENT AGE IS THE ONLY TIME THAT THIS TREATISE COULD BE COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED, AND THE REASONS WHY, AND OF THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO WRITE THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF ANY NATION.

As the studies of the antiquities of Britain is in the present age come to be the general taste among us, and as prejudice of education and national distinctions seem to be entirely laid aside, and that all the inhabitants of Great Britain and its islands, English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, look upon themselves as one mixed nation

under the protection of the same wholesome laws and government, and may live where they please in any part of his Majesty's dominions, and that the old inveteracy is quite banished and forgot, the causes of disputes and war having ceased, this nation may not be unwilling to accept from the hands of one of its own natives the following collection, which has cost him great labour and time. Having had uncommon opportunities, which few other men living have had, to see and study ancient British MSS. and the matters herein contained, so that, to use Mr. Selden's words, there is no man in the kingdom but what will find many things in this treatise that he knew not before, and which will please.

Mr. Ed. Llwyd, author of the *Archæologia Britannica*, intended his second volume to be on this model, and he had better opportunities to collect materials than anybody before him ever had. But his collection, if he had made any great progress in it, are upon his death fallen into hands that make no use of them.

Mr. E. Llwyd was under another disadvantage when he first appeared in the world. Mr. Camden had gained that credit among antiquaries that it was as dangerous to contradict him as it was formerly to oppose Aristotle in the schools, which occasioned Mr. Llwyd to stifle many things which otherwise he would have said, as appears by his Welsh Preface to his *Archæologia*. But in our age, when no particular author is set up for an idol, and when infallibility is quite banished, and Truth, though in ever so mean a dress, is listened to, being the only thing searched for, every man dare deliver his opinion, and it is left to the public to be the judges.

I very well know that this Essay is far from being

perfect and methodical ; but imperfect as it is, it may open our countrymen's eyes, and set some of them on to finish what I have begun. Though I could very ill afford time to go thus far, yet my love to my country hath outweighed all difficulties, and I thought it better to have this imperfect draught to begin with than none at all. I should have thought I had met a great treasure if I had met with such a help as this.

The first attempt of any subject ever yet published hath been lame and imperfect. Time only can bring things of this kind to perfection, if there is such a thing as perfection in the works of men. When an author sets about writing the history of a nation, he first makes himself master of the language or languages of those people whose history he writes. It would look odd that a man should pretend to write the history of my life and actions that is so great a stranger to my language that he cannot write my name or the name of my house or country. All nations have some kind of historians of their own that have wrote in their *own* tongue of their original, and of the exploits of their ancestors ; and some men in every warlike nation have performed glorious actions worthy of being recorded. Let a people be ever so rude and unpolished, fortitude of mind, valour, prudence, and good sense, have been virtues common in every enterprising nation. The Celtæ own this in their proverb,

Ymhob gwlad y megir glew.

In all nations that had the use of letters, great actions have had great writers in verse or prose to record those actions. One follows the other naturally, as a shadow does the substance. The descendants of these valiant

nations, out of a pride inherent in mankind, take a pleasure, from age to age, to read over and repeat their ancestors' feats in war, in council, in letters, etc. ; and so these accounts are handed from father to son while the nation hath a being or a name on earth.

It would be impossible to impose on any ancient nation who hath such traditions a set of new names instead of their own ancestors, or to coin for those places where they performed those actions new names unknown to the natives, though a Plutarch, a Livy, a Tacitus, or Cæsar, or the greatest writer and the greatest emperor on earth, was to attempt to impose them. The body of a nation is a vast, unwieldy, and untameable body, not to be thoroughly bribed or corrupted or frightened, though some limbs may. So also it is in regard to the imposing a language on a nation. The Romans were never able to impose the Roman language on any one nation in the world when they were master of a great part of the earth. In Britain, the natives paid so little regard to the Latin tongue, though they were under the Roman government for above 400 years, that there is but very obscure tracks of it to be found in either the Welsh, Irish, Ersh, or even in the Armorican-British, which was the Loegrian dialect, and immediately under their hands.

Everybody the least versed in the history of the Britains and in the Celtic tongue knows that the Roman writers were entirely ignorant of the Celtic tongue, and prided themselves in being so ; for in their proud opinions it was a barbarous language, because they were masters, as they reckoned, of the languages of all the nations about them who felt the weight of their blows ; and so were they once reckoned by the



Greeks, though it appears by their own writers, especially Pliny, that the Gauls were not only equal to the Romans in arts and sciences, but far superior to them, as well as in arms; Julius Cæsar and M. T. Cicero, the greatest men Rome ever saw, having had their education under Antonius Gniphō, a Gaul. The taking of Rome by the Gauls under Brennus, and of Greece and Macedon under Belgius, shews they were then superior in arms. The panic the Romans were always under when the Gauls made any excursions upon them, when even their priests were not exempt from bearing arms upon an invasion of the Gauls, though they were exempt at all other times, shews the greatness of the Celtic empire and the valour of the Gauls.

The cause of the conquest of the Gauls is plainly owing to their ill-founded constitution, for being divided into abundance of petty kingdoms and governments, they fell out among themselves, and gave room to the ambitious Romans to get footing among them; which was also the case of Britain, a branch of them, when Julius Cæsar first attempted it.

I have shewed in Chap. II, etc., that for many ages past Britain and its islands hath been peopled by a mixture of the Celtæ and Teutons. Even in Cæsar's time some colonies from the Belgic Gauls, who were Teutons, had settled here, as the British history and the *Triads* also hint. The Welsh, Cornish, Highland Scotch, and Irish, are of the ancient Celtic race. Their language shews it. The English are of the Teutonic race in the main, as their language also shews it, laying aside all other evidences. It is plain, then, that he that would propose to write of the remote antiquities of the *English nation*, for example, should be

thoroughly acquainted with the Teutonic language, which was anciently spoke in Germany and all Tuytchland. All the languages of the countries north of Gaul are branches of it.

If the Teutons, or any branch of them, have ancient MSS., coins, or inscriptions, of a thousand or two thousand years' standing, those should be studied and understood. If they have not such MSS., etc., Roman or Greek authors, or the British or other nations, who have wrote of them, should be looked into; but with this caution, that no foreign writer whatsoever can be depended on to give the true names of men and places in another nation. Every language has its particular way of expression, and places are called by strangers by different names from what the natives of a country call them. To this must be added all that can be gathered from oral traditions, and the body of the language, and the names of men and places in the ancient Teutonic dominions; and particularly their proverbs should be looked into, which every nation in the world have endeavoured to excel one another in, and where a nation's temper and wisdom, and in some measure their history, may be as well read as an individual's temper may be read in his works.

With these helps and a great share of patience, industry, and honesty, and a knowledge in the history of neighbouring nations, a man might sit down and write the history of the Teutons and their descendants, the English, as to what regards their ancient settlements, customs, and wars; for beyond anything yet wrote of them, we know what Verstegan has done with only some of these helps. To attempt the ancient history of the Teutons without these qualifications and materials

is to attempt to make bricks without clay or straw. How, then could it be expected of a Milton, of a Selden, or a Camden (though men of the greatest capacities and learning in other respects), to do anything to the purpose in the antiquities of the Celtic nations, the Gauls, Britains, and Irish, when they knew little, or, indeed, nothing in effect, of the Celtic tongue? And yet, rather than that the world should think that they wanted anything to bring their labours to perfection (such is the pride of man), they have thrown a cloud over the things which they could not understand, and endeavoured to invalidate those ancient historians of the Britains which they knew nothing of. Camden hath, indeed, owned that the root of our British antiquities must be looked out for in the British tongue, meaning the Welsh,—a language, says he, pure and unmixed since the *first separation from the ancient Celtae*. Take notice of this.

In the next chapters we will see what he hath done towards that search, and whether he was capable of undertaking it.

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#### CHAP. VII.

AN EXAMINATION INTO MR. CAMDEN'S COMPARISONS OF SOME CELTIC WORDS WITH THE WELSH, WHICH WILL SHEW HOW FAR HIS KNOWLEDGE ON THAT HEAD MAY BE DEPENDED ON, WHICH MAY BE A CAVEAT FOR OTHERS NOT TO LAUNCH TOO FAR INTO THOSE DISQUISITIONS TILL THEY ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED.

MR. CAMDEN published the first edition of his *Britannia* in the year 1586. This edition is the only one I have now before me; and we are sure it is his own, though some of the following editions, translations, notes, and additions, may not be properly his, and therefore he

should not bear the blame of other people's errors. In this book we find him comparing the ancient Gaulish words found in Latin writers with the present Welsh, to prove that the people of Gaul and Britain spoke anciently the same language. But as Mr. Camden (as will appear by and by) had but a very little smattering in the British, and trusted to the knowledge of others, he hath made but a very lame piece of work of it; as he has everywhere, through his whole book, where he attempts to give etymologies, or, to compare this language with others. He should have been acquainted not only with the language, but with the ancient Celtic orthography in our old MSS.; and to have been able to distinguish between it and the modern, which would have showed the similitude of words, which otherwise cannot be done.

Mr. Camden, out of Ausonius, says that *Divona* signifies the Fountain of the Gods, and that God is *Dyw*, and a fountain *vonan*, in the British; and so from hence the Latins made *Divonan*, and for verse sake, *Divona*. All this is wrong, and sad guess-work. Neither *Dyw* nor *vonan* are British words, either in the ancient or modern orthography. In the ancient orthography *God* was wrote *Div*, and in the modern, *Duw*. A well or fountain was in the ancient orthography wrote *finon*, in the modern *ffynhon*. So *Divfinon* or *Duw ffynhon* might, for aught I know, in the Gaulish dialect, signify God's Well; but it could not be in the British,—the language will not bear it. The expression would be *ffynhon-dduw*. We have at this day a well in Wales called *Ffynhon Dduw* (or God's Well); but *Divonan* hath no meaning in the British.

*On* was, I am sure, a primitive Celtic word for *water*,

as appears by its compounds,—*avon*, a river; *ffynon*, a spring; *tonn*, a wave; *eigion*, the ocean; and perhaps *Llivon*, a river's name, q. d. *Liuvon*, flood of water. And the very name of Anglesey (*Mon*) may be originally *ym ôn*, i.e., in the water. And the ancient names of rivers, Onwy, Conwy, Trydonwy, must be looked for here. What hinders, then, but that *Divon* in the Gaulish might signify God's Water, without drawing the British by the hair of the head to serve a cause?

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#### CHAP. VIII.

OF THE HESUS OF LUCAN AND THE HEUS OF LACTANTIUS, ONE OF THE GODS OF THE GAULS.

MR. CAMDEN says this god was painted under the form of a dog, and that *Huath* in the British signifies a dog. A Cambro-British reader would infer from hence that Mr. Camden knew more of the matter than others did, or else knew nothing at all of the matter; for that in common use, or in dictionaries, or in ancient writings, *Huath* was never the word for a dog, and doth not in the British language signify anything. *Huad* (not *huath*), indeed, is a hound, but not a dog in general; and in the Cornish dialect it would have been pronounced *huaz*, which is not far from Lactantius's *Heus*, but nothing like Mr. Camden's *huath*.

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#### CHAP. IX.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GESSATE, WHICH POLYBIUS SAYS WAS THE NAME GIVEN THE MERCENARY SOLDIERS IN THE GAULISH TONGUE.

MR. CAMDEN says that *Guessin* in the British signified hired servants; but every hired servant in Wales

knows that he was mistaken, for *gwas* in the British and Armoric signifies a servant; and *guessin*, or, as the Welsh write it, *gwesyn*, is a diminutive of *gwas*, as *servulus* is of *servus*. But there was no occasion to look out for a diminutive when *gwas* would have done as well.

The word *Gessatæ* should rather be derived from *ceisiait*, in the modern orthography *ceisiaid*, men that we have been obliged to *seek* for, or a help *sought* for, auxiliaries, being not our own people, but hired.

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#### CHAP. X.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GESSI, WHICH SERVIUS SAYS SIGNIFIED IN THE GAULISH "VIRI FORTES", VALIANT MEN.

MR. CAMDEN says that *Guassdewr* in the British signifies *fortis* and *strenuus*, that is, valiant and active. This was right for aught Mr. Camden knew; but he should not have meddled with the language if he had not known better. This *gwas dewr*, falsely wrote *guassdewr*, is two words; and by the nature and texture of the language it cannot possibly be a compound, which would be *dewr was*; and it would not serve the purpose, for it would lose the *g*.

*Gwas* is a servant, and *dewr* valiant; but what hath a servant to do in this case? To no purpose in the world but to make a similitude of sounds between *Gessi* and *gwas*. Thus it is when we walk in the dark we knock our heads against the walls.

*Dewr*, of the two words, is that which hath the signification of valour or strength here; and a *gwas* may be without any valour. But can anybody find any similitude between *dewr* and *Gessi*?

So if *Gessi* in the Gaulish tongue had signified cowards, Mr. Camden could have made the British tongue to answer that too, by adding *llwrf* to it; and by this new method of comparing languages, all the nations in the world may be proved to have spoke the same language in the time of the Romans. *Gwas llwrf* makes as good a show in a Latin book as *gwass dewr*.

It will be objected that Mr. Camden's opinion was right according to my own confession, though his proofs were wrong. The answer is in everybody's mouth,—*Falsehood cannot produce Truth*. If it was asserted that Cæsar transported his troops into Britain in cockle-shells, it would want a proof that he transported here any troops at all. But the word in Virgil, from whence it is taken, is *Gesus*, and not *Gessus*,—

— Duo quisque Alpina cornscant  
Gesa manu.

And *Gesa*, says Servius in his notes on Virgil, is *Hastates viriles*; for the Gauls, says he, call strong men *Gesos*. So that the truth is, this *gesa* of Virgil signified the Gaulish youth, or young men, active in arms; for *gwas* in the old Celtic signified a young man, as *goas* doth still in the Armoric; and in that sense the word was used in Britain about 1200 years ago, as we find in the works of Llywarch Hen :

Am gwypm hên chwerddid gwên gwas.  
(The young laughs at the fall of the old.)

*Ll. Hen*, Engl. Calangauaf.

And it is used in that sense to this day in Wales, in some places, particularly in Cardiganshire. *Dere'ngwas* (Come, my lad).

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## CHAP. XI.

OF THE GAULISH WORD PENNINUM IN CÆSAR AND LIVY.

*Alpibus Penninis*, the highest top of the Alps. Livy says it doth not come from Hannibal and his Phœnicians passing over it, but from the Gaulish word *Penninum*, signifying the highest tops of mountains. Mr. Camden says that the Britains call the tops of mountains *pen*, and proves it from their having the highest mountains in Wales called Pen-mon Maur, Pendle, and Pennigent, and that the name of the Appenine in Italy comes from no other original. This last assertion may be true, but it doth not follow so from these proofs, which are false.

We have no mountain in Wales called Penmon Maur. Then what is become of the argument? But we have a mountain called Penmaen Mawr; but far from being one of the highest mountains in Wales. And it was not called so because of its height; for there is another little mountain near it, called Penmaen Bach; and their names signify Great *Penmaen* and Little *Penmaen*.

There are other places of this name which are not high mountains, as Penmaen Rhos, Dol Benmaen, etc. Penmaen signifies the top of a stone or rock; but *Penmon* is a place in Anglesey, where there is no high rock; but is so called because it is the extreme end of Môn, or Anglesey, for *pen* signifies also the extreme end of a thing as well as the top or head.

Pendle Mountain, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is not to be found in Wales under that name; nor can I find what place he meant by Pennigent.

But to pass over these wild guesses without foundation, we will examine about the meaning of the word *pen*.

*Pen*, properly in the Celtic, is a *head*, as *pen dyn*, man's head.

*Pen*, applied to an office, is chief, as *penswyddog* is chief officer.

*Pen*, applied to manufactured matter, signifies the extreme end of a thing, as *dau ben ffon*, the two ends of a stick.

*Pen*, applied to time, signifies end or extreme, as *pen y flwyddyn*, the year's end; which Celtic phrases produced Nennius's *caput anni*, for the year's end, which shews Nennius was a Welshman.

*Pen*, applied to a thing that stands erect, signifies end, as *pen uchaf*, *pen isaf*, the uppermost end and the lowermost end.

*Pen*, applied to land or high ground, signifies summit or top, as *pen yr allt*, the top of the hill; *pen y mynydd*, the top of the mountain; *pen y graig*, the top of a rock. And there are places of all these names.

But Penninum, take off the Latin termination *um*, is plainly *Pennin*; and in the ancient Celtic orthography which hath been used by the Britains till of late years, the word *Penwyn*, which signifies white top or white head, was wrote *Penvin*. I will leave the rest to the reader's judgment to determine whether Penninum was not formed from *Penwyn*, *Penvinum*.

There is no manner of doubt but the Apennine Mountains, which reach from the Alps through all Italy to its extreme end, were so called from the Gaulish word *E Penvin*, the white top mountain, which in the present British orthography would be *Y Penwyn*. We have a very high mountain in Wales whose name was formed from words of the same signification, *Berwyn*, from *bar*, top, and *gwyn*, white; and also several mountains which have *pen* in their names, as Penbre, Penllech, Peniarth, Pen y Darren, Penmaen, etc.

## CHAP. XII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BACHAUDÆ, WHICH WERE CERTAIN BANDS OF MEN, IN DIOCLETIAN'S TIME, THAT STROVE IN GAUL AGAINST THE ROMAN POWER.

MR. CAMDEN says that the Romans gave the name of *Bacaudarum* to some multitudes of rustics that raised against the Romans in Gaul in Diocletian's time; and that *Beichiad* in the British is a swineherd. What occasion was there to turn these bands of soldiers into swineherds? Would not shoemakers, tailors, or any other tradesmen that armies are composed of have done as well? But we should have been told that these *Bacaudæ* were also called *Bagaudæ* and *Bagodæ*. (See Prosper in *Chron.*, and Salvianus, *L. G.*) And I must here inform the reader that *Beichiad* doth not, nor ever did, in the British or any branch of the Celtic, signify a swineherd. The word is *meichiad* in the British, as plainly derived from *moch*, swine, as the English word shepherd is from sheep. And in the Irish, *muicidhe* is a swineherd, from *muc*, swine; as if we should say in Welsh *mochydd*, which shews how these Celtic dialects support one another. *Meichiad*, by no declensions or flections of nouns, can ever be turned to *Beichiad*, and was the word in use in Britain twelve hundred years ago, as appears by Llywarch Hen:

Bid lawen meichiad wrth uchenaïd gwynt.—*Engl. y Bidiau.*

That is, let the swineherd rejoice at the sighs of the wind; because on a hard gale of wind the acorns fall to feed his swine.

But what similitude is there between *meichiad* and *Bagaudæ* or *Bagodæ*? If Mr. Camden had been versed

in the different dialects of the Celtic retained to this day in Ireland, the Highlands, Armorica, and Wales, he would have seen that *Bagach* in Irish is warlike, that *Bagat* in the Armoric signifies a troop or crew, and that *Bagad* or *Bagawd* in the British signifies the same with the Latin *turmæ*, a troop or a company of horsemen. To shew its affinity with *Bacaudæ* better, the word was wrote by the ancient Celtæ *Bacavd*. Who would ever look out for swineherds to prove this, and not be able to find them at last ?

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#### CHAP. XIII.

##### OF THE GAULISH WORD BRACCÆ.

I SHALL not dwell long on Mr. Camden's comparison of *bratt* (a rag) in the British with *braccæ*, a kind of wearing apparel used by the Gauls and Britains, which Diod. Siculus [says] was of various colours ; nor on Mr. Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, making breeches of it. Who that ever saw a North British plad can help observing that *braccis*, *bracca*, or *brachas*, is the same with the British *brych-wisg*, in the old orthography *brecvisc*, which very name describes a Scotch plad ? For *brechwisg* signifies a party-coloured dress. Surely it cannot be from *rags* that the whole nation of the Gallia Braccata had their name, but from wearing this plad.

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#### CHAP. XIV.

##### OF THE GAULISH WORD BRANCE.

MR. CAMDEN compares the Gaulish word *Brance* with what he calls a British word, *guinenth vranc*. I am

sorry to see any man guilty of such an intolerable blunder. In the first place there are no such words in the British as *guinenth vranc*. If he meant *gwenith Ffrainc*, it signifies French wheat, which is but a modern word. But this word *brance* is mentioned so far back as the time of Pliny to be a Gaulish word for some kind of grain or bread-corn, barley, rye, or wheat ; therefore *Ffranc* had then no business with it, it being before the *Ffranks* had any footing in Gaul, and is quite out of the question.

What, then, is the Gaulish word *brance*? *Bara* in the British and Armoric signifies bread, from whence it may be more rationally derived than from a *Frank* or an *Alman*.

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#### CHAP. XV.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GLISCO MERGA, WHICH THE ROMANS CALLED CANDIDA MERGA. THIS IS THAT KIND OF EARTH WITH WHICH WE MANURE GROUND, BY THE ENGLISH AS WELL AS WELSH CALLED MARL.

THIS white *merga*, Mr. Camden says, might be in British called *gluys marl*, for that *gluys* in British signifies splendid. *Glwys*, and not *gluys*, is the word ; but it never signifies splendid, nor can be applied in any sense as an adjective to *marl*. The meaning of it is holy, pure, fair. But if Mr. Camden had known that the ancient Britains, for *glaswyn varl*, i.e., bluish white marl, wrote *glasgvin margl*, he need not have strained *glwys* out of its own sense. *Marl gwyn*, or *marl glaswyn*, is the word used in Wales for white marl to this day ; which, if turned into a compound (for which this language is as remarkable as the Greek), will make *glaswyn varl*.

## CHAP. XVI.

## OF THE GAULISH WORD GALBA.

THIS word is found in Suetonius, and signified among the Gauls, very fat. Mr. Camden compares it with *galluus*, which he says is a British word signifying *prægrandis*, very great or large. But *galluus* never hath that signification in the British, but always signifies powerful, potent, valiant, or strong, as *galach* also doth in the Irish, and *gallondus* in the Armoric. How surprisingly these languages agree that have been so long separated!

Suppose Mr. Camden had it his own way; very great and large is not always very fat. A very little mouse may be very fat, and a very great and large elephant may be very lean. If Mr. Camden hath fallen into such traps, what will become of the little, piddling etymologists? We have no word in any of the branches of the Celtic this day that sounds like *Galba*, signifying fat. So if it ever was, it is lost.

## CHAP. XVII.

## OF THE GAULISH WORD CERVISIA.

*Cervisia*, says Mr. Camden, the Gaulish word for ale or beer, agrees with the British *keirch*, i.e., oats, of which the Britains made drink in many places. We should have been told also that the word is also wrote *cerevisia*, and that Pliny attributes this liquor to the Gauls, and says they made it of barley. How comes it, then, to be derived from oats? Let any man travel through Wales, and he will learn at every alehouse that ale made of barley-malt, which is the only ale they

sell there, is called *cwrw*, and sometimes wrote *cwrf* or *cwryf*, and in the ancient orthography was *cwrv*. Would anybody then look out for *keirch* (oats) to compare with *cerevisia*? The Britains know of no other name for this liquor, which was common to them and the Gauls, than *cwrw*, *cwrf*, or *cwryf*, which the Gauls, by a small variation of dialect, might call *cyrvys*; and the word this day, in Wales, for *cervisarius* is *cyrvydd*.

Pobydd a chyrvydd a chog.

The poets, who were well acquainted with this liquor, knew how to name it.

Cwrw a gei is Crug Ieuan.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Criafonllwyn cwrf unlliw.—*Gutto'r Glyn*.

Eli calon carw da.—*Prov*.

(Good ale is a salve to the heart.)

If anybody is so obstinate as to say that the Britains borrowed their *cwrw* from the *cerevisia* of the Romans, which the Romans had formerly borrowed from the Gauls, they would do well to consider that the Gauls and Britains had this liquor in common; and the Britains had more occasion for it than the Gauls, as it supplied the place of wine; therefore it is very extraordinary that the Britains should forget the name of their darling liquor, and borrow it of the Romans, who had only borrowed it from the Gauls.

I might add many more words which Mr. Camden hath misapplied, as *lana*, *bulga*, *planerat*, *zitham*, *Morini*, etc.; but this is sufficient to shew that a person not perfectly—nay, even critically—acquainted with a language ought not to meddle with its roots and etymologies; and that we cannot expect a tolerable exactness in the Greeks' and Romans' manner of writing our



names of men and places when men of very great learning, and who had opportunities of being better informed, could commit such slips as we see are here committed. Had not we, then, better study our own natural antiquities, the several branches of the Celtic tongue, and the remains left of the history of that nation, than trust to any foreign aid found to be so insufficient?

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## CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE BRITISH AUTHORS QUOTED IN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTION.

As there are British authors and treatises quoted in this book, some of which are very little, if at all, known among English antiquaries, it will not be amiss to give some account of them, that every authority may have its proper weight, and neither more nor less than the weight it should have; for we should not deceive, but instruct. I shall slightly touch on the most ancient of them, so as to direct the curious that hath a mind to make a further inquiry.

1st. The most ancient British remains extant, or at least that hath come into my hands, is the British history called *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, or the Traditions of the British Bards, of which we have several very ancient copies in Wales in the British tongue. It begins with the Trojan colony, and ends with the reign of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. It hath gone among the Britains under the name of Tyssilio, a Bishop, son of Brochvael Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, who seems to me to be only the continuer of it from the Roman conquest to his own time, about the year 620; and that it was afterwards continued to the time of Cadwaladr by

another hand, who quotes a particular copy of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, which is not extant.

This history of the Britons, about the year 1150, was mangled and translated into Latin by Galfrid, Arch-deacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph; and in that shape, in Latin, taking the name of the translator, it hath been mauled and abused by all the English almost that have wrote of the affairs of Britain since Camden's time, and by French and Dutch and everybody, though none of them ever saw the original author in the British tongue. This the Britains look upon to be very foul play, and such usage as was never offered to any other author in the world; for the ancient British copy differs greatly from Galfrid's translation both in names and facts. See more of this author in chap. ... and in title *Brut*.

2nd. The next is Myrddin Emrys, commonly Latinized Merlinus Ambrosius, who flourished about the year 450. We have some of his works extant in the British tongue. See more of him in chap. ... and in the letter *M*.

3rd. The next is Llywarch, surnamed Hen, or Llywarch the Old, a prince or nobleman of the borders of North Britain. He wrote of the wars of his own time, in which he was concerned, and in the *war-verse* called by the Britains *Englyn milwr*. He was one of King Arthur's generals, and of his council (as appears by the *Triades*), and lived to a very great age. He ended his days in Wales, after he had lost his country and family. We have extant, and I have now in my hands, several of his works. It seems he began to write about the year 520, and lived to the time of Cadwallon, which must be about 150 years, and his name implies it.

4th. Gildas, the angry monk, a North Briton, is the next in time. He wrote in Latin about the year 560. What we have of him has been mangled by the monks. See chap. ... and under letter *G*.

5th. Myrddin Wyllt, Aneurin Wawdrydd, and

6th. Taliessin. All flourished in the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd over the Britains about the year 570.

Myrddin Wyllt was a Caledonian or Pictish Briton, of whose works we have several very curious pieces extant relating to the wars of that age.

I have met with but few pieces of Aneurin Wawdrydd. His *Gododin*, an heroic poem, is the most curious.

But of Taliessin's works we have a great deal; but I think more mangled than any of the rest, because oftener copied. His *Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*, or Tombs of the Warriors of Britain, is a noble piece of antiquity, and strikes a great light on the history of those times, when compared with the *Triades*, the *Brut*, and the succeeding writers.

8th. The next thing of note which I have met with is the *Triades*, called in the British *Trioedd Ynys Prydain*. This little, curious treatise, or most of it, I take to have been wrote about the year 650, and some part of it collected out of the most ancient monuments of the kingdom; but not from the same fountain with *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, as there are facts and matters in the *Triades*, before the Roman conquest, not to be found in the *Brut*; and also several things after the Roman and Saxon conquests which the author of *Brut y Brenhinoedd* never would have omitted if he had met with them.

As the battles of Cadwallon are mentioned in the *Triades*, and Cadwaladr also once mentioned, I suppose

it to have been finished about the year 680 or soon after, though it hath not been the good luck of Nennius, who wrote almost two hundred years afterwards, to have met with it

9th. Soon after this was wrote *Hanes y 24 Brenhyn*, the History of the twenty-four kings that were most famous for building cities, etc., the ancient Saxon names being added to the British names of the cities. Guttyn Owen, the poet, about the year 1480, hath left a copy of this in his own handwriting; and, it seems, copied the very errors in his original, for he knew better than to commit those errors; a copy of which I have, besides some other copies of it. As this differs from the account in *Brut y Brenhynoedd*, it must have been taken from some other authority, for there has been no attempt made in any of the old copies of it that I have seen, to make it agree with the history of Tyssilio. Mr. Vaughan of Nannau has an old copy from Guttyn Owen's MS., A.D. 1757.

10th. Nennius, said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and (as he calls himself) disciple to Elbod, Bishop of North Wales, is the next in time. He wrote a history of the Britains, in Latin, about the year 840; but all the copies we have of it in the public libraries, under the name of Nennius, Gildas Nennius, Gildas Minor, etc., are exceeding incorrect, owing to the ignorance of transcribers; and most, if not all, the copies we have of it at Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, etc., have been done by a North Briton, as appears by his writing *mac* for *mab* (son) in the genealogy of Gwrtheyrn; unless we suppose that Samuel Beulanus, who wrote the genealogies, was a North Briton; or that Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton, was the author; for this *mac*

is no more than a deviation of dialect from *mab*, and may be a Loegrian distinction.

This history was published, with several others, by Dr. Gale at Oxford, A.D. 1691, but is very incorrect, and the notes and various readings tend more to confound than instruct, Mr. Gale being entirely unacquainted with the British language and writings.

There is a curious copy of this author, which I have seen, in the handwriting of the great antiquary, Mr. Rob. Vaughan, in Hengwrt Library, compared with the MSS. in Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, Mr. Selden's, Mr. Camden's, Sir Simon D'Ewes, Dr. Markham, Usher, etc., besides several other copies in other parts of Wales, as at Llannerch, Cors y Gedol, etc.

Mr. Gale has left part of this author unpublished, because something of the same kind was in Ranulph Higden, an author that wrote about five hundred years after him. What shall we call this usage of our ancient British author? Would Mr. Gale have been allowed to use *Bede* after this manner, without being lashed to pieces for cutting off the limbs of a venerable, ancient writer, as he is called? Why then is the British Nennius to be mutilated and cut into piecemeal? It is pity he is not taken care of by some able hand.

Some think that this book of Nennius was begun by Gildas, author of the epistle *De Excidio Britanniae*, about the year 560, and only continued by Nennius; for it is quoted by the name of Gildas in Tyssilio, and by many of our English historians, and by Sir John Pryse and Humphrey Llwyd; besides that in two MSS. in the Cotton Library it is to be seen wrote after the 61st chapter, "Here endeth the Acts of the Britains wrote by Gildas Sapiens." But Nennius, in his pre-

face, says it was his own collection from traditions, writings, and ancient British monuments, and also from foreign authors.

It seems to me, then, that Gildas ap Caw, the author of the epistle, was not the author of this ; but the real author's first name was Gildas, and after he had taken his degree of abbot, took the name of Nennius, which was a common thing in those early times ; for we know *Rhun ap Urien* was named *Paulinus* by Pope Gregory upon his being made a missionary to the Saxons ; and that the true name of St. Patrick was *Maenwyn*, but was named *Patricius* by Pope ..... upon his being made his legate to Ireland. So it is no improbable thing that Nennius was this man's *ecclesiastical name* only, and that the book is entitled (as it is in some ancient copies) Gildas Nennius, to distinguish it from Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton ; and in some copies Gildas Minor, as that at Oxford ; in others, Gildas Sapiens (by mistake I suppose) ; and in others, plain Nennius. And this gave a handle to persons that knew nothing of it, such as Polydore Virgil and his followers Vertot, Nicolson, etc., to call it Pseudo-Gildas, or false Gildas, as if it was impossible there should be two men of the name of Gildas. See more in chap. ....

11th. Our MSS. of genealogies, which are spread all over the kingdom, and agree in the main without any material difference, are some of the most ancient remains of Celtic antiquities now in being, and bespeak themselves to be genuine ; for it is impossible to impose a whole race of ancestors on any single man, let alone the whole nation ; and these genealogies must naturally be continued from age to age, from father to son ; and in a nation who have always kept their ground since their

first plantation, it is ridiculous to imagine that they would change their ancestors for any new-fangled names. These *antiquities* of the Britains are different enough from any supposed genealogies that may be called Saxon, for those nations are owned to be illiterate (and no man hath pretended to prove them otherwise) when they invaded this island. The Britons, then, have no small reason to glory in their ancient genealogies, as they are such a considerable evidence of their antiquity in their native country. Among these is *Bonedd Gwyr y Gogledd*.

12th. The history of the *Cowri*, or Cambro-British princes, who built the forts on the mountains of Wales, seems to be very ancient; but I cannot so much as guess at the time it was wrote. This MS. is in Hengwrt.

13th. *Bonhedd y Saint*, or the Noble Descent of the Saints of Britain, the founders of the churches and religious houses which still bear their names all over Wales. This is a most valuable piece of antiquity, a very ancient copy of which is now extant (1760) at Llannerch.

14th. The works of the British Poets from about the Danish Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth are so numerous that it is needless to say anything of them here, but refer you to the body of the work for each by name. But I shall only remark that poetry and good language was in greater perfection here a little before and a little after the Norman Conquest than it hath been since, and that the historical parts of those works are a great light to our historians, both English and Welsh, Irish and Scotch.

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## CHAP. XIX.

It will be objected by some, that it looks odd that these unheard-of things have not been advanced sooner, for that we have had very able antiquaries in England and Wales for many ages past. Where hath the book of *Triades* been all this while? Where hath the British copy of Tyssilio Iain, the Catalogues of ancient Cities, the Dictionaries of the several branches of the Celtic tongues, the inscriptions in the ancient Celtic character, the works of the ancient British poets, the old MSS. of genealogies, the remains of Druidism, the account of the tombs of the warriors of Britain, the book of British proverbs, the history of the twenty-four kings that built cities, the history of the Cowri that built forts on mountains, *Bonhedd y Saint*?

In answer to this we say that though the Britains had these things in their possession, it doth not follow that the English antiquaries and historians should know anything of them, nor that the few Welsh antiquaries that have wrote should know them all; and in all ages there have been more antiquaries than there hath been publishers.

Everybody the least versed in the history of Britain knows what implacable hatred there was *formerly*, for above a thousand years, between these two nations, from the year 449 to the year 1485, and which hath but lately subsided. The English nation were so noted for their ferocity to strangers that it became a proverb in Wales,—

Calon Sais wrth Gymro;

*i.e.*, the heart of an Englishman to a Welshman. But the case is now altered: witness, among other things,

the great and generous subscriptions of the English towards the publication of the Welsh Bible lately, under the care of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which shews they have a greater regard for the Welsh than the Welsh have for themselves.

Is it any more strange that there were ancient MSS. in Wales, unknown to the English, than that there were plants growing on Snowdon which no Englishman ever heard of till within our days the indefatigable Mr. Edward Llwyd described them, as well as other rarities of that country? The same excellent person was the first that gave the English antiquaries any light into *these things*, by giving an account, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, of the ancient MSS. he had the luck to meet with, or heard of, in his travels through England, Wales, and Ireland. His account, imperfect as it is, is more than any English writer ever dreamt of, or so much as expected to be found among us; and his book will stand for ever as a noble attempt of retrieving the Celtic tongue and its antiquities from oblivion.

The British book of *Triades*, though to this day very little (if at all) known among English antiquaries, hath been always quoted by our British poets from age to age, though I am certain Galfrid, the Latin translator of Tyssilio, never saw it, so little did he know of our antiquities, or else he would have embellished that history with its contents, instead of those ridiculous things which in his translation he hath added to it out of Myrddin Emrys's works and oral tradition.

Mr. Robt. Vaughan, our excellent antiquary, about A.D. 1630 attempted a translation of the *Triades* into English, and Mr. W. Morris of Cefn y Braich says he

interprets it surprisingly; but this was too hard a task even for Mr. Vaughan. This English translation he gave to Archbishop Usher, but we have heard no further of it; and I suppose the copy is lost, unless it is among his papers in Hengwrt.

Camden quotes this book of *Triades* in his *Britannica* as of ancient authority, to prove the Britains joining the Cimbrians and Gauls in some expeditions against Italy and Greece; and also in Shropshire, about Caer Caradoc. But had he dealt fairly with us, and used the other authorities found in that book, he might have saved most of the objections which he has so artfully put in the mouths of his great men. He did not dare to attack a national history in his own person, but pretended to defend it with all his eloquence; but it was against the intention of his plan to own anything existing among the Britains which would clear up their history (though he committed a slip in mentioning the *Triades* at all), as his scheme was to be the father of the history of Britain.

Mr. Nicolson, in his *Historical Library*, has behaved still worse than Mr. Camden, for he knew so little of the book, and speaks so slightly of it, that he supposes it to be what Camden quotes and calls in his *Remains* the Book of Triplicities. He might as well have called the Book of Ecclesiasticus the *Triades*; for the British *Triades* is merely historical, and the other is only a rhetorical collection of wise sayings and proverbs.

Though this British book of *Triades* was, according to the judgment of Mr. Rob. Vaughan, the antiquary, about A.D. 1630, about a thousand years old, neither Bede, Nennius, nor Galfrid, knew anything of it. No more did they of the works of the British poets. Bede

could not ; and Nennius, where he attempts to mention some of them, scarce knew their names, unless those blunders were committed by his transcribers.

If Galfrid, when he translated Tyssilio, had known the works of Myrddin Wyllt, Taliessin, and Llywarch Hen, he would have found in them abundance of historical passages to embellish the history then in his hand, where it is most blind and bald. What hath he added to Tyssilio ? Flamines and Archflamines of his own invention ; some fine-formed speeches of his own ; and the dark and abstruse prophecy of Myrddin Emrys, called the Great Prophecy ; and some trifles which had better been out.

By the very style of Tyssilio's *British History* it appears that the first part of it is very ancient, and that it was put in the form it is now about the year 600 or before, probably by Tyssilio ; and from Tyssilio to Cadwaladr by, I think, another hand.

Though it doth not appear that Galfrid knew anything of the *Triades*, yet the *British poets*, his cotemporaries, Meilir Brydydd, Daniel, Cynddelw, etc., were well versed in the writings of the ancient poets and historians, and in the *Triades*, as appears by their works.

Can any antiquary now in the kingdom say he knows every old Saxon MS. now existing ? No ; no more than he knows every old house in the kingdom, or all the old coins that are in private hands. Why then is it urged that if such and such MSS. were in being in the time of Gildas, of Nennius, of Galfrid, etc., they must have seen them ? This is childish reasoning, as if no ancient MS. in the kingdom could possibly escape the eyes of a monk, an abbot, or a bishop, when it doth not appear to us that they ever made any inquiries

after such MSS. out of their own monasteries, and when it plainly appears that the clergy had an utter aversion to the works of the British bards, who were the historians of the ancient Britains ; and the bards, perhaps, were not behind hand with them.

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## CHAP. XX.

I FORESEE it will be objected that a very great stress is laid here on proofs out of the British poets, and that among the greatest modern historians in Europe such proofs are reckoned but slight, and not so much regarded as the authorities of prose writers of history, or regular historians (as they call them), learned in antiquities, etc.

Fable (they say) is an ingredient in poetry ; and Vertot, the French historian, in a sneer on an historical poem of the Britains of Armorica, which they call their Breviary, says that fables never succeed better than in verse. But men of greater weight in the learned world than Vertot, and in affairs of the greatest consequence, viz., the dominion of the British seas, have not thought it beneath them to make use of poetical authorities, not only to prove the use of words, but also the use of things. The admirable Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, condescends to make use of the authority of an English poet, G. Chaucer, no older than Richard III's time, to prove the dominion of the sea in the English in those days ; and in the same manner Virgil, Ovid, Plautus, and other ancient poets, are quoted by the assertors of *Marè Liberum*. See *Mar. Claus.*, p. 5.

These objectors should also consider that nations

differ in their customs, and what is true in France is not always so in other countries ; and that the most ancient histories were originally in verse, but more particularly among the Gauls and Britains who were under the Druidical government, the recorders of the actions of their great men being a branch of their religious institution ; or, in other words, their bards were their historians, who handed down to posterity (witness Lucan) the ancient traditions of their ancestors ; and this was the case of other northern nations, the Swedes, Islanders, etc., who had their scalds. See Olaus Wormius. This method of historical writing, and also the very kind of verse, hath kept its ground in Britain, in spite of the Roman power, till after the Romans left them.

The kind of verse in which the bards wrote their exploits in war was called *Englyn Milwr*, a triplet stanza of seven syllables each verse. The meaning of the name is the warrior's verse, or military verse. I make no doubt but the North American war-song is of the same original, where, in their meetings, or before a battle, they all join in this military song, which gives an account of the brave actions of their ancestors maintaining their liberties, and is the greatest incentive to courage that can possibly be. It is observable that the most ancient poetry in the world was in triplet verse of seven or eight syllables.

In ancient times, among the Britains, it was common for the princes themselves to write their own actions in verse,—and who more able to do it ? Llywarch Hen, a nobleman of North Britain, hath left us an account of the wars he was concerned in, in this very kind of verse, *Englyn Milwr*; and in such a pathetic, honest,

plain manner that there can be no room to suspect him of falsehood or unfair dealings. Here are no embellishments, no fictions, no show of art, and but a plain relation of matters of fact, not without their beauties. This was about a hundred years after we had thrown off the Roman yoke. Our princes and generals continued this custom of writing their own actions in verse as late as Henry II's time, for the famous warrior, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd (brother of Madoc, who first discovered America), hath wrote his own battles in a most elegant though a modest manner, of which we have several copies in Wales. Hath not J. Cæsar wrote his own actions? And what deterred other emperors from doing the same was that they had not matter enough, or that they were not as great masters of fighting and writing as he was, and that he had got the start of them.

It should be also observed the Britains, Gauls, and Irish, never could be brought into the same way of thinking with the Greeks and Romans in regard to heroic poetry. Poetry was so sacred with these Celtic people, as being a branch of their religion, that they never suffered invented fables (the chief ingredient in heroic poetry) to have a footing in it, which is the reason that neither the Gauls, Britains, Irish, Ersh, Picts, Cornish, or Armoricans, ever had to this day a poem in the nature of the *Iliad* or *Æneid*, though most other nations took a foolish pride in imitating them. So that what in one nation is called an heroic poem, and the grandest performance in human art, is in another nation called a fabulous, empty song or poem stuffed with flourishes and the scum or over-boiling of the poet's brains, to please a vain, boasting people; as



if the nation had no real actions of valour of their own to be recorded in poetry, but must have recourse to fictitious gods, to fictitious heroes, to fictitious battles, and such anachronisms that a grave Celtic writer would be ashamed of. Is it not agreed upon that Æneas and Dido, who Virgil hath brought together, were really two hundred years distant ?

Historians used to these kinds of writings may well call poetry fabulous and fictitious. But that is not the case of the British bards. Poetry with them is, and hath been, the sacred repository of the actions of great men, and hath been always so from the most ancient times, as the Song of Moses was, among the Jews, of the defeat of the Egyptians. Taliessin's historical poem of the tombs of the warriors of Britain is a noble piece of history, which will last while the nation has a being; but is exceeded by *Gododin*, an heroic poem of Aneurin.

Though other nations, more devoted to the Greek and Roman learning, may call this way of thinking a mark of Celtic barbarity, and speaking unlike scholars, the Britains own it is so in the Roman proud manner of speaking, but insist that the assertion is not founded on truth or nature, and therefore not to be regarded.

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#### CHAP. XXI.

It is to be observed that among the learned writers of the British nation who have wrote in Latin, such as Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Galfrid, etc., not one of them hath mentioned a word to the honour of these Druidical bards, and of their manner of recording historical facts ; and scarce a word of the Druidical learning, no

more than if they had never heard of the Druids. What could be the reason of all this silence? Foreign writers, and also the British writers in their own native language, often mention them with great honour.

Nis gwyr namyn Duw a dewinion byd a diwyd dderwyddon.

Dysgogan derwyddon dewrwlad i esgar

I wisgwyd weiniviad.—*Cynddelw, i Ow. Cyfeiliog.*

Drudion a Veirddion

A fawl neb Dragon

Namyn draig ai dirpar.—*Id.*

Dywawd derwyddon dadeni haelion

O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*Prydydd Moch.*

Let it be taken notice of that these writers in the Latin tongue were ecclesiastics, and that their heat and zeal against Druidism and paganism drove them beyond themselves, for Christianity in those early times could bear no competition. The reason is this. In the infancy of Christianity here, the zeal of the Christians were so very hot that nothing favouring of paganism was to be mentioned publicly without incurring the displeasure of the clergy; and when the Church of Rome got the upper hand here, then everybody knows that ignorance was the mother of their devotion. Let the learned ancient Druids be ever so learned, it was reckoned a sin and a scandal for a clergyman to borrow anything from them, for all Druidical learning was called vain philosophy. And is not this the cant to this very day among some kind of Christians?

The British poets, in the beginning of Christianity here, were a class of people distinct enough from the clergy, and were members of the civil power, being made use of by the ruling princes in a political way, as prophets and family historians, who were not very well

liked by the Church, being strongly addicted to their ancient customs and Druidical traditions ; and, indeed, the poets thought themselves men of greater consequence, and better heard, than the clergy ; so that in the very height of the Popish power in Britain we find the poets ridiculing the monks and their superstitions and cheats :

Mor fran yr Ysbryd Glan.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel, etc.

Dos dithe frawd i law dd—l.

*D. ap Gwilym, and Co. Dwywnen.*

And in the declension of the Roman empire, and before the Saxons became Christians, the poets violently railed against the prevailing corruptions in the Church, and the idleness of the clergy :

Gwae offeiriaid byd, etc.—*Taliessin.*

Bid amlwg marchawc, bid redegawc gorwydd,

Bid mab llen yn chwannawc,

Bid aniwair dan eiriawc.—*Llywarch Hen.*

It is natural that a knight be public (popular),

A horse swift, a clergyman avaricious,

An unchaste man double-tongued.

Now let us examine who these learned British writers were, that wrote in Latin of the affairs of Britain, and which among other nations are ignorantly called the only ancient British historians, because they never heard of any other. All these writers before mentioned were of the clergy, not one layman among them. What is become of the laymen's writing then ? Why, they are in MSS., in everybody's hands in Wales, and in the works of their poets, who, as Di. Siculus owns, were the recorders of the valiant acts of their countrymen. See A. Marcellinus, Lucan, and Giraldus Cambrensis, Wynne's *Preface*.

Gildas was an angry monk who had run over to Armorica from a party who had got the upper hand in Britain, in which Cwstenyn, the reigning Prince, had killed two of his nephews, the sons of Medrawd ; and Arthur had killed his brother Howel. Sir J. Pryse, and Usher, *Primordia*.

Tyssilio, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, was Bishop of Powysland ; had his college and see at Meivod, when his brother Cynan reigned in Powys.

Nennius is said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and better acquainted with monks than with poets ; for where he mentions in his History a few of them, he hardly knows their names, or his transcribers have abused him much.

Asserius Menevensis, Bishop of Sherborne, and living with King Alfred and his tutor, etc., nephew to another Asser, Bishop of St. David's, hath wrote so little about the Britains that we can pass no judgment about his knowledge of them, though it is probable he assisted Alfred in translating and digesting the laws of the Britains, which he is said to have translated.

Galfridus Monemuthensis was at first a Benedictine monk, afterwards Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and, as some say, Cardinal, which was a title common then in Britain. By his translation of Tyssilio's *Brut y Brenhinoedd* out of the Armorican British into the Latin, it appears that he was in a manner quite ignorant of the affairs of the Britains. He knew nothing of the British writers in the native language of the Britains, or else he would never have committed such blunders in his works as to turn Llew ap Cynfarch into Lotho, Meuric into Marius, Gwalchmai into Walganus, Medrawd into Mordredus, Julian

into Sulgenin, Rhun Baladr Brasin to Rudhudibras (as the Latin MSS. have it) as well as printed copies. If he had been acquainted with the ancient British writers he would have known that Llew and Urien and Aron were sons of Cynfarch Hen o'r Gogledd ; and Llywarch Hen, who was cotemporary with these three brothers, would have set him right, whose works we have extant.

Besides the gaps which Galfrid hath left in the History, which he might have filled up out of the British writers, if he had known anything of them, it is a weak thing to say that the Britains had no poetical or historical writings among them, because that an Archdeacon of Monmouth or a Bishop of St. Asaph knew nothing of them.

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CHAP. XXII.

Now we have taken a short view of these writers commonly known by the name of British historians, and we find them all ecclesiastics, people who had then an utter aversion to our poets and writers in our native language, and therefore it was their principle not to have any intercourse with them and their writings.

It will be allowed that the knowledge of books, and consequently histories, is more universal now, since the invention of printing, than it was when Galfrid translated the British History into Latin at the request of Walter Calenus, an Archdeacon of Oxford. Would it be any wonder if even now, in our illuminated age, when everybody almost is a philosopher and an historian, an Archdeacon of Oxford should give an Archdeacon of Bangor or St. Asaph a Welsh history out of the Bodleian Library, for such there are, to be trans-

lated into Latin, and that it should happen that the Welsh archdeacon should make a bungling piece of work of it? having never seen so much as an ancient manuscript in his mother's tongue, or looked into its antiquities, and being only what we call Latin and Greek, a mere scholar.

Doth his ignorance prove there are no ancient manuscripts in Wales? But this is the logic made use of by the opposers of the British History. If there had been, say they, such MSS. in being, Gildas, Tyssilio, Nennius, Bede, etc., would have made mention of them. And my logic is the direct contrary; and to me it is plain that if every layman's house in Wales, in those days, abounded with such manuscripts, and every parish with poets, these imperious clergymen, bishops, abbots, and monks, would not have vouchsafed to take notice of them. The Latin tongue was their idol, which had remained here as a relic of the Roman imperial government, and was afterwards a great means to help to introduce the Roman papistical government here. Is it not as possible to suppose an Abbot of Bangor in those days ignorant of the Welsh tongue, as it is now a Welsh Bishop?

Everybody that hath read Mr. Edw. Llwyd's *Arch. Brit.* knows that he hath been indefatigable in searching for ancient British MSS., and yet I know of great numbers in Wales that he never saw or heard of, and several that I have in my own possession; nay, even the copy of the *Triades* which he made use of was but an incorrect one, and had not been compared with the various genuine copies which the great antiquary, Mr. R. Vaughan, had in his possession; and this hath led Mr. Llwyd astray in his etymological guesses, who,

by the strength of a pregnant wit and a great knowledge of languages, hath overrun the bounds of the Celtic tongue as it had been settled by the British bards, and wrested abundance of words to please his own luxurious fancy. Yet I am far from despising Mr. Llwyd's works: they are great and surprising. But it is pity that he was not better acquainted with the writings of our bards, which could not be without being himself acquainted with the rules of the British poetry, which he was not, as shall be shown in its proper place. He had also the misfortune of being cotemporary with other great men of the same way of thinking with himself, which was a great help to lead him astray, viz., Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Chennay in Little Britain in France, author of the *Antiquities of Nations*; Mr. Baxter, Master of the Mercer's School in London, author of the *Glossography*; and Mr. Rowlands of Anglesey, author of the *Mona Antiqua*: three persons of extraordinary talents, and of very extensive knowledge in languages, and of fine heads for etymologizing. But Mr. Baxter and Mr. Rowlands, giving a loose to their fancies, and not observing the same caution with Monsr. Pezron, lost themselves in a fog. Mr. Pezron's guesses were at first privately weighed with the authorities of ancient authors, and then artfully produced as mere guesses and probabilities; and all of a sudden he throws upon you a heap of ancient authorities to back his reasonings. But the others, not aware of this art, have ingeniously enough followed his method of guessing, but want ancient authorities to back them.

It is not a great knowledge in modern languages (which may swell a man up with pride and self-sufficiency) that will make a man master of the Celtic



tongue and its branches and antiquities, but it must be a great knowledge in the Celtic writers. A man that applies himself to study the Hebrew or Chaldean will find very little help, or none at all, from his knowledge in the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, or the school languages, the Latin and Greek. The Hebrew hath nothing to do with them, no more than the Celtic hath. He that would be master of the Celtic tongue, and capable of finding the etymology of it, and of its curious structure, should be acquainted with Aneuryn Wawdrydd and Bardd Glas o'r Gadair, Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, Taliessin, etc., rather than with Homer, Virgil, Tasso, or Milton, etc.

Mr. Baxter says that in the Celtic, *pend* and *cond* signified a head; but there is no man, living or dead, besides himself that says so. Mr. Rowlands says that the Ferry of Porthaethwy, the passage over Menai to Anglesey, was called so, q. d. Porth-aeth-hwy, *i.e.*, as he explains it, the *port which they passed*; but the words will neither bear that signification in the British, nor doth any ancient author back it, or is there any case parallel to it. *Aeth* and *hwy* do not agree in construction, and will not do at all. If he had considered that the name of the commot adjoining to this Ferry is *Dindaethwy*, or *Tindaethwy*, which is plainly Daethwy's Fort, he would have looked out for the ruins of that fort in that commot, and would probably have found it near this ferry or passage, which took its name, beyond all doubt, from the same person, *Daethwy*, and the fort he had here; consequently the name of the Ferry should be wrote Porth Ddaethwy, *i.e.*, Daethwy's Passage or Port. See Mabinogi Bran ap....

Cynhaethwy ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cernyw a Dyfneint.—*Llyfr Achau*.

## CHAP. XXIII.

THE better to understand the reason of the difference between the real Celtic names, and the same names in Roman authors, you are to consider that the Roman writers made it a general rule to soften the harsh names of the towns and countries, etc., of the nations conquered by them, as appears by Pliny Junior's letter to Caninius (L. 8, Ep. 4.): "Some little trouble, too, you will find is to soften the names of these barbarous people, and particularly of their towns, so as they shall not shock our ears when they come into verse. But there is nothing so harsh and dissonant but what may be made harmonious, or at least tolerable, with a little care and alteration. Besides, if it were lawful for Homer to contract, to extend, and to turn words (even of Grecian extraction), for the better cadence of his verse, why should not the same privilege be allowed you, especially since it is not affected but necessary?" What truth can we expect, then, in Roman writers in relation to names? And what have we to trust to but our own ancient writers, who made it the greatest crime to alter their language or names? There was something of this temper among the Gauls (French) even as low down as the time of Montaigne; and it may not be amiss to set down that ingenious man's opinion of this affair, as few men understood mankind better than he. (Mont., L. 1, c. 46.) A gentleman, a neighbour of mine (says he), a great admirer of antiquity, and who was always preferring the excellency of

preceding times in comparison with this present age of ours, did not, among the rest, forget to magnify the lofty and magnificent sounds of the gentlemen's names of those days. Don Grumedan, Quadregan, Angelisan, etc., which but to hear named he perceived to be other kind of men than Pierre, Guillot, and Michel.

I am mightily pleased with Jaques Amiot for leaving throughout a whole French oration the Latin names entire, without varying and dissecting them to give them a French termination. It seemed a little harsh and rough at first; but already custom, by the authority of Plutarch, whom he took for an example, hath overcome that novelty.

I have often wished that such as write chronicle histories in Latin would leave our names as they find them, and as they are and ought to be; for in making Vaudemont Valemontance, and metamorphosing names to make them suit better with the Greek or Latin, we know not where we are, and *with the persons of the men lose the benefit of the story.*

To conclude. It is a scurvy custom, and of very ill consequence, that we have in our kingdom of France to call every one by the name of his mannor or seigneurie, and the thing in the world that doth the most prejudice, and confound families and descents. So far Montaigne.

Leland, the great oracle of antiquity among the English, by his not being able to find any writings of laymen in his search, concludes that there was very little learning in Britain after the Saxon conquest of Loegria, except among the monks. He searched among the monasteries, and knew nothing of our writers in the British tongue; but we that are acquainted with the

British writers (who affected to write in their own language, and took a pride in it), insist that the British tongue never was wrote in greater perfection than a little before and a little after the Norman conquest, which shews that the learning then in vogue among the Britains was the studying and polishing of their own language ; and in that language their antiquities and history must be searched for, and not in what Mr. Leland and others call the learned languages.

It will be again objected, and it is very well known to be true, that the lives of the saints of Britain and Ireland are more stuffed with incredible miracles than any other nation on earth, and that even Bollandus, Baronius (see Fleetwood's *Pref.*), and the greatest sticklers for the miracles of the Church of Rome, are even ashamed of them ; and, indeed, nothing can come up with the many men's heads which St. Beuno hath set on, which had been cut clean off ; St. Ffred's eye dropping out, and put in again ; and abundance of the like absurdities. So that it is concluded that either the nation must be very silly that could swallow this kind of cookery, or the writers very ignorant that prepared it for them ; and therefore it may be probable the historians and poets of the same nations may be guilty of the same foibles as the writers of the lives of their saints are.

The first part of this charge is too true ; but if you consider that neither poets nor any lay historians had any hand in writing these lives of the saints, and that they were the entire production of monks, who wrote them with a view of bringing a grist to their own mill in the monastery, the bards will be acquitted, who for the most part not only despised these pretended mira-

cles, but exposed them in verse. And if our British monks have had a more fertile invention in writing these miracles than other dull nations, it only shews they were greater masters of their trade, and it is pity their talents were not better employed. I own these monks and abbots, by means of keeping plentiful tables and cellars, have found some poor, wandering poets that for the sake of their bellies have put some of these contrived legends, or lives of the saints, in good verse, which became a means of making them public; but these are but a few, and modern.

There was, in D. ap Gwilym's time, about A.D. 1390, a vast concourse from all parts of Wales to the Monastery of St. Dwynwen in Anglesey, now called Llanddwyn, in ruins. Here were their constant waxlights kept at the tomb of this virgin saint, where all persons in love applied for remedy, and which brought vast profit to the monks; and Dwynwen was as famous among the Britains, in affairs of love, as Venus ever was among the Greeks and Romans. But David ap Gwilym's ludicrous manner of applying to this saint for relief, and his publishing it in a poem which is in everybody's hands, shews how slightly the poets made of these religious cheats:

"Dear St. Dwynwen (says he), by your virginity I beg of you, and by the soul of your great father *Brychan*, send this girl to meet me in the grove. You are in Heaven. God will not be angry with you for it, nor turn you out, for he will not undo what he hath done", etc.

Another poet, describing the craft of the monks in carrying little images about, and exchanging them for provision, etc., says:

Un a arwain yn oriog  
 Gurig lwyd dan gwr ei glog ;  
 Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel  
 A naw o gaws yn ei goel ;  
 Drwy undeb erchi i'r Drindawd  
 Cnuf o wlan accw neu flawd.

One carries the greyheaded *Cyricus* under his cloak ; another carries St. Seiriol with nine cheeses in his arms, and so exchange them for wool and flour. The image of St. Seiriol was to help the farmer to make more cheese, etc.

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#### CHAP. XXIV.

THAT THE PROOF OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN THE PRESENT WELSH, OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE, IS SUCH THAT NO LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD CAN SHEW THE LIKE, AND THAT IT IS STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER PROOFS OF WRITINGS, INSCRIPTIONS, OR COINS.

It will be naturally asked by persons unacquainted with the language and antiquities of the ancient Britains and Celtæ, How comes it that we can be now sure that such and such words were pronounced anciently after such a manner as we now positively assert them to be, and that even a letter can hardly be altered in the Welsh language? This is a thing never heard of in any other language in the world, and seems a paradox which requires explanation. If this is so, it is no wonder the British tongue hath lasted so long, or that it will last for ever, and is, as Camden owns, pure and unmixed, and extremely ancient (Camden, *Names of Britain*); for that such authority is greater and stronger than any ancient inscriptions, in which there may be a mistake of the stonecutter, or from the whims and fancies of alteration. The Greek and Roman languages

can shew no such security for their pronunciations ; and if it was not for some ancient inscriptions and coins, we should hardly know anything of their ancient manner of writing, which yet proves nothing in regard to their pronounciation. In the ancient monumental pillar of Duillius, the Roman admiral that defeated the Carthaginians, we have "Lecio pugnandod, exfociont", etc., for "Legio pugnando, effugiunt", etc.; "*In altod maria pugnandod*", for "*In alto mari pugnando*".

How can it be proved that the ancient Romans, who writ "Piuna Carthaio", etc., pronounced "Pugna" and "Carthago"? It will be answered that they had no *g* at that time ; but as soon as they took the letter *g* into their alphabet, they wrote "Pugna" and "Carthago", and did not continue the *c*. This only proves that about the second Punic war, the time they took the letter *g* in, they softened and refined their language from *c* into *g*.

All ancient nations originally affected the hard letters, *p*, *c*, *ch*, or *x*, *t*, *ff*, *rh*, as well as the Romans ; but the Britains in their language, now called Welsh (the principal remains of the Celtic tongue), can prove, from the very nature and structure of their language, and their ancient rules of poetry, that unless the whole language is demolished and framed anew, it is impossible for any word by the ancient poets to be pronounced otherwise than it is at this day, and that not even a letter or a sound could be changed in those words. What a glorious thing this would have been if it had been found in the Greek and Latin tongues ! If Homer and Virgil's works could have been so well fortified from attacks. But it is so far to the contrary that there is hardly a verse in Virgil but hath a different reading



in different copies, or hardly a word in the Latin tongue whose use can be proved to be as ancient as the beginning of the Roman nation. It is owned that the Laws of the Twelve Tables were not understood in the time of Cicero. (See Festus's *Verbor. Signific.*, with Scaliger's notes. Amst., 1699.)

It will be again objected, how can it be proved that these rules in the British poetry have been always laws to that language? In answer we say that these rules and poetry seem to be near as old as the language itself, being beyond all history or tradition,—the greatest mark of antiquity, as it is said, of the Egyptian Pyramids. The historians of all nations of Europe mention the Druidical institutions among the Celtæ, and that the bards were a branch of them; but none pretend to say when they begun, but suppose the institution patriarchal. In the time of the Druidical government in Britain and Gaul it cannot be supposed that those strict people would suffer any innovation in the rules of their bards, when once settled, being a branch of their religion, and we read of none. When that order was abrogated, after the coming in of Christianity, their art of poetry was handed down to their children as being of use to the Christian princes as well as in the times of Druidism; and the art and its professors have always, from time to time, been looked upon as sacred, and the name poet or bard was synonymous to a prophet, to which gift all the ancient poets pretended; and by that means the bards were not less useful to Christian kings, to help to govern the people, than they were in the time of the ancient Druidical government, as appears by their prophecies extant, which probably are all political.

It must be confessed that these strict rules in the British poetry have so cramped the poets that no great performances, in the nature of long heroic poems, was ever attempted by them in their fettered way of writing; but it had one good effect. Besides saving the language, these excessive, strict rules prevented men of slow or weak parts from meddling with this difficult as well as *sacred vocation*; for he must be a person of vast knowledge in the language, and of excellent parts, or else of indefatigable industry (besides being born with a poetical genius), that could make any tolerable figure in the British poetry. If such unqualified persons attempted it, their works were not like to be regarded even by shepherds or the meanest of the people; for there is something in the texture or genius of the language which will admit of nothing to be called poetry, even among the vulgar, except it agrees with the old rules of this, which, as it were, naturally please the people, having, as it were, grown up with the language.

Now to come to the proof of what we have been stating here. Let us suppose that the word *Conwy*, the name of a river and town in Carnarvonshire, was to be disputed whether the Britains wrote it *Cynwy*, as Mr. Ed. Llwyd (*Notes on Camden, Carnarvonshire*) would have it; or *Condui*, as Mr. Baxter, with his intolerable whims, has it; or *Conwey* or *Conway*, as the modern English write it;<sup>1</sup> or *Conovium*, as Antoninus has it; or *Coisobius*, as Ptolemy, which Camden makes to be *Conobius*; or *Conwy*, as the natives write it and pronounce it, who call the town and the entrance of the harbour *Aberconwy*, the fall of Conwy into the sea.

<sup>1</sup> Or *Conubio*, as Mr. Baxter (anonym. MS.) has it; or *Novius*, as Mr. Camden, from .....

It would take too much time, and would be unnecessary, to explain these bards' rules at length in this place, for it would be writing a book ; therefore in the quotations I shall make here out of the poets, it will be enough to point out, in italic, how those rules require such and such consonants and such and such vowels to be in the different parts of the verse. First, let the letters in the word *Conwy* be numbered.

1 2 3 4 5  
*Conwy*

One of our poets, in his metamorphosis of a fair lady into an owl, takes occasion to name this river :

Gwdion mab *Dôn ar Gony*

Hudlath ni bu o'i fath *fwy*.—*D. ap Gwilym*, A.D. 1400.

Here the first line proves the second and third letters ; and the rhyme in the second line, compared with the first, proves the fourth and fifth letters. Now there remains only the letter *c* to be proved, which in flexions turns to *g*, as in the above, as every one the least versed in the British tongue knows. As I have no very ancient MSS. now by me, where I write this, I must be contented, in this example, with those passages out of poets who wrote no further off than about three hundred or four hundred years ago, which I can recollect in my memory :

*Y cawn ar lan Conwy'r wledd*.—*T. Aled*.

In this verse not only the letter *c* is proved, but also the letter *n*, as also in the following :

*Nan Conwy man cawn y medd*.

What other nation can do this ?

In all hypotheses where no records, or traditions, or marks, or traces of the memory, of the facts are pre-

tended, *disproving* by *denying* is as easily done as proving by asserting only. But any kind of national records or traditions are beyond all guesses.

Common sense is the growth of every country. Where there are ancient MSS. and the works of poets and historians to shew in a nation, it is ridiculous for any man, though of the highest character in the learned world, to advance his own guesses about the language or the history against the national authorities received time out of mind. If he doth, he will be only laughed at by the natives, and he will repent it. Therefore, if there be such authorities, they should have their due weight.

As I have above proved, in the above example, that our poets, who had it by tradition from father to son, for time immemorial, and probably since they were planted here, called the river *Conwy*; and that according to the rules of the bards it could not be since called otherwise, nor a letter changed in it, without altering the whole language, and that every name and word in the British tongue is upon the same footing of security, as is easily seen by observing the proofs or quotations out of the poets in the learned Dr. Davies' Dictionary. It remains, then, on such as pretend to wrest the British names of places, and play them through all the vowels (to serve a scheme of etymologising), to shew that the poets or anybody else have ever wrote those words as they would have it, or to bring some authority equivalent to this of the poets, if there be any such in the world, and not with a magisterial air pronounce things to be as their fancy suggests to them.

Mr. Baxter, indeed, might be ignorant that there were such rules of the bards existing, for it is plain he

knew nothing of our antiquities except what he picked out of Llwyd's *Archæologia*, with whom he corresponded, and who he in a great measure corrupted with his odd whims. But Mr. Llwyd knew there were such rules, though he knew not how to apply them, as plainly appears to any one that hath read his British elegy on the death of Queen Mary, printed at Oxford, and also the Englyn about Rhossyr, in his *Notes on Camden's Anglesey*, which doth him as little honour as the attempt the great Cicero made to be a poet.

When a word is wrote differently by the poets, as suppose *Brodorddin* for example, it shews they knew not the etymology of it, or that some particular authors disputed it; for that word is wrote *Brodorddun* and *Brodorddyn* as well as *Brodorddin*; and so of some others, which may be modern names and places of so little note as to be scarcely mentioned by our bards.

In derivation of names I have set down Mr. Ed. Llwyd's etymologies in his *Archæologia* for such as he hath touched upon, and where I differ from him have given my reasons. As for the derivations of authors who were strangers to our language, I need say no more than that they groped in the dark, and are not worth the trouble of confuting. My own etymologies I offer to the world not always as certainties, but probabilities, on such proofs as I produce, which any one skilled in the language is welcome to disprove, if he can, with better authorities than I produce; which I shall be glad to see, and that this study of retrieving antiquities out of the dust is revived.

How ridiculous, in the eyes of an Englishman or Cambro-Britain, doth Goropius look, that derives the word *Angli* (English) from the English nation's being

good anglers ; and that the British name *Howel* is derived from sound or *whole* ? One would think that it would be impossible for a man of letters to be so ignorant as not to know that *whole* is a mere English or Teutonic word,—a language he was master of ; and that *Howel* (or, as it should be wrote, *Hywel*) is a British name in use among the Britains before the arrival of the Saxons in Britain ; and yet this Goropius was a man learned in languages, and physician to the Queens of France and Hungary ; therefore I have the charity to think that this great man was not in earnest, and only shewed his wit in these flashes ; as, perhaps, may be the case of Camden when he offers to explain some British words, being a kind of itch of playing with words, and to shew great reading.

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## CHAP. XXV.

A CAVEAT to English readers who are unacquainted with the pronunciation of the Cambro-British alphabet. Let them remember that in British, *c* is before all the vowels sounded as a *k*, and never as the English *c* before *i* and *e* in the words civet, cerate, source, etc., and it is pity Dr. Davies did not retain it ; and that *ll* is sounded after a manner peculiar to the Welsh, being an *l* aspirated something like *thl* ; so that the word *llan* sounds something like *thlan*, or between that and *clan*. Let it be also remembered that in the British there are no such sounds as the letter *g* makes in the English George, nor *ch* in the English church, or that *j* makes in the English jerk, jilt ; and that these are mere Teutonic sounds, and never used by the Celtæ. But it is pro-

bable the Roman language had this sound of *j*, which they expressed at first by *j*, and afterwards by *gi*, as that ancient name of the Celtic British King Beli was Latinised by them into Beljus, and lastly into Belgius; but foolishly, by succeeding Latin writers and our moderns, without rule or reason, turned into Belinus.

The British *ch* also hath a sound which is not at present used in the English, though the old Saxon and other branches of the Teutonic had it, as had also the Greek and Hebrew. *Gh* in the word *lough*, for a lake, sounds something like it, as doth *wh* in the words *why*, *where*, *when*, etc., if strongly pronounced.

The British *i* is always pronounced as *ee* in *bleed* and in *gill*. *A* is always broad and gaping, as in the English *par*, *car*; *dd*, always as *th* in *the*, *this*, etc.; *f*, never as the English in *fit*, but as a *v* in *veal*; *g*, never as in English before *e* and *i*, but always hard, as in *God*, *gad*, *gun*; *t*, never as an *s*, as in *action*, but always a hard *t*, as in *tar*, *tin*, *heart*.

It will be objected that the division said to be made by Rhodri Mawr between his three sons, or some division equivalent to it, had been from ancient times; for when the Romans found us, the people of Cambria were divided into three distinct people, the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices; that it hath been afterwards in four parts, Deheubarth, Dyfed, Gwynedd, a Phowys. So that Rhodri only joined Dyfed and Deheubarth in one dominion called Dinefwr, and let Gwynedd and Powys rest as they were.

The fault of the plan of Rhodri Mawr was this. He made Dinefwr and Powys tributary to Gwynedd, when at the same time he knew that those two powers joining to refuse payment and subjection, would be rather



too hard for Gwynedd. This was a bone of contention. This was not the case when these petty principalities were tributary to the crown of London (which they always have been as far as the British history reaches till the Saxon conquest), for the *Loegrian* power was able at any time to quell any rebellion or disputes among them, before the Roman conquest, and after the Romans left us, while the *Loegrian* Britains governed, and until they, idiot-like, called in the Saxons, and gave away their country and dominion. For in the time of the ancient Britains, before the Roman conquest, this island was a commonwealth of free princes, as Germany is now, but yet all holding of the *Loegrian* crown. But when the Saxons, who were strangers, came to wear that principal crown, and to be masters of that *Loegrian* power, the tributary native princes of the Britains refused to obey the strangers; and in good policy should have joined all under one head instead of dividing their powers, and falling by the ears among themselves.

Here Providence has wonderfully interposed, and by the ruin of the old British constitution saved the remains of the Britains, and made them a most happy people, if peace and quietness and freedom be a happiness; for now, in our days, the English not only fight and pray for them, but also go to market for them. It was the ancient policy of the English, and a very just, sensible maxim of maintaining power, not to levy soldiers among them, that their military spirit might be broke; not to let them have Welsh bishops, that their language in time might be neglected by the clergy; and as to trade and merchandise, they have been indolent enough, and fed themselves with their high pedi-

grees and gentility, that men of fortune have thought it beneath them to trade.

Some of the effects that followed Rodri Mawr's division of the Principality of Wales, the constitution of that government being so unnatural that it must necessarily be the ruin of that nation that was under it, especially a nation addicted to war and broils; who, if they had not a foreign enemy, must quarrel among themselves, so that their feuds were at last carried to such a head that perhaps the like is not to be found in any history, not even among the most barbarous nations in the world. Even tigers and lions have more generosity than these Britains had at last. Their bravery in arms, and the strength and activity natural to them, partly on account of the situation of their country and their diet, drove them to that pitch of enthusiastic military spirit that neither law nor religion had any tie upon them. And it is a great wonder how any part of their posterity remains on the face of the earth.

It is true the murdering of relations began very soon, on the first setting out of mankind in the world, and continued while society remained in small detachments dispersed over the world, without that administration and execution of laws which a powerful monarch only, or some government of that nature, is able to put in force.

After about 4000 years' experience (in all which time one would have thought a proper manner of governing mankind would naturally have been hit upon by some enterprising nation or other), the Christian religion appeared, which proposed the most worthy and amiable rules as men could wish to be governed by, provided they had anything good in their nature. But this

creature is generally so perverse that nothing goes down with him but rapine, plunder, and villany. Under the colour of religion one man hath pretended a power from heaven to burn, torture, destroy, and murther, all others that differ in opinion from him about things that are impossible for either of them to be certain of; that is, about the nature of God, and of a God incomprehensible, and the manner of worshipping him.

Some nations, superior in pride and power to the rest, have attempted to bring this little earth under one monarch, which, if it could have been effected, would not have remained long so. The limbs would have been too many for the head, and would have soon fallen out among themselves, as hath been the case with all great empires. Nature or Providence throws things, after a great confusion, into their proper places; so out of disorder cometh order, out of corruption cometh generation. It is plain that God never intended that the whole earth should be governed by one king, for he alone is the King of kings and Lord of lords, and vain is the man that sets up for these titles which can belong to nobody but the Supreme Being.

Among all nations experience shews that monarchy (or a government equivalent thereto, where the people place a law agreed upon to be their inviolable and standing rule) will always be the best method of governing mankind, provided the governing law is strictly put in *execution*. If the power is in many hands they will quarrel about it.

But now to come home to my subject, the ancient Britains or Welsh, where, after Rodric's division, almost every little lord had a *jura regalia*, and the lives and fortunes of his tenants in his own hands, who was to call him to an account for what he did?

If there were some good men in Wales, and could not bear to see a lord kill his brother, imprison his father, geld his next relations that they might not inherit, and pretended to check him for it, or punish him, were not the kings of the Saxons just at hand to receive any reprobate under their protection, and very glad of the opportunity? And was not the good-natured, religious, forgiving Pope ready to absolve him for a sum of money? We must cease to wonder, then, at the character our countrymen bear while under that vicious government from the year 876, when Rodri died, to the year 1282, when the last Llewelyn was slain, which is 406 years. It was the fault of the constitution of their government, and not of the people, who were naturally brave and generous; but by being left to their own ways, by the relaxation of the laws of a bad government ill-founded, they became such monsters that the most uncultivated nation in the world, even the Hottentots, would not be guilty of the crimes they have committed; till they effectually destroyed their crazy constitution and their power, which dissolved itself into that of the general crown of the island, and happy for the nation it did.

Not to mention those of their countrymen they killed in battle in their civil wars, or of the cruelties used by the Saxons or Normans upon them when they took part with one side against the other, I shall give here a list only of the butcheries of a Britan against Britan in those days, as I have hastily collected them out of *Caradoc's Chronicle*:

In the year 917 Clydawc ap Cadell was slain by his brother Meurig. (Caradoc in Edwal Voel.)

A.D. 933, Owen ap Gruffudd slain by the men of Cardigan.

972, Howel ap Ieuaf put out his uncle Meyric ap Edwal's eyes, and kept him in prison till his death. (Car. in Ieu. ap Iaco.)

982, the gentlemen of Gwent rebelled against their Prince, and cruelly slew Einion ap Owen, who came to appease them. (Car. in Ho. ap Ieu.)

A.D. 1021, Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince, was slain by Howel and Mredydd, the sons of Edwyn. (Car. in Lln. ap S.)

A.D. 1044, the gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did treacherously kill 140 of Prince Gr. ap Llywelyn's men. (Car. in Gr. ap Lln.)

A.D. 1054, Griff. ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was cruelly and traitorously slain by his own men, and his head brought to Harold. (Car. in Gr. Lln.)

A.D. 1073, Blethyn ap Cynfyn, King of Wales, was traitorously and cowardly murdered by Rhys ap Owen ap Edwyn and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy. (Car. in Bl. ap Con.) About the same time Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, a nobleman of Maelor, was slain by the North Wales men.

A.D. 1079, Gwrgeneu ap Seisyllt, a nobleman, was slain by the sons of Rhys Sais. (Car. in Trah.)

A.D. 1103, Gwgan ap Meyrick invited Howel ap Grono to his house to make merry, who strangled him as he got out of bed, and delivered his body to the Normans, who cut off his head. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.) About this time Meyrick and Gruff. ap Trahaearn ap Caradoc were slain by Owen ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

A.D. 1112, Owen would not put Madog to death, but put out his eyes, and let him go, and took his lands. (Car.)

A.D. 1115, Gruff. ap Cynan attempted to deliver up Gruff. ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, to King Henry I, though he had taken refuge with him.

A.D. 1122, Gruff. ap Rhys (the above) killed Gruff. ap Trahaearn.

A.D. 1125, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slew his three uncles, and Morgan ap Cadwgan slew his brother Mredydd with his own hands. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

Mredydd ap Llywarch slew Meyrick his cousin, and put out the eyes of his two cousin-germans, sons of Griffri.

A.D. 1128, Ieuaf ap Owen put out the eyes of two of his brethren, and banished them the country; and Llewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Llowarch. And Mredydd ap Bleddyn took the same Llewelyn his nephew, and put out his eyes, and gelded him, that he might have his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother.

Also Meyric slew Llowarch and Madog his son, his own cousins, who himself was so served shortly after. (Carad. Gr. ap Cyn., p. 187.)

A.D. 1132, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn his uncle, whose three brethren he had slain.

A.D. 1140, Cynwrig ap Owen was slain by the men of Madog ap Mredydd ap Blethyn ap Cynfyn; and the sons of Blethyn ap Gwyn slew Mredydd ap Howel.

A.D. 1142, Howel ap Mredydd ap Blethyn was murdered by his own men. And Howel and Cadwgan, the sons of Madoc ap Idnerth, killed one another. Anarawd ap Gr. ap Rys was killed in a quarrel with his father-in-law, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan.

A.D. 1148, Howel ap Owen Gwynedd took his uncle Cadwaladr prisoner, and took possession of his country.

A.D. 1151, Owain Gwynedd took Cunethe, his brother Cadwallon's son, put out his eyes, and gelded him, lest he should have children to inherit part of the land.

A.D. 1158, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slain by the men of Ifor ap Meurig.

A.D. 1160, Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and delivered to Owain Gwynedd, who sent him to the king's officers, to be imprisoned at Winchester.

A.D. 1168, Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd slew Gwrgeneu, Abbot of Llwythlawr, and his nephew Llawthen.

A.D. 1169, Meyric ap Adam of Bualt was murdered in his bed by Meredydd Goch his cousin.

A.D. 1175, How. ap Ior. ap Owen, of Caerlleon, took his uncle, Owen Pencarn, prisoner, and putting out his eyes, gelded him lest he should beget children which should inherit Caerlleon and Gwent. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1186, Cadwaladr, son of Lord Rees, slain privately in West Wales. The same year Madoc ap Mredydd slain in the night, in the Castle of Careghova, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon, sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. And Llewelyn ap Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was taken by his own brethren, and had his eyes put out.

A.D. 1193, Anarawd, son of Prince Rees, took his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, prisoners, under colour of friendship, and put out their eyes.

A.D. 1193, Prince Rees's own sons, Maelgwn and Anarawd, laid wait for their own father, and took him prisoner, fearing he would revenge their cruelty on their brothers; but by means of his son Howel, who was blind, he escaped out of Maelgwn his son's prison. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)



A.D. 1194, Prince Rys takes his sons Rees and Mredydd, who had taken from him the castles of Cantre Bychan and Dinefwr, and kept them in safe prison.

A.D. 1197, Maelgwn ap Rys, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castles of Aberteifi and Ystrad Meirig.

A.D. 1201, Mredydd ap Rhys was slain at Carnwyllion by treason, and his elder brother Gruffydd seized upon his castle at Llanymdyfri and all his lands.

A.D. 1204, Howel, the son of Prince Rees, being blind, was slain at Cemmaes by his brother Maelgon's men. Soon after Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to kill Cadivor ap Griffri, whose four sons Maelgon took, and put them to death.

A.D. 1226, Rees Vychan, son of Rys Gruc, Prince of South Wales, took his father prisoner, and would not let him at liberty till he had given him the Castle of Llanymdyfri.

A.D. 1282, Madoc Min, said in the Earl of Macclesfield's MS. to be *Bishop of Bangor*, betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, into the hands of Edward I's men near Buallt, who sent his head to the King, being himself at Conwy. And soon after David his brother was delivered into the King's hand by his own countrymen, who was put to death at Shrewsbury.

And thus the Britains, through pride, perverseness, and a bad constitution, destroyed themselves, and lost their dominion and power in the Isle of Britain, according to their deserts; and so will any other nation destroy itself that follows the same road.

*Of Cognomens or Surnames, or Appellatives, or Nicknames among the Britains from the Colour of their Hair:* as, Du, Gwyn, Llwyd, Glas, Coch, Melyn: Dafydd Ddu, Cynog Las, Madog Goch, Iolo Goch, Iorwerth Fynglwyd, Gwyn Fardd Brycheiniog, Ieuan Goch Benllwyd; Torddu, Philip Dorddu; Cynfelyn.

*From their Stature, Habitudes, Perfections or Imperfections of the Body.*—Bychan, Mawr, Moel, Cam, Main, Cryf, Crych, Cryg, Hir, Byr, Bras, Cul, Llwm: Madog Fychan, Rodri Mawr, Edwal Voel, Dafydd Gam, Gruffudd Gryg, Madog Benfras, Harri Hir.

*Names of Places from Men*, the inhabitants in ancient times being a property as well as the country:

*Wys.*—So the land of Lloegrin was called (including the people) Lloegrwys; the lands of Py or Paw, Powys; from Gwent, Gwenwys. (Gwys, pl. of Gwas).

*Og.*—The land and people of Rhufon, Rhyfoniog; the land and people of Cyfail, Cyfeiliog; the land and people of Brychan Yrth, Brycheiniog; Morgan, Morgannog or wg; Meriad, Meriadog.

*On.*—The land of Madog, called Madogion; the lands and people of Cynwyd was called Cynwydion; the people of Iorwerth, Iorwerthion; Ceredig makes Ceredigion; from Mawym, Mawymiawn; from Gwyn, Gwynogion; Swydd Wynogion; from Mervyn, Merfynion, or Powys.

*Iaid.*—The people of Cynfyn, called Cynfyniaid; the people of Cæsar, Cæsariait; the people of Coran, called Coranniait; of Brychfael, Brychfaeliaid. (*Cynddelw.*)

*Ydd.*—From Melian or Mael ap Cadvael, Melienydd or Maelienydd; from Eiddion, Eiddionydd; from Meirion, Meirionydd.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS BOOK, AND THE AUTHOR'S  
DRIFT.

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Olrhain yr wyf, caffwyf bob coffa hen,  
A hanes gan wyrda,  
Enwan llefydd,<sup>1</sup> defnydd da,  
Trigolion Cyntir<sup>2</sup> Galia.

Ailrhyw gorchwyl yw olrhain hynod  
Hen henwau ym Mhrydain;<sup>3</sup>  
A dosparthu, rhannu rhai'n,  
Hencoes, yn eu lle'u hunain.

Yno cyff'lybu enwau y lleoedd,  
Gerllaw Mynydd Mynnan,<sup>4</sup>  
A'r hen awdwyr, clydwyr clan,  
Yn iawn, â'n henwau ninnau.

Yno dangos achos iawn a gwreiddiau,  
A gradd enwau estrawn:  
Ag iaith y Ceiltiaid<sup>5</sup> a gawn,  
A'i ffraeth-lais yn dra ffrwythlawn.

Y Frutaniaith,<sup>6</sup> hon yw'n iaith ni, coeliwch,  
Colofn, mawr ei hynni;  
Gwraidd Groegiaith,<sup>7</sup> gradd ddigrygi,  
A had Lladiniaith<sup>8</sup> yw hi.

Cawn enwau eu Duwiau, a'u dysg hynod,  
Yn ein hên iaith hyddysg;  
A mawr na wyddynt i'w mysg  
O ba wraidd y bu'r addysg!

LEWIS MORRIS.

<sup>1</sup> Lleoedd.

<sup>2</sup> Britain.

<sup>3</sup> The Celtæ.

<sup>4</sup> Greek tongue.

<sup>5</sup> Ancient Gaul.

<sup>6</sup> The Alps.

<sup>7</sup> British tongue.

<sup>8</sup> Latin tongue.

## CELTIC REMAINS.

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### A.

ABAD, an abbot (f. g. *abades*, an abbess). This is derived from the Syrian word *abbas*, signifying a president of monks. The abbots were originally laymen, and the British monks in former times were no clergymen.

Giraldus Cambrensis tells us the monks in the monastery on Bardsey Island were first governed by a lay abbot, and called *Colideos*. Probably they were so called from their black hoods, i. e., *cyliau duon*. But it seems they were ecclesiastics when Dyfric, the archbishop, went there from the Synod of Brevi, A.D. 519. (This was the year before the battle of Badon Hill. *Usher*.) See *Enlli* and *Myrddin Wyllt*.

Sometimes the princes, in the beginning of Christianity here, took it in their heads to build monasteries, and to act as abbots over them, whereby they got the title of Saints. "Abbas erat et princeps super Guntianam (Gwenllwg) regionem," says the *Book of Llandaff*, in the Life of St. Cadoc. He was the son of Gwynlliw Filwr, the prince of that country.

ABARIS, a British druid cotemporary with Pythagoras, who is said to have taught Pythagoras the doctrine of transmigration of souls, etc. He lived about 510 years before Christ, and about the 244th year of Rome. Some fanciful men think his name was Ap Rys.

ABER, rectè ABERW, the fall of one water or river into another or into the sea; and as it was natural to build houses or towns on such convenient places, abundance of towns in Britain, North and South, are to this day called by the names of the rivers

there discharging themselves. So the word *aber* or *aberw* is compounded of *a* and *berw*, to boil, or the ebullition it makes in its fall. Hence Aberffraw, formerly the seat of the princes of Wales in Anglesey, hath its name from the fall of the river Ffraw into the sea; and this may suffice for all the rest. Vide *Ffraw*.

Places in Scotland that have Aber in their name are the following, viz.: *Aberdeen*, *Aberbrothock*, *Abernethy*, *Aberdour*, *Abercorn*, *Lochaber*, and *Aberwic* (i. e., *Berwic*).

ABERALAW, in Anglesey, the fall of the river Alaw into the sea.

ABERARTH, Cardiganshire.

ABERAVAN: vid. *Avan*.

ABERBARGOD, in Bedwellty, Monmouthshire.

[Bargod Taf, ger llaw Mynwent y Crynwyr.—*Walter Davies*.]

ABERBERGWM, Glamorganshire.

Bwrw Aber fal nyth Eryr

Bergwm wenn bu'r gwae am wŷr.—*L. Morganwg*.

ABERBRAN.

Hafart o Aberbran.—*Dafydd Eppynt*.

[Brân i Dawy uwch Ynys Cedwyn.—*W. D.*]

ABERBROTHOCK or ARBROTHOCK, a town on the river Tay, in the county of Angus in Scotland, forty miles north-east of Edinburgh.

ABERBWTHYN, Carmarthenshire.

ABERBYTHYCH, Caermarthenshire.

ABERCAR, in Taf Fawr, Breconshire.

ABERCARAF, in Llyfr Coch Hergest, for Abercoraun, and that for Abercaraun. Mynydd yn Abercarav.—*Gwasgargerdd Vyrddin*.

ABERCARON, the fall of the river Caron into the sea. See *Abercurnig* and *Caron*.

ABERCIOG or ABERKIOG, see *Ciog* river. Aber Cnauc, and Kyog.—*Llywarch Hen*.

ABERCONWY ABBEY, on the river Llechog, called also Mynachlog Lechog and Aberllechog. It was built after the year 1145 (see *Tŷ Gwyn ar Dâf*) and before 1157. (See *Caradoc*, p. ...)

Here Gruffydd ap Cynan ap O. Gwynedd was buried in a monk's cowl, A.D. 1200. The monks were in such credit among the Welsh in those days, that they believed Heaven was in their gift; nay,

so superstitious were they, that they thought if they had but a monk's cowl on, it would give them admittance through .....

ABERCORAN or ABERCOMYN Castle, in Caermarthenshire (*Caradoc*, p. 321); *rectè*, Abercowyn. This Castle was kept by the Norman, Robt. Courtmaine, A.D. 116... (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 178.)

ABERCURNIG or AEBERCURNIG, a monastery mentioned by Bede (l. i, c. 12) at a place called in the Pictish language *Peanwahel* (or, as the annotator, *Penwael*); but in the English tongue, *Penneltun*; in the British, Abercaron. It is now called Abercaron Castle, where the Picts' Wall is said to begin at a place called *Walltoun*. (*Notes on Bede*.) Probably the name *Penneltun*, in the language of the natives, was *Pen y Wal* (i. e., the end of the wall). But the place of this town is disputed by Warburton in his Survey of the Wall.

ABERCWYDDON, in Monmouthshire. [*Abergwyddon ym mhlwyf Maesaleg.—Iolo Morganwg.*]

ABER CYNEN or CYNAN, in Caermarthenshire. Qu. whether *Cennen*?

ABERCYNLLETH, a gentleman's seat.—*J. D.* [*Cynllaith i Danad.—W. D.*]

ABERDAR, a parish in Glamorgan.

ABERDARON, a church dedicated to St. Howyn. (*Browne Willis*.) (Qu., whether it belonged to Enlli?) This was a sanctuary in Gruffydd ap Cynan's time, A.D. 1113; and Gruffydd ap Rys ap Tewdwr took sanctuary there, and from thence he fled to Ystrad Tywy. Vide *Daron* river.

ABERDAU: see *Dau*.

ABERDEEN or ABERDON, a city in the county of Marr in Scotland, on the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, about eighty-four miles north-east of Edinburgh. It is divided into two parts, and styled Old and New Aberdeen. The rivers go into the sea about a mile distant, and the new town is built on the Dee. The fishing town of Fetty lies on the sea-side.

ABERDULAS [in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

Adfydd Ffranc ar ffo ffordd ni ofyn

Yn Aberdulas gwanhas gwelyn

Cochwedd yn eu cylchwedd yn eu cylchwyn.

*Hoianau Myrddin.*

**ABERDYFI**, a village in Merionethshire, on the mouth of the river Dyfi. There was a castle built by Rhys ap Gruffydd, King of South Wales, A.D. 1155, at Aberdyfi, over against North Wales, that is, in Cardiganshire; but now there are not the least marks of it to be seen. See *Caradoc in O. Gwynedd*.

**ABERENION**, a castle built by Maelgwn ap Rhys, A.D. 1205.

**ABERFFOS** (nomen loci).

Diddos Aberffos ni bu.—*Rhys Pennardd*.

**ABERFFRAW**: vide *Ffraw*. Cantref Aberffraw, one of the three cantrefes of Anglesey, containing two commots, Llion and Mall-draeth.

**ABERFFRYDLAN**, a gentleman's seat in Merionethshire, on the river Ffrydlan.

**ABERGARTH CELYN** is Aber village and church in Caernarvonshire, called also Abergwyngregin, at the entrance of the great pass of Bwlch y Ddeufaen. Vid. *Garth Celyn*.

**ABERGAVENNI** or **ABERGAVENNY** (now Abergenny), a town in Monmouthshire, fourteen miles west of Monmouth. Here Wm. de Bruce treacherously murdered the men of Gwent, A.D. 1176.

**ABERGELAU**, a church, village, and parish, in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire. Vid. *Gelau*.

**ABERGORLECH**, in Carmarthenshire.

**ABERGWAITH**.

A chad Abergwaith a chad Iaithon.—*Hoianau Myrddin*.

**ABERGWILI**, near Caermarthen. A battle was fought here between Llywelyn ap Seisyllt and the South Wales men, who set up one *Run*, a Scot, for a pretender, A.D. 1020. The North Wales men got the victory.

**ABERHONDDU**, a town and castle on the fall of Honddu into the Wysg; in English, Brecknock; the chief town of Brecknockshire. It was inhabited in the time of the Romans, as Camden observes, because their coins are found here. Ber. Newmarch, in Wm. Rufus' time, built here a stately castle which the Breosses and Bohuns afterwards repaired; and here was a Collegiate Church of fourteen prebendaries, which Henry VIII translated here from Abergwili, in the Priory of the Dominicans. Vid. *Honddu*.

**ABERLLAI**, if rightly read by Mr. Edward Llwyd, the place where Urien Reged was killed by the Saxons.



Yn Aberllai lladd Urien.—*Llywarch Hen*. If not *Aberllew*, which see [s. v. *Llew*].

ABERLLECH, a place in South Wales, where the Britains fell upon the Normans, Anno Domini 1094, and destroyed most of them. (*Caradoc*, p. 154.)

ABERLLECHOG: see *Llechog*. Here was the Abbey of Aberconwy.

ABERLLIENNAWC, rightly ABERLLEINIOW, in Anglesey. Caradoc (in *Gr. ap Cynan*) is mistaken. Built by the Earls of Chester and Salop (p. 155) A.D. 1095.

ABERMAW, a village and a good harbour at the mouth of the river Maw in Meirion. Here a customhouse for coast business hath been lately set up, and here is a public ferryboat to cross the river. Now called *Bermo*.

Talwn fferm porth Abermaw

Ar don drai er ei dwyn draw.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

ABERMENAI, where the river Menai falls into the sea near Caernarvon; but it is properly no river, but an arm of the sea. Here Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Cynan in the year 1142 landed with a great force of Irish and Scots, whom he had hired against his brother, Owain Gwynedd; but the auxiliaries were defeated, and peace was concluded between the two brothers. (*Caradoc*, p. 197.) Caradoc says they had no battle; but if this was that described by Gwalchmai ap Meilir, it was a desperate one. But that seems to me to be a sea-fight with Henry II and all the power of England and Normandy and the hired fleets of Irish and Danes. His first expedition to Wales was in the year 1154; and his second in 1157, at Chester.

ABERNAINT, a gentleman's seat.—*J.D.* [Near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.—*W. D.*]

ABERNANT BYCHAN, a gentleman's seat, Cardiganshire.

ABERNEFYDD, or MEFYDD, or NEWYDD, or NEVYDD, where Elidir Mwynfawr was killed by Rhun. (*MS.*)

ABERNON: Eglwys Abernon near St. David's. (*Llwyd's Notes on Camden.*) It seems there is a river here called *Non*, so named from Non, the mother of St. David. [See Fenton.—*W. D.*]

ABERPORTH, Cardiganshire, and BLAENPORTH.

ABERRHEIDOL (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd*, p. 220). This is either Aberystwyth or the Dinas by Aberystwyth. [The junction of

Rheidiol and Ystwyth was formerly in a different place from the present junction. See my Tour.—*W. D.*]

ABERTANAT, near Llansilin: vid. *Tanad.*

ABERTARADR.

Am Abertaradr yn tremynu

Am Byrth Ysgewin yn goresgynnu.

*Gwynfardd Brycheiniog, i Arg. Rys.*

ABERTAROGI: see *Tarogi.*

ABERTAWY, Swansea in Glamorgan; a seaport and town of good trade. [The river Tawy here falls into the Bristol Channel.—*W. D.*]

ABERTEIFI, a town and castle built on the river Teivi, near the sea. This place, in the time of the wars with the Normans, Saxons, Flemings, etc., was the key and lock of all Wales. Rhys, the Prince of South Wales, in the year 1177, being in peace with Henry II, proclaimed through all Britain a great feast to be kept at this castle, where, among deeds of arms and other shows, the poets and musicians of Wales were to try their skill for the honour of their several countries, with great rewards for the overcomers. Here North Wales got the better in poetry, and South Wales in music. (*Caradoc in D. ap Owain.*)

ABERTHAW or ABERDAON, a seaport in Morganwg.—*Dr. Powel*, p. 122. [*Aberddawon*, where the river Dawon falls into the Bristol Channel; in English, *Aberthaw*.—*I. M.*]

ABERTRIDWR, Glamorganshire.

ABERTRINANT, Cardiganshire.

ABERTWRCH, in Llangiŵg, Glamorgan. [Twrch i Dawy. See *Survey of South Wales*.—*W. D.*]

ABERWIG, qu. Berwick? Vid. *y Ferwig.*

[“Mwnt a'r Ferwig, maent ar fai.”—*W. D.*]

ABERWILER (*B. Willis*), part of the parish of Bodffari, Flintshire. [Commonly *Aberchwiler*; “Gwylary,” say some.—*W. D.*]

ABERYW or ABERHIW, now *Berio*, a parish and church in Montgomeryshire, dedicated to St. Beuno (à *aber* and *yw*).

Y barr mwya'n Aberyw,

A'r bel yn aur o'r blaen yw.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

ABLOIC, was King of Ireland, who landed in Anglesey, burnt

Holyhead, and spoiled Lleyrn, about A.D. 958, in the reign of Iago and Ieuaf, sons of Idwal Voel. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 61.)

ACCWIL, a man's name. Perhaps from Aquila; and hence some think the prophecy of Eryr Caersepton (*i. e.*, the Eagle of Caersepton) took its name, a man called *Aquila* having prophesied those things about his countrymen, the Britains. See Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 5; and see also Leland's *Script. Brit.*, c. 5.

ACH and ACHAU: pedigree, or a table of the descents of persons from their ancestors. Sir Peter Leicester, in his *Antiquities*, says in great triumph, that there are only sixty-six descents between Shem and Christ in St. Luke; but that, according to the British history, the descent from Brute to Cassibelan is seventy, and twenty-two more from Noah to Brute, in all ninety-two. This, he says, is a plain mark of imposture in the British history of Galfriad. But to any impartial man it is a strong proof of its authenticity; for the Scriptural descents are of sons from fathers, but the British account is of kings, brothers, and strangers, and some of but short reigns.

ACH, pro *Merch*. (Dr. Davies, *Grammar*, p. 161.)

ACHLACH, Glyn Achlach, or (as in one MS.) Glyn Achalch, a place in Ireland where, in a meeting of the British and Irish musicians about the year 1096, the rules of composition of music for Wales and Ireland were settled by order of Murchan, the Irish prince, and of Gruffydd ap Cynan, the Welsh prince. This was Murchartus. (*Ogygia*, p. 438.)

ADANAU: vid. *Caer Adanau*.

ADAR (YNYS), the *Adros* of Pliny, etc. *Ynys Adar*, the old name of Skerries. (Hum. Llwyd, *Brit. Descript.*)

ADDA and ADDAF (n. pr.), Adamus.

ADDA FRAS, the poet and pretended prophet of Isconwy about the year 1240.

ADEBON or GADEBON (n. pr. v.). "Gorchan Adebbon" by An-euryn.

ADLES, verch Dafydd ap Llywarch Goch o Degaingl.

ADWY'R BEDDAU, a pass through Offa's Ditch, where the graves of the Saxons are to be seen to this day, that were killed there in Henry the Second's expedition to Berwyn. See *Crogen* and *Corwen*.

AEDAN AP BLEGORED, a prince or king of Wales in the year 1003.

AEDENAW, or AEDENAWC, mab Gleisiar o'r Gogledd, un o'r tri glew. (*Tr.* 27.)

AEDD AP CLYS or Aedd mab Clys: see *Afarwy*.

AEDD MAWR, father of Prydain, who is said to have conquered this island. Rhys Goch Eryri says this Aedd was son of Antonus, son of Rhiwallawn, son of Rhegaw, daughter of Llyr. See *Prydain* and *Dyfnwal Moel Mud*.

AEDDAN (n. pr. v.), *Aidanus* or *Edanus*; in the Saxon Chronicle *Aegthan*; in the English of Bede, *Edan*.

AEDDAN FRADAWG, father of Gafran. (*Triad* 34.) This Aeddán was a prince of the Northern Britains, or British Picts, who had the civil war with Rhydderch Hael. (*Tr.* 46.) Bede calls him a king of the Scots (lib. i, c. 34). This is the *Brideus* of Nennius. His great battle with Ethelfrid, King of the Angles of Northumbria, was fought at Daegstane in Cumberland, in the year 603, as Bede says, but the *Saxon Chronicle* says 606. This I take to be that battle the *Triades* call "Y Difancoll," i. e., the total loss. (*Triades*, 34.) That part of the army commanded by Gafran, his son, being 2,100, in retreating to save their lord, were drove into the sea. "Un o dri diwair deulu" (i. e., one of the three faithful clans), I suppose, retreated into the Isle of Man. Fordun, Boethius, and Buchanan, are all confusion about his successor.

AEDDEN AP CYNGEN, about eight descents after Brychwel Ysgithrog.

AEDDON, n. pr. v.

AEDDON o Fon, his elegy wrote by Taliesin.

AEDDON (TREF), near Aberffraw; vulgo *Tre Eiddon*: vid. *Arch-aeddón* (Llyn).

AEDDREN, a place in Llangwm, where it is said Bedo Aeddren came from. (*MS.*)

AEDWY, river in Radnorshire. *Aberaedyw*, a parish in Radnorshire. Vid. *Edwy*.

AELLES, verch Ricart ap Cadw ab Gr. ab Cynan; probably *Alice*.

AELHAIARN (Saint). Llanaelhaiarn in Caernarvonshire.

AELIANUS: vid. *Elían*.

AERON (nom. fluv.), a river in Ceretica.

Ymddifustlei lew ar lan Aeron berth

Pan borthes eryron.

*Cynddelw*, i Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Hence *Aberaeron*, a village and sea-creek in Cardiganshire; *Uch Aeron*, the country to the north of the river Aeron; and *Is Aeron*, the country to the south and south-west of it.

AERON (n. pr.): see *Euron*.

Aeron galon galed.—*Myrddin*.

AERON (LLANERCH), a gentleman's seat.—*J. D. Pentre Aeron*, a gentleman's seat.

ÆTNA, a fiery mountain in Sicily, which may have got its name from the Celtic *tân*: so the ancients wrote *etan*, i. e., *y tân*, the fire.

ÆTHOG ap Iddig ap Cadell Deyrnlllys (in other places Deyrnllŷg).

AFAGDDU (n. pr. v.).

Afagddu mab Caridwen.—*Hanes Taliesin*.

AFALLACH (n. pr. v.). (*Triad* 52.)

AFALLON, Ynys Afallon, the Isle of Avalonia; called also by Latin writers Glasconia. This was a spot of ground encompassed with rivers and marshes, and where anciently stood a monastery. It lies in the county of Somerset, and is now called Glastonbury. The name is derived from *afal* (an apple), as Giraldus Cambrensis says it abounded formerly with apples and orchards; or from Avallon, once lord of that place, which I take to be Afallach. In this ancient monastery King Arthur, the great British hero, was buried, and his sepulchre was discovered in the time of Henry II; and a grand monument was erected for him in the new abbey by Henry de Sayle. (Vide *Morgain*.) But the name seems to be derived from *avallen*, the plural of which, among the Loegrian British, might be *Afallon*, which is the termination of the plural of many nouns, as *dyn*, *dynion*; *qwas*, *gweision*; though the Cumbrians and the Northern Britons or Picts would have called it Avallennau, as appears by Merddin's works, who was a Pict of the forest of *Kelyddon*. Giraldus

Cambrensis' Avallon, lord of the territory called Avellonia, his British name seems to be *Afallach*.

Felly 'n Ynys Afallach  
Efe a aeth yn fyw iach.

*Lewis Glyn Cothi, i Arthur.*

The island was also called Ynys Wydrin, or the Glass Island, from the colour of the river being like glass. Hence *Glasconia*.

AFAN, a river in Glamorganshire: hence *Aberafan*, corruptly wrote by Camden *Aberafon*. Cwmwd rhwng Nedd ac Afan. (*Price's Descript.*)

AFAN (Saint). Llanafan.

AFAN NEDDIG, bardd Cadwallon ap Cadvan. (*E. Llwyd.*)

AFAN FERDDIC, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw to Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. Mian Verdic, bardd Cad. ap Cadvan. (*Tr.* 17.)

AFAON (n. p. v.); mab Taliesin, one of the three tarw unben (*Tr.* 13), killed by Llawgad Trwm Bargawd. (*Tr.* 38.)

AFARWY, ap Lludd ap Beli Mawr, un'or tri wŷr gwarth. (*Tr.* 90.) "He invited Iulcessar and the men of Rome to this island, and caused 3000 [pounds] of silver to be paid annually as tribute from this island to the men of Rome." (*Triades*, 91.)

AFARWY (n. p. v.).

Lleith Ywein llith brain braiddfrys

I faran Awarwy aedd mab Clŷs.

*Cynddelw, Marwnad Yw. ap Madawc.*

AFARWY and AFARDDWY. Mr. Ed. Llwyd thinks Mardubratius or Mandubratius was Afarwy Fras.

AFARWY HIR, father of Indeg. (*Tr.* 60.)

AFAWN (n. pr. v.). Hence Bodafawn or Bodafon: vid. *Aeddon*.

AFAERWY (fl.), in Marwnad Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

AFFRIC or AFFRWIC, the quarter of the globe called Africa. "Ac ar hynny o espeit y deuthant hyd er Affric." (*Tyssilio*) From whence the Danes or Norwegians came to Ireland and Britain in the reign of Ceredic. "Gotmwnt brenin yr Affric." (*Tyssilio*) Vid. Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 6, where he is, out of Castor, called Gurmundus, an arch-pirate and captain of the Norwegians, A.D. 590. Galfrid calls him Gormundus, king of Africa; but the British copy of *Tyssilio* has it "brenin yr Affric" (q.

Afrwic ?). This termination, *ic* or *wic*, is common in the north : Leipsick, Brunswic, Dantzic, for Leipwick, Dantwick.

AFIA or ARAFIA (*D. ap Gwilym, D. ap Edmunt*, etc.), Arabia.

Ag aur Arafia 'n grug a rifwn.—*L. G. Cothi*.

AGNEDA, Castell Mynydd Agnes, Edinburgh ; called also Alata Castra and Castrum Puellarum, Castell y Morwynion, *i. e.*, the Castle of Maidens.

AIDAL, Italy.

Myn croes naid o fro Aidai.

AIDAN (St.): hence Llanidan in Anglesey. (*H. Rowlands*.) Others say St. Nidan. Aidan was the apostle of the Northumbrians about the year 600, and succeeded by Ffinnan.

AIFFT, Egypt.

AIFFTES, a gipsy or Egyptian woman.

AIFFTWR, an Egyptian.

ALAETH ap Elgrid Lâs ap Eilon.

ALAETHAU ap Cadvan. (*MS.*) Under him Dyfyn Diarcher claimed the Principality.

ALAIS, verch Ithel Vychan.

ALAN (n. pr. v.), a name very common in Armorica, several of their kings being of that name. In *Triades*, 35, there is one of this name mentioned to have been defeated by his men before the battle of Camlan between Arthur and Medrod (A.D. 542), and was there killed. He was probably an Armorican auxiliary of King Arthur's.

"Teulu Alan Fyrgan a ymchoelasant y wrth eu harglwydd yn lledrat ar y ffordd ae ollwng yntau ae weision i Camlan ae yno y llas." (*Tr.* 35.)

The very surname, *Fyrgan*, whatever it means, hath been retained by the Armoricans to the time of our William the Conqueror ; for I find *Alan Fergeant*, Count of Bretagne, paid homage to Henry I of England for Brittany. (*Vertot*, vol. ii, p. 185.)

ALAN, a king of Armorica about the year 688, when Cadwaladr deserted Britain ; father of Ifor (à *ael* and *glân*, q. d. *ael-lân*, fair eyebrow). Camden would have it to be a corruption of *Ælianus*. But why ? Is it impossible there might be *Alan* as well as *Ælian* ?



ALASSWY. *Tir Alasswy*, mentioned in the English battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. "Teyrndud Leissawn ac Alasswy dir i deyrn Dyganwy."

ALAW (fl.), a river in Anglesey, on the banks of which there is the Tomb of Bronwen verch Llyr o Harlech. "Bedd petruel a wnaed i Fronwen ferch Llyr ar lan Alaw, ag yno y claddwyd hi." (*Mabinogi*, ap. Davies.) There is a cromlech in these parts which is said to be Bronwen's Tomb. (J. D. Davies's Letter to E. Llwyd.) Hence *Glan Alaw*, n. l. (Llwyd's *Notes on Camden*.)

ALBAN (n. pr. v.). Alban, son of Brutus; St. Alban, etc.

ALBAN, father of Diffwg. (*Tr.* 72.)

ALBAN, Lat. *Albania*, Scotland. So in the Irish tongue, *Alba* and *Alban* is Scotland; and *Albunach*, Scottish; and the country called *Braidalbain*, in Scotland, still retains the name *Albania*.

ALBANACTUS ap Brutus; rectè *Albanact*, neu Albanact ap Prydain: vid. *Lloegr*.

ALBION, one of the ancient names of the Isle of Britain among the Greeks; so called, as some think, from Albion, the son of Neptune. (*Perrot*.) There is a tradition to this day in Wales, that one *Albion Gawr* had once a command or some authority here. This is commonly interpreted Albion the Giant, but means no more than Albion the Prince. This name, Albion, for the island, it seems, never got footing among the natives, for according to the *Triades* the original name of the island was *Clas* (vide *Clas Merdin*), y Vel Ynys, and Ynys Prydain. Mela says that Albion was killed in Gaul by Hercules. If this was the son of Jupiter, he was six hundred years before Brutus; but Varro reckons forty-four Hercules's. Vid. *Cawr*.

ALCLUD, ALCLUT, lle'r oedd llys Rhydderch Hael. *Alclwyd*, *Alclwyd*, but properly *Aelchwyd*, a city on the brow of the river Clwyd (Clyde) in Scotland, which is either Glasgow or Dunbarton. Here was the royal seat of the Strathelwyd Britains. Bede (l. i, c. 1) says the Britons call it *Alcuith*, in another MS. *Alcluith* or *Alclwick*; l. i, c. 12, *Alclwuth*, which in British is, he says, Rock Cluith. As this city and several others in the *Triades* are not in Nennius (Catalogue of Cities), it is plain he had not seen the *Triades*.

ALDRYT, taid Ithel ap Adda.

ALDYT ap Ywain ap Edwin frenin.

ALECTUS, the eighty-third king of Britain : q. Aleth ?

Aleth frenin am winoedd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

He killed Carawn, king of Britain. (*Tyssilio.*) Selden calls him *Caius Alectus*. The English translation of Bede calls him *Albertus* (l. i, c. 6); but the Latin, *Allectus*.

ALED (n. fl.). Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire. Cwm Aled. Uwch Aled and Is Aled, two commots of Rhyfoniog hundred. Vid. *Tudur Aled*. Aled, river falls into Elwy, Denbighshire.

ALET (n. fl.). Dr. Davies translates it *Alettus*. Vid. *Aled*.

ALETH (n. p. r.): qu. Alectus? which see.

ALETH, a prince of Dyfed (*J. D.*), neu Alun.

ALETH, a country in Armorica: vid. *Machutus*.

ALFRYD ap Gronow o Wareddog.

ALFFRYD, in English *Alfred*.

ALIS, taken by the British poets for the general mother of Englishmen; as we say, sons of Eve.

O waed teulu plant Alis.

*D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.*

*Plant Alis*, y Saeson; *Plant Alis y biswail*, by way of contempt.

ALMAEN, enw gwlad.

ALMEDHA (St.), daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. (Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin. Camb.*, p. 826.) Probably Eledei.

ALMOR (n. l.). (Dr. Davies in *Allmor*.) Vid. *Allmor*.

ALNE, a river (Bede, l. iv, 3, 28), probably Alun. It is near the Isle of Farne.

ALO (n. p. v.), a great man in Powys, rhwng Gwy a Hafren, q.?

O lwyth Gwên gwehelyth gynt

Ag Alo ni fygylynt.—*I. ab Tudur Penllyn.*

Gwaed Alo yn goed eilwaith.—*Owain ap Llyw. Moel.*

ALSER, mab Maelgwn. (*Trïoedd y Meirch*, No. 6.)

ALSER ap Tudwal ap Rodri Mawr.

ALSWN, verch Howel ap Rhobert.

Alswn wych lysienyn wawr.

ALUN (fl.), a river that falls into the Dee below Almore. Ys-

trad Alun. Caer Alun, Haverfordwest. (*Th. Williams.*) Coed Alun, Caernarvonshire. Penalun yn Nyfed.

ALWEN (fl.), in Denbighshire, falls into the Dee. (Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.) Llewelyn Ddu was lord of Uwch Alwen, and kept his court at a place called Cynwyd. (*J. D.*)

ALLMON (pl. *Ellmyn*), an Alman or German; but *Alltmon* is literally a highland man or High German. All authors agree that the Alemanni were a particular nation of Germans, distinct from them. The Britains distinguished the *Nort-myn* from the *Allt-myn*. The Germans are called by the Spaniards and Italians, etc., *Almains*; but call themselves *Twitshmen*, and know nothing of the name *German*. (*Verstegan.*)

ALLT, a very ancient Celtic word signifying the ascent or side of a mountain; and from hence the Romans borrowed their *altus* by adding *us*. It is prefixed to the names of many places in Britain which have that signification, as Allt Faelwc, yng Ngheredigion; probably Allt Fadoc (*Triades, Meirch*, 1); yr Allt Rudd; yr Allt Wen or Allwen; Allt y Crib; yr Allt Goch; Allmor, Alltmor. Almeria, a city and port of Spain, called from hence. Also in compounds in the ends of words, as Pen'r Allt, y Benallt, yr Alltben, the Alpes (yr *Allpen*), y Wenallt, y Felallt, y Faelallt, y Goedallt, y Hirallt, Allt Gadwallawn. Allt Cwm-bobus, a gentleman's seat in Iâl.

ALLT MELIDEN (nom. loci). Prebend of Allt Meliden at St. Asaph.

ALLTGRUG, in Llangwig, Glamorgan.

ALLTMOR, the seventh battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, near Pennal. (*Cylch. Llewelyn.*) "Pennal-dir angir angerdd."

ALLTRAN, a rock near Holyhead.

ALLTUD REDEGOG: vid. *Gallu*. Our books of genealogies make this man to be father of St. Elian, who was the founder of a monastery in Anglesey. Qu., whether he was not the same with *Iltudus*, who was head and founder of a famous college in Morgangwg at Lantwit? Vid. *Elian* and *Eilian*.

AMBIORIX, a commander of the Gauls; first a captain of the Eburones. (*Cæsar.*)

AMBRI, Amesbury. Mynydd Ambri, Dinas Ambri, Amesbury.

AMBRONES, some nation. Nennius interprets this name by

*Ald-Saxonum*, or Old Saxons, which Paulinus, Archbishop of York, baptized. (Nennius, c. lxiii.) But Ainsworth says they were a people of Switzerland, whose country being drowned, turned thieves; from which ill men were called Ambrones.

AMDDYFRWYS: Llanamddyfrwys or Llanamddyfri, *vulgo* Llandovery.

AMGOED, one of the three commots of Cantref Daugleddeu. (Price's *Descript.*)

AMHAFAL (fl.). Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.

AMHINIOG, a lordship in Ceretica; or Anhiniog, Anhunoc. (Price's *Descript.*)

I'nhiniog oludog wledd

Mi af; yno mae f' annedd.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

AMI, verch Argl. Herbert.

AMLAUDD WLEDIG [married Gwen, daughter of Cunedda Wledig.—*W. D.*]

AMLWCH, a village and church in Anglesey. Qu., whether a *llyn* or *llwch* there? Llyn Mynydd Trysglwyn.

AMMAN: vid. *Cwm Amman*, in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

AMMWLCH: Cefn Ammwlech, a place in Llein; from *an* and *bwlech*, q. d. *cyfa*.

AMMWYN, defender (Celt.), a title of Jupiter. By the Romans Latinised Ammon or Hammon. Teml Iou Ammwyn, *i. e.*, the Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMWYN GARTHAN: qu., whether the name of a place where Gruffydd ap Cynan ap Owain Gwynedd fought a battle and burnt it?

Molais rwyf Cemais camre ysgaylan

Yn ammwyn garthan gyrch i dandde.

*Prydydd y Moch*, i Gr. ap Cynan ap Ow. Gwynedd.

Amwyn Ednob and Ammwyn Elfael, in Cynddelw in Marwnad Cadw. ap Madawe.

AMODE, verch Hōwel ap Ivan.

AMREL, an admiral. This word seems to be but of modern use in Wales. The British word for an admiral, in King Arthur's time, when the British navy was in its height (about A.D. 520), was *llyngesawc*, from *llynges*, a navy, or *llyngesawr*, a navy man. (Vid. *Triades*, 20.) But the original Celtic word for chief admiral

seems to be *penaig*, q. d. *pen eigion*, i. e., head of the ocean, though used for any principal officer after we had lost our navy.

AMWN DDU, brenin Groeg [Graweg]: vid. *Tewdric*.

AMWYTHIG, or Amwyddig, from *gwjdd*, surrounded with woods or shrubs: hence Shrewsbury or Shrubsbury, anciently Pengwern Bowys.

ANAN, verch Aneurin. (*Tr.* 74.)

ANAN (n. f.). Anan, merch Meic Mygotwas, un o'r tair gohoyw riain. (*Tr.* 74.)

ANARAD, id. quod *Anarawd*.

Anarad, Merfyn, Cadell,  
A droed i wr edryd well?—*Gr. ap Llewelyn Vychan*.

ANARAWD, the name of the sixth prince of Wales in A.D. 877, son of Rodri Mawr. Not corrupted from *Honoratus*, as Camden suggests, but derived from *a'n* or *ein*, and *arawd*, q. d. our orator; as we say "*a'n dwylo*" for "*ag ein dwylo*".

ANARAWD ap Gr. ap Rhys, prince of South Wales, A.D. 1142.

ANARAWD, arglwydd Emwythig in King Arthur's time.

ANAWAN. *Scr.*

ANDRAS, king of Britain; Androgius.

ANDRAU or ANDREW (but in my copy *Andryw*), the fiftieth king of Britain; from *an* and *derwydd* or *druwydd*, a druid.

ANDROENUS.

ANEU. *Scr.*

ANEVRIN or ANEURYN (n. pr. v.), a poet of this name, who flourished about A.D. 510. In Nennius, *Nuevin*; Sir Tho. Br., *Enerin*. Aneuryn or Aneiryn Gwawdrydd, Medeyrn Beirdd; he was killed by Eidyn mab Einygan. Mr. Edward Llwyd calls him *Mychdeyrn Beirdd*. (*Triades*, 38, 39, 74.)

ANGAW (n. l.), Anjou in Gaul.

ANGELL, a river. Aber Angell, Meirion.

ANGHARAD or ANGHARAT (n. f.). Angharat Ton Felen, merch Rhydderch Hael, un o'r tair gohoyw riain. (*Tr.* 74.)

Angharad leuad lewych

Ynghaer Duw mae 'Ngharad wych.

ANGHARAD ach Evrog Gadarn.

ANGHARAD ach Colion. *Scr.*

ANGHENEL. *Sc.*

ANGLESEY, the English name of the Isle of *Môn*, a county of North Wales, called by the natives Sir Fôn, Tir Môn, and Gwlad Fôn, *i. e.*, Monshire. It was called Anglesey by King ..... on his conquering it, which signifies the Englishman's Island (this was the battle of Llanfaes, q. ?), *i. e.*, Angles-ey, *ey* being the Saxon word for an island, as Bards-ey, Cald-ey, Rams-ey, Garns-ey, Jers-ey, etc.

This was the *Mona* of Tacitus, and the Isle of Man is the *Mona* mentioned by Cæsar in his *Commentaries*. Vid. *Mona*.

Merfyn Vrych, from the Isle of Man, dispossessed the English; and his son, Roderick the Great, King of all Wales, removed the palace from *Caer yn Arvon* to *Aberffraw*. (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 173.)

ANGUSCHEL, King of Scotland. (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, 3, 6.) He was *Arawn ap Cynfarch*, who was killed with *Gwalchmai* in the first battle with *Medrawt*, A.D. 542.

ANGYW, Anjou in France.

ANHUN. *Sc.*

ANHUNOC, one of the three commots of *Cantref Canawl*. (Price's *Descript.*)

ANLAWD WLEDIG. He married *Gwen*, daughter of *Cunedda Wledig*. (*Ach Cathwg*.)

ANLHACH. *Scr.*

ANLLECH CORUNAWC, King of Ireland, father of *Brychan Brycheinog* (vid. *Brychan*). *Corunawc* seems to be the same with *Coronawc* or *Coronog* (*i. e.*, crowned), being the chief crowned head or principal king; from the Celtic *corun* or *coryn*, the crown of the head. The Latin *corona* and Greek *κορωνα* are of the same original; so the Chald. *kerontha* and the Hebrew *keren*.

ANNELL (n. l.). *L. G. Cothi* (à an and hell).

ANNES, Angl. *Agnes*.

ANNWFN or ANNWN, the deep; hell; the country of the fairies; antipodes. *Duwies Annwn*, Goddess of the Deep or bottomless place.

ANOETHON. *Scr.*

ANRHEG ach *Evrog Gadarn*.

ANSELMUS, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1100, temp. Guil. Rufi, regis Angliæ.

ANTIGON verch Wmffre, duwc o Gloster.

ANUN DDU ap Emyr Llydaw.

ANUNDHWY. *Scr.*

ANWIG, Enwig (n. l.).

ANWIS, some city.

A'th fronn wrth furian Anwis.—*Owain ap Llew. Moel.*

ANWN. *Sc.*

ANWYL, Angl. *dear.* Ithel Anwyl ap Bleddyn.

ARAN, a mountain in Meirion. Yr Aran Fawr (not *Aren*).

Lliw eiry cynnar Pen Aran,

Lloer bryd lwys vryd o Lys Vran.—*H. ab Einion, i Fefanwy.*

ARANDR, enw gwr. Rhiwallon ap Arandr o Lwyth Penllyn.

ARAWD or AROD (n. pr. v.).

ARAWN, King of Alban, now Scotland, in King Arthur's time.

ARAWN or ARON (n. pr. v.). Aron ap Cynfarch, un-o'r tri chyngoriaid. (*Tr.* 86.)

ARBERTH, one of the eight cantrefs of Pembrokeshire; in English, Narberth. There are fairs kept here. Castell Arberth, A.D. 1215.

ARCHAEDDON. Llyn Archaeddon, a lake on the top of Bodafon Mountain in Anglesey, which makes me suspect that Bodafon should be wrote Bodaeddon.

Dyfal yngwern Bodafon.—*D. ap Edmunt.*

ARCHENAD. Cynan Archenad.

ARDERYDD or ARDERYD (n. l.), *Tr.* 3. *Gwaith Arderydd*, the battle of Arderydd, on account of two shepherds who quarrelled about a lark's nest: one killed the other. (*T. Aled.*)

Er gwaith Arderydd mi nim dorbi

Cyn syrthiai awyr i lawr llyr Enlli.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

See *Gwaith Arderydd, Rhodrydd Arderydd, Caer Arderydd, Aeddan Fradawg*, and *Gwenddoleu*.

ARDUDWY, Dyffryn Ardudwy, that part of Merionethshire joining to the Irish Sea, where a great tract of ground was swallowed by the sea about A.D. 500. Ardudwy was formerly one of the two commots of Dunodig in Caernarvonshire. Camden thinks he sees some footsteps of the word *Ordovices* in Ardudwy, but I can see none. (*Camden in Montg.*)



ARCHWEDLOG.

ARDDERCH ap Iddon ap Cadrod Hardd.

ARDHERCH DRUG. *Scr.*

ARDE'R MYNYCH, dan droed Mynydd Yryri; the place of the nativity of Dr. Thomas Williams, the physician, the ingenious author of the Latin-British part of Dr. Davies' Dictionary, and of several other curious tracts extant in MSS., Achau, Historiau, etc. Qu., whether Gerddi'r Mynych?

ARDDON. Ynys Arddon yw Ynys y Moelrhoniaid. (*Hist. Gr. ap Cynan.*) Vid. *Ynys Hyrddod.*

ARDDUN or ARDUN (n. pr. f.); hence Dôl Arddun. Ardun gwraig Catcor ap Colwyn or Gorolwyn (*Tr.* 55), a noted chaste wife.

ARDDU (YR), a steep rock at Llanberis. (*E. Llwyd.*)

ARDDU (YR), yn Efionydd. Qu., yr ardd ddu?

ARDDYFI, *i. e.*, above the river Dyfi; Lat. *Ordovices*, q. d. Gwŷr ar Ddyfi, the North Wales men.

ARDDYNWYNT, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

AREN BENLLYN, a high mountain in Penllyn in Meirion; perhaps because of the shape of *aren*, a kidney.

AREN FOWDDWY, a mountain in Meirion.

ARENNIG (*E. Llwyd*), a mountain in Meirion, or Yr Ennig, wrote by the ancients Aran. Vid. *Aran.*

ARF-FINIOG. Howel Arf-finiog.

ARFON, the name of a cantref containing two commots, Uwch and Is Gwrfau, in Caernarvonshire; but was anciently, it seems, the name of all the coast of the mainland which lay over against *Môn*, and for that reason called *Arfon*, compounded of *ar* and *Môn*, or on *Môn*; hence *Caer Arfon* in the *Triades*, now *Caer yn Arfon*, a garrison town and a noble castle. From the name of the town the county took its present name.

ARFORDIR, terra maritima. *Dinasoedd arfordir*, civitates maritimæ.

ARGAT, a poet, father of Cynhaval.

ARGOED. This seems to be the name of the camps made by the Britains by felling of wood and heaping them up, as is done in all woody countries to this day.

Ni sefis na thŵr na bŵr bu crain

Nag argoed na choed na chadlys drain.

*Einion ap Gwgan, to Llewelyn.*

ARGOED and ARFYNYDD, places mentioned by Taliesin in the Battle of Argoed Llwyfain.

ARGOED, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Vid. *Gargoed* and *Argoed-wys*.

ARGOED LLWYFAIN: vid. *Llwyfain*.

ARGOEDWYS, the people of Argoed in Powys-land.

Cledr cad calon Argoedwys.

*Llywarch Hen*, in Marwnad Cynddylan.

Gwŷr Argoed erioed am porthes.

*Llywarch Hen*, i'w Blant.

ARGONWY, *i. e.*, above Conwy.

Donn Argonwy.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

So Arllechwedd, Arddyi, Arderydd, Ar y Môr ucha, and Ardudwy, Arfon, etc.

ARGYLESHIRE: vid. *Ar y Gwyddy*.

ARIAN. Angharad Law Arian, verch Dafydd ap Einion.

ARIANFAGL (*n. pr. v.*) (*Trioedd y Meirch*, 1.)

ARIANRHOD ferch Don, un o'r tair gwenriain. (*Tr.* 34.)

ARIANWEN ferch Brychan.

ARLECH. Camden says that in the small country of Ardudwy stands the Castle of Arlech, which signifies on a rock; though some call it Harlech *quasi* Harddlech, a rock pleasantly situated. (*Camden in Meirion.*) He also says it was heretofore called Caer Collwyn, and that the inhabitants report it was built by Edward the First. Mr. Llwyd, in his notes, says it is never called Arlech, but Harlech; and was once called Tŵr Bronwen, and afterwards Caer Collwyn, from Collwyn ap Tangno, A.D. 877, [who] was lord of Ardudwy, Evionydd, and part of Llein; but thinks it (or a place near it) was called Caer before his time, Roman coins having been found there, and an ancient golden torque.

ARLLECHWEDD (*n. l.*), Arllechwedd Uchaf ac Isaf, two commots of Caernarvonshire. Menwaed o Arllechwedd, un o'i tri glew. (*Tr.* 23.) Cantref Arllechwedd in Caernarvonshire. (*Stat. Rhuddlan.*)

ARMON. Llanarmon. Vid. *Garmon*.

ARMORICA, rectè AREMORICA, which is literally, in the Celtic tongue, *Ar y mor ucha*; or, as the ancient Britains wrote, *Ar e mor ica*, *i. e.*, on the upper sea. This was the name of all the

sea-coast of Gaul from Calais to Brest in J. Cæsar's time. "Universis Galliæ civitatibus quæ oceanum attingunt quæquæ eorum consuetudine Armoricæ appellantur." (*Cæs. Com.*) Of the same sense is the British name *Llydaw*, which see. But the name Armorica is now attributed only to Little Britain. Aremorici, gwŷr y morfa. (*E. Llwyd.*) Irish, *Armheirich*.

ARODION, lands and people of *Arawd*. (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

AROVAN, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw to Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. In Mr. E. Llwyd's copy of the *Triades*, Arofan bardd Selyf ap Cynan is mentioned.

ARRAN, an isle in the mouth of the Clyde (Clwyd), in Scotland, of the same shape as Aren Benllyn, which see.

ARSETH ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynoc.

ARTRO, a river in Meirion, mentioned in Taliesin's works.

ARTH (fl.); hence Aberarth, a village and church in Ceredica.

ARTHAL, the 31st king of Britain.

ARTHANAT, a place where Llewelyn ap Iorwerth encamped his second battle. Vid. *Cylch Llewelyn*. [Ar Danat, flu., qu. ?—*W.D.*]

ARTHANAT (n. pr. v.). Arthanat ab Gwerthmwl Wledig. (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1.)

ARTHAWG ap Caredig ap Cunedda.

ARTHEN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

ARTHFAEL, the 62nd king of Britain.

ARTHFAEL (n. pr. v.). A.D. 940, Cadell ab Arthfael, a noble Britain, was taken prisoner by the Danes and Saxons. (*Caradoc*, p. 51.)

ARTHMAEL or ARTHNAEL ap Rhys ap Ithel.

ARTHNE. Llanarthne.

ARTHOG, *ursinus*: hence Pwll Arthog, nomen loci.

ARTHPOEL, the father of Meuric who fought a battle with Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, A.D. 1019, for the Principality. (*Caradoc*, p. 85.)

ARTHUR (n. pr. v.), commonly Latinized Arcturus and Arturius; by Nennius, Artur; the 100th king of Britain, and last of Roman blood that held the crown; son of Uthur Bendragon, who was brother of Aurelius Ambrosius, the sons of Constantine the Armoric. This great and famous prince, among other noble actions, subdued and brought six islands or countries tributary to Great Britain; that is, Iwerddon (Ireland); Islont

(Iceland), Gotlont (Gothland), Orc (Orkney), Llychlyn (Norway), Denmark.

ARTHWYS or ARTHRWYS.

ARVIRAGUS (*Galfrid*), Gweirydd.

ARW (Yr), sign. *rough*, a river in Radnorshire. Another in Anglesey falls into Alaw. The river Garonne, in France, is of the same origin, from *garw*.

ARWEIRYDD, probably the British name of *Arviragus*. Vid. *Gweirydd*.

ARWYNEDDOG : vid. *Gweirydd*.

ARWYSTL Gloff ap Owain Danwyn.

ARWYSTLI Uwch and Is Coed, two commots of Cantref Arwystli [cancelled by W. D.]; so named from Arwystli ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Price's Descript.*)

ARWYSTLI, a cantref or hundred, part of Powys, borders on Plymlumon Mountain; one of the three cantrefs of Meirionydd, the other two being Meirion and Penllyn.

AR Y GWYDDYL, that part of Scotland now called Argyle, and Latinized *Argathelia*; in Irish, *Ardnan Gaidheal* (*Ogyg.*, p. 323); so called for the same reason as Arvon was called, because over against Môn. Vid. *Polychron.* l. i, c. 58, p. 209. Argail, Latinized *Margo Scotorum*.

ASA (St.): vid. *Hasa*.

ASAPH (St.), the patron saint of the lower church of Llanelwy, or St. Asaph, in Flintshire. The other saint is Cyndeyrn; Lat. *Kentigern[us]*. In the British, Asaph is *Hassa*: hence Llanhasa, another church near Mostyn.

ASC: vid. *Wysg*.

ASCAIN ap Gruffydd ap Cynan; perhaps in memory of Ascanius.

ASCLEPIODOTUS, the 84th king of Britain, captain of the Pretorian bands (*Bede*, l. i); supposed to be Bendigeidvran ap Llyr, *i. e.*, Bendigaid Frân ap Llyr.

ASGWRN. Gronw Fyr Asgwrn ap Tegerin; in other places, Gronw Fyr Asgwrn ap Tegwared ap Griffri ap Carwed.

ASIA, that quarter of the world so called.

ASSER (n. pr. v.), Archbishop of St. David's. He brought up Asserius Menevensis, the historian, who was his nephew, whom

King Alfred made Bishop of Shireburn and tutor to himself (Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, p. 254) and to his children (Dr. Powel, p. 44). Asser lived about A.D. 885.

ATISCROS. This, in *Domesday Book*, is called a hundred belonging to Cheshire, but lying over the Dee, and was a part of the country now called Flintshire, and what the Britains called Tegeingl (*i. e.*, Englefield). Rhuddlan Castle was the chief or head of it, as the words there are: "Hugo Comes tenet de rege Roelent, etc., modo habet in dominio medietatem castelli quod Roelent vocatur, & caput est hujus terræ," etc. Vid. *Rhos a Rhyvoniog*.

AVAERWY: vid. *Afarwy*.

AUGUSTA, the Roman name once for London.

AURELIUS AMBROSIUS. Bede (l. i, c. 16) says he was the only one, *perhaps*, of the Roman nation who had survived the storm of the Saxons' and Picts' joint army, who had overrun the island upon being refused their own demands, all the royal progeny having been slain in the same. He should have said *perhaps* to that, too. But what had the royal progeny of the Romans to do in Britain when, by his own confession, Gratian, Constantine, Constans, and Vortigern, had been kings of Britain successively, who were no Romans? Why so anxious about the Romans? Doth not this shew he knew nothing of the matter, except what he got from that blind account given by Gildas? who could not afford the Britains one good word; who made them rebels if they fought, and cowards if they did not.

Tyssilio, the British historian, owns that Constantine, brother to the King of Armorica, married a lady of Roman extraction, brought up by Cyhelyn the Bishop; and that Emrys was one of Cwstennin's sons, who had escaped from Vortigern's hands to Armorica. Qu, what might be the discord between Cyhelyn and Emrys, mentioned by Nennius, which occasioned the battle of *Cot Guallop*?

AVAN, a lordship in Morganwg, Castell Aberavan, taken by Mr. ap Gr., A.D. 1152 (from the river *Avan*, and not *Avon*).

AVAN BUELLT (St.). *L. G. Cothi*. Hence Llanavan. Vid. *Afan*.

AVANDRED or AVANDREG (n. f.), daughter to Gweir ap Pyll, wife of Iago ap Idwal, Prince of North Wales, A.D. 1037. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 89.)

AVENA or AFENA, an island (mentioned in the *Triades*) on the Grecian coast. See *Clas*. In these islands, it is said, a colony of Britains settled in the time of Cadyal mab Eryr, after their spoiling Macedon and Greece and the Temple at Delphos, when one Urp Luyddawc, a prince of Llychlyn (see *Llychlyn*), got a supply of 61,000 Britains to go upon an expedition to the Mediterranean, the second Brennus' and Belgius' expedition. (*Tr. 40*: vid. *Gals*.) It is very extraordinary that this attempt of the Northmen, or Germans, is not mentioned by either Greek or Roman authors, as it must have happened before the Roman invasion of Britain: but see *Urp Luyddawc*.

AVON, a river mentioned by Camden in Merionethshire, to run near Dolgelleu; but there is no such river. The river he means is called *Maw*, and runs to Abermaw; and a river called Gelleu runs by Dolgelleu into the Maw.

AVON (fl.), *reicè* AVAN: hence Aberavan, ostium Avonis (Latinized, Aberavonium), Glamorganshire, a town and harbour. Several rivers of this name (*Camden*); but wrong, for this river is Avan. Vid. *Avan*.

AWEN. This is the Celtic name of a supposed genius or goddess, which, according to the doctrine of the British Druids, on the death of any bard, immediately possessed some other living person, who instantly commenced bard. This differs something from their transmigration of souls, which were supposed to enter into new-born infants or into brutes. This ancient notion is retained in some parts of Wales to this day; and the *Musa* of the Greeks and Romans was, no doubt, at first founded on this ground, though afterwards they made nine of them, and perhaps forgot the transmigration. Taliesin, the British poet, who flourished about A.D. 570, in one of his rhapsodies called his Wanderings, says that he remembers his Muse to have possessed a vast number of people. She was with Noah in the ark, and in abundance of learned men from age to age, which he enumerates, and he says,

Mi fwm gynt Wion Bach,  
Taliessin wyf bellach;

i. e., "I have been once Gwion Bach (the poet), and now I am Taliesin." So Pythagoras remembered he had been Hermotimus, etc., before he was Pythagoras.

This Awen is by our moderns wrongly translated *Furor Poeticus*, and supposed to be an enthusiastic fit that takes a man when he is fit to write verses; which is below the dignity of our ancient Celtic goddesses, who act regularly and coolly while the poets live, and afterwards remove to new furnished lodgings. It hath not been determined how many of these goddesses there are among the Britains (that is, how many poets can possibly exist at the same time); nor whether bad poets are possessed by one of these goddesses at all, or only by some evil spirit that takes pleasure to imitate them, and disturb mankind. It is as firmly believed in Wales that no man can be a poet without he is possessed with the Awen, any more than a man can see without eyes; and it is said no man is able to disobey the impulse of it. These are some of the ancient notions handed down to us by the Druids.

AWR (n. pr. v.). Adda ap Awr of Trevor. (*J. D.*) In Jesus College MS. *Aor.* Awr ap Ieuaf ap Cyhelyn.

AWSTYN, Augustinus. (*W. Lleyrn.*) Penrhyn Awstyn, Cornwall, n. l. (*Tr.* 30.)

AYDDAN FRADAWG, a northern prince. Vid. *Aeddan*.

B.

BACAUDA, vel BACHAUDA, vel BAGAUDA, certain bands of men in Gaul, in Diocletian's time, that strove against the Roman power. From the Celtic word *bagawd* or *bagad*, a multitude, and not from *beichiad*, a coined word for *meichiad*, a swineherd, as some great antiquaries have ridiculously brought it.

BACH, little or small, in the composition of names of men and places. Eglwys Vach, a church and parish in Denbighshire; another in Cardiganshire; Pentre Bach; y Waun Fach; y Traeth Bach; Gwilym Bach, *Gul. Parvus*, called also William of Newborough, an historian; Gwion Bach, a poet; Enudd Bach.

BACH AP KARWYD or KARWED was a warrior of great note in that country called now Denbighshire, in North Wales; and the church called Eglwys Fach, near Tal y Cefn, is said to have been erected by him, and called after his name; part of whose house they say the present steeple (which is a separate building, close



by the churchyard) was. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his Itinerary of Wales, hath this account of him :

"Y Bach ap Karwyd yma a laddodd ryw bryf gwyllt oedd yn ormes mawr yma gynt ar lan afon Karrog yn agos i'r eglwys yma. — Karrog, meddynt hwy, oedd enw'r pryf yma, a math ar faedd gwyllt, meddant hwy, oedd ef. Ac wythnos wedi marw'r pryf yma y trawe Bach ap Karwyd ben yr ormes yma â'i droed ; ond gan iddo ei daro [ar] un o'i skythr, y clwyfodd ei droed, ac y bu varw o'r gwr o'r briw."—*E. Llwyd.*

BACHEGRWYD (n. l.). Qu. Bacheogrwyd ?

BACHELLAETH (n. l.). Llanvihangel Bachellaeth Chapel in Lleyn.

BACHELLTREF.

Braich i windai Brychandir,

Bachelltref garw hendref hir.

*Owain ap Llewelyn Moel.*

BACHEU, a lordship. Cadwgan Seuthydd, lord of Bacheu. (*J. D.*)

BACHWY : vid. *Pennant Bachwy.*

BACHYNBYD, a gentleman's seat. Salisbury's. (*J. D.*)

BADDESDOWN HILL (*Bede*, l. i, c. 16), a battle fought between the Britains and Saxons the 44th year after their arrival in Britain, as Bede says. He does not mention who was the British general, for he could not tell, but that they made no small slaughter of the invaders. Vertot calls it the Battle of Bangor. He knew there was *Ba* in it, and that it was in the year 493 ; but our British writers say it was A.D. 519 or 520.

BADI (Y). Llewelyn y Badi o Bennant Edeirnion.

BADD (Y), the Bath, a city.

BADDWN or BADDON, Caerfaddon (*Triad.*) ; another copy, Caervadon ; the Bath. (*Th. Williams.*) Vid. *Gwaith Faddon* and *Bladud.*

BAGAD, literally a multitude : hence the *Bagaudæ*, *Bagodæ*, and *Bacaudæ*, of Gaul ; certain bands of men in Diocletian's time that strove against the Roman power, and had their name from hence.

BAGILLT, a gentleman's seat, Flintshire.

BAGLAN (St.). Llanfaglan, Caernarvonshire.

BALA, a town in Penllyn in Meirion, where there was once a castle fortified by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, A.D. 1203. Dr. Thos.

Williams, Dr. Davies, and Mr. Edward Llwyd, agree that the meaning of *Bala* is a place where any river or brook issues out of a lake. (E. Llwyd, Notes upon *Camden in Meirion*.)

Bryn y Bala in Cardiganshire, near Aberystwyth. (*Thos. Williams*.) Likewise near the outlet of the river Seiont out of Llyn Peris there is a place called Bryn y Bala. (*E. Llwyd*.)

"Others say," says Ed. Llwyd, "that *Bala*, in the old British as well as Irish, signifies a village."

BANAWC, BANOC, or BANOG, n. pr. v. (*Tr.* 70.) Ellyll Banawc ?

BANER, a banner or standard (Lat. *vevillum*), from *bann*, high or top; and the German *paner* [panier] may be of the same origin.

I roi i faner ar fynydd.

*Marchog banerog*, a knight banneret. The Britains, on the decline of the Roman eagle, wore a golden dragon in their standards, which the Danes and Scythians also in ancient times did. Witness Spelman. Uthur Pendragon had his cognomen given him from his being the first British king that carried a dragon in his standard. (*Tyssilio*.) Vid. *Pendragon*.

BANGEIBR, n. l. (à *ban* and *ceibr*. *Dr. Davies*).

BANGEIBR DYDOCH, the monastery at Llandudoch in Dyfed.

O Fangor hyd Fangeibr Dydoch.

*Cynddelw, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.*

BANGOLE (*Caradoc*, p. 34), a place in Anglesey (but it is *Bagl-aw* in a MS. appendix to *Tyssilio*; no such name now in Anglesey), where Roderick the Great had a battle with the Danes who landed there in great numbers A.D. 873; another battle the same year at *Menegid*, which see.

BANGOR FAWR, a town and bishop's see in Caernarvonshire. This Bangor is mentioned by Myrddin Wyllt in a dispute between him and the poet Taliesin at this town. Bangor is derived from *bann* and *côr*, the high or celebrated choir (*Dr. Davies*); "chora pulchra" or "locus chori" (*Camden*).

BANGOR IS Y COED, on the river Dee, where there was a famous college of monks, of whom a great slaughter was made by Ethel- frid, the king of the Angles of Northumbria, at the instigation of Augustine, the apostle of the Saxons. This Bangor was not inferior to either of our Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, the town and colleges taking up about a mile in diameter. There

was here a *dyfal gyfangan*, i. e., 100 monks singing every hour of the twenty-four; in all, 2,400. (*Tr.* 80.) Vid. *Afallach*.

Here likewise was Gwaith Perllan Bangor, mentioned in the *Triades* 66 and 67, a battle fought between the Saxons and Britains, A.D. 617, where Adeldred and Ethelbert were overthrown by Bletius or Blederic, prince of Cornwall and Devonshire, and other Britains, Cadvan, Morgan, and Brochwel. He and his issue governed North Wales from Cadvan's time to the time of Rodri Molwynog, 750; but in *Caradoc*, p. 23, he is called Ethelfred, king of Northumberland. Tyssilio hath it Edelffled and Ethelfled, and says the other generals of the Britains were Cadvan ap Iaco, king of Gwynedd; Meredydd, king of Dyfet; and their chief general, Bledrws, king of Cornwall. Bledrig was killed in this battle, and Cadvan crowned king of all Britain.

BANGOR, a parish and church in Cardiganshire. Cefn Bangor and Maes Bangor in Melindwr.

BANGOR, in Bretany.

BANGOR, a monastery in Ireland.

BANHADLWEDD, verch Banhadle, gordderchwraig Brychan Brycheiniog. Vid. *Peresgri*.

BANHENIC, in Powysland, near the river Havren, where Beuno Sant was born. (Beuno's Life by Dr. Fleetwood.)

BANN, used in the composition of the name of places, signifies top or summit, chief, lofty, high. Hence Y Fann, a mountain; Y Fenni; Bangor; Bwlch y Vann; Pen y Fann; Bangeibr; Banuwchdenni; Mynydd Bannog; Banbury; Benna Boirche, a mountain in Ulster in Ireland.

BANNAWC. Mynydd Bannawc, a mountain so called. (*E. Llwyd*.)

BANNESDOWNE, near Bath (from *bann*).

BANNOG. Elen Fannog.

BANNUCHDENNI, n. l. (*J. D. Rhys*), a mountain in Monmouthshire. [No. It is in Breconshire. *I. M.*]

BAR. Bryn y Bar at Holyhead; Bryn y Bar near Tal y Cefn.

BARBARWR, i. e., bar-bar-wr, a man of or on mountains. Greek, *βαρβαρος*; Latin, *barbarus*; a barbarian or mountaineer. So the Greeks called the Phrygians.

BARBEFFLWFI, yn Llydaw. (*Tyssilio*.) A harbour in Brittany, where Arthur's rendezvous was in his expedition against the

Romans; which I take to be the old name of St. Malo's, Barbe Fluir; unless Llydaw included also Normandy, as probably it did, and then Barfleur it should be.

BARCUN, a name on a monument in the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Caermarthenshire, which Mr. Edw. Llwyd thinks to have given name to Cefn Varchen. (Llwyd's Notes on *Camden*.) Vid. *Marchan*.

BARDD; pl. BEIRDD, bards, Lat. *bardi*. These *Beirdd* were a branch of the ancient druidical institution in Britain and Gaul; their business being poetry and music, and singing the praises of great men (so Festus), not unlike the singers and musicians among the Jewish Levites. Hence a poet is to this day in Wales called *bardd*; and *Penbardd Cymru* signifies the chief poet of the Cambrians. The last meeting or convention of the Welsh poets (called Eisteddfod) was held by commission from Queen Elizabeth at ..... in the year .....

Places called from this word: Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, in Anglesey, where I was born in the year 1701, O. S.; Tre'r Beirdd, Anglesey; Beirdd river; Aberbeirdd.

Mr. Baxter's derivation of it from *bâr* is not worth notice. The word *bâr* signifies indignation and wrath, which poets have nothing to do with, except it be against such wretched etymologists.

BARDD CWSG (Y), a poet of an uncertain age, whose prophecies are extant. Some say he was one of the Myrddins.

BARDD DU (Y), a poet: qu. what age?

BARDD GLAS (Y) o'r Gadair, a poet in King Arthur's time. (*J. D. Rhys*.)

BARDD LLWYD (Y), Urien Reged's poet in King Arthur's time. (*J. D. Rhys*.)

BARF. Howel y Farf.

BARFAWG. Tryffin Farfog.

BARF VEHINAWG: vid. *Arf-finiog*. Howel Varf Vehinawg.

BARMOUTH, the English name of Abermaw or Abermo, in Merionethshire, which see.

BARRY ISLAND, on the coast of Glamorganshire; from St. Baruch, a Britain. (*Camden*.)

BARWN, a baron.

O farwniaid i Vrenin.

Barwn henwaed brenhinol.

A title of a degree of nobility among the ancient Britains as well as other nations; probably from *bar*, a top or eminence. Ednyfed Vychan, Barwn Bryn Ffenigl, in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's time.

BASALEG or BYSALEG, a church and parish, and a gentleman's seat, Monmouthshire. Qu., whether Maesaleg, the seat of Ifor Hael o Faesaleg, whom David ap Gwilym, the poet, often mentions in his works. Vid. *Basselek*, *Bysaleg*, and *Maesaleg*.

BASINGWERK, an English name of an abbey near Holywell, built in the year 1312. (Edward Llwyd's Notes on *Camden*.)

BASSA, some great town destroyed by the Saxons, in Shropshire or Staffordshire; in Llywarch Hen's time in Powysland. "Bassa urbs aut oppidum." (*E. Llwyd*.) "Eglwysau Bassa" (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan). One of Arthur's twelve battles. (*Nennius*.)

BASSELEK, a castle and manor of Basselek and Sutton, in Monmouthshire. (*Powel*, p. 139.) This is the *Maesaleg* of D. ap Gwilym. Ifor Hael o Faesaleg. Vid. *Bysaleg*.

BASSIAN, the 81st king of Britain.

BEAUMARIS: vid. *Bonover*.

BEBLIG ap Sulwych ap Pebid Penllyn. Vid. *Peblig*.

BED (n. pr. v.), brenhin Cernyw. (*Tr*. 75.)

BEDO, a nickname for Mareddydd; as Bedo Brwynllys, the poet, etc.

BEDO AEDDREM, AEDDREN, or AURDDREN, a poet, A.D. 1500, o Aeddren yn Llangwm. (*MS*.)

BEDO BRWYNLLYS, a poet, A.D. 1460.

BEDO HAFES or HAFESP, a poet.

BEDO AP HYWEL BACH, a poet.

BEDO PHILIP BACH, a poet, A.D. 1480.

BEDWAS, a church and parish in Monmouthshire.

BEDWELTY, in Cwm Syrewi, Glamorgan [Monmouthshire].

BEDWYR and BETWYR (n. p. v.), Pentrulliad Arthur, Prince of Normandy and Flanders. (*Tyssilio*.)

Corn Ynry Fedwyr o faint.—*Sion Ceri*.

Fy nghalon dirion a dyrr

Fud-was fal Cai am Fedwyr.

*Llew. Moel y Pantri*.

BEDDCELERT, BEDD CALERT, or BERTHGELEERT, the name of a church in Eryri Mountains; said to have taken its name from

*Celert*, a dog of some great man buried there, and they show his grave. The common pronunciation is Berthgelart, which seems to be the genuine name. Mr. Edward Llwyd writes it *Bethkelert*. (Notes on *Camden*.) [See the story of Cil-hart, Prince Llywelyn's greyhound. *I. M.*]

BEDD ELEN, Elen's Grave, on Mynydd Mihangel, in Armorica, where Arthur fought the Cawr, a Spanish usurper; probably an island called Mount St. Michael, near St. Malo's, or, rather, near Bovillon and Granville, which some Spanish pirate occupied.

BEDDAU GWYR ARDUDWY, remarkable stone monuments on a mountain called Miceint, near Rhyd yr Halen, within a quarter of a mile of Sarn Elen in Meirion. They are about thirty in number, each grave about two yards long; and each grave has a square stone pillar in each of its four corners, and about three feet high. Mr. Llwyd (in Notes on *Camden*) says the tradition is that they are sepulchral monuments of persons of note slain in a battle between the men of Ardudwy and some of Denbighshire; but when, or by what persons slain, he says is wholly uncertain. Vid. "*Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*", by Taliesin.

BEILI (n. l.). The ruins of Eglwys y Beili in Aberffraw. Pen y Beili Bedw, in Llandyfriog, Cardiganshire. Bryn y Beili, a tumulus near Wyddgruc.

BEL ap Tudur ap Adda. Bu iddo dri meib: Geffre Chwittffordd, Dafydd ap Bel, a Hoel ap Bel.

[BELAN. Belan Ddu, Belan Deg, Belan Argae, in North Wales. "A singular circumstance is said to have taken place at *Belan*, in the county of Kildare."—*Times* newspaper, Nov. 3rd, 1798. *W. D.*]

BELE. Gruffydd Vele ap Madog ap Idnerth; oddi wrth Bre'r Bele?

BELI ap Dyfnwal Moel Mud, the 22nd king of Britain. His brother Bran (Brennus) married a princess of the Galli Senones, and was that great Gaulish commander that conquered Rome. This is very naturally Latinized Belgius, as Sir Jo. Price observes, and might at first be wrote Beljus; and it was wrong in our historians to turn Beli into Belinus, which occasioned the blunders of our moderns, who, out of this coined Belin, would make *Melyn*.

BELI, mab Benlli Gawr. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.)

BELI MAWR ap Minogan, the 70th king of Britain, father of Lludd and Caswallon. This Caswallon, after he had killed his brother Lludd in battle, was chosen chief king of the Britains, to oppose Julius Cæsar's invasion. Latin writers ignorantly call this Beli *Belinus*.

BELLOVESUS, the Latin name of a Celtic or Gaulish prince, which in the Gaulish was Melwas. Vid. *Melwas*.

BELYN (n. pr. v.), corruptly wrote *Belin*. (Powel's *Caradoc*.) Belyn o Leyn fought a battle with Edwin, king of the Saxons, at Bryn Ceneu'r Rhos, where the fight was so obstinate that Belyn's men fettered themselves two and two, being resolved to die or keep the field. About A.D. 620. (*Tr.* 49.) Vid. *Tudor ap Belyn*.

BELYN ap Elphin, a nobleman, A.D. 720. (*Caradoc*, p. 14.)

BENBALADR, *i. e.*, pen paladr ach. *Cymru ben baladr, i. e.*, Wales, head or chief stock of British nobility.

BENDEW: vide *Pendew*.

BENDIGAID. Cyndeyrn Fendigaid ap Gwrtheyrn.

BENDIGAID FRAN ap Llyr, *i. e.*, Bran the Blessed, or St. Bran, son of Llyr, called by the Romans *Asclepiodotus*. This prince's head was buried in the Gwynfryn yn Llundain, which is literally "the White Hill in London"; probably Tower Hill, because in the British tongue the Tower of London is called *Y Tŵr Gwyn*, or the White Tower. (*Tr.* 45.)

The fancy of this valiant prince was such that if his head was buried in that place, no foreign invaders would dare to come into this island while it remained there; but King Arthur hearing of it, dug it up to show he did not want such helps to maintain the island. (*Tr.* 45.)

Un aflonydd yn flaenawr

Ieuan Bendigeidfran Gawr.—*H. Reinallt*.

Mr. Edward Llwyd mistook this for one word, which he Latinizes *Bendigeidvranus*; and so translates Mabinogi, "caput Bendigeidvrani sepelierint" (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) In some MSS. he is called Bendigeidfran Gawr. Vid. *Bran*.

BENGOLE, where Roderick the Great gave the Danes a battle. A place in Llanyghenel, Anglesey. Vid. *Bangole*.

BENLLI GAWR, a prince of great power among the Cambro-Britains about the fifth century (A.D. 450), from whose name the







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